"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday, rain and warmer; moderate shifting winds.
☞ For weather report see Page 2?.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,290. ••• NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1919, TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

RED ARTILLERY SHELLS PETROGRAD, SEIZED IN REVOLT

Kronstadt Guns Are Used to Suppress Rising of Soldiers of Former Army.

MANY DEAD IN STREETS

Refugees Reaching Helsingfors Tell Story of Battle with Cannon and Machine Guns.

ARMY LANDS AT LIBAU

Swedish and Finnish Troops to Help German Volunteers Fight Bolsheviki.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from Helsingfors say refugees who have arrived there tell that following a revolt of former soldiers of the Russian Army in Petrograd the capital has been bombarded with artillery from Kronstadt.

Cannon and machine guns were used in the streets, which were strewn with many dead bodies.

The great fortress of Kronstadt is twenty miles west of Petrograd, at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

The Bolshevist forces were reported on Jan. 23 last in a dispatch from Helsingfors to be evacuating Petrograd and removing all their stores. Trotzky, the Bolshevist War Minister, was said to be transferring his headquarters to Nizhni-Novgorod.

Swedes and Finns Capture Valk.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (via Copenhagen.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"We are informed that a large expedition of Swedish and Finnish troops has just arrived at Libau to co-operate with the German volunteer regiments against the Bolsheviki in the Baltic Provinces."

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—An official communication issued by the Esthonian Government says:

> In the direction of Volmar, (in Livonia, 65 miles northeast of Riga,) Finnish troops and our detachments have captured the town of Valk. Our troops are advancing southward.

FIGHT REDS BY LIGHT OF AURORA BOREALIS

American and British Troops Again Repulse Attack on Dvina River Front.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 1, (Associated Press.)—While they have succeeded in capturing the Shenkursk and Taresevo sectors, the Bolsheviki are still unable to make any impression on the American and allied lines on the Dvina sector near Tulgas. For the second time within a week a night attack by the enemy there was repulsed by the Americans and the Scotch.

The latest attack occurred early Friday. The Bolsheviki stormed the upper Tulgas, but met with severe resistance from the American patrol, who, however, withdrew, giving their artillery a clean sweep of the village. The Americans killed twenty of the Bolsheviki and wounded twenty, and also took seven prisoners. The allied patrols on the Taresevo sector moved southward twelve miles without encountering the enemy.

The indications are that the Bolsheviki are not following the Americans on their line of retreat here, but are moving in the direction of the Dvina in an effort to cut off the Dvina and Vaga forces at a point north of the junction point of the two rivers.

Last night's fighting was carried out under a clear sky and in cold weather. During the fighting the Northern Lights flamed spectacularly.

SIBERIAN STABILITY SHOWN BY TAX RETURNS

Plan to Divide Land Among Peasants—Quick Aid for Railroad Urged.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Reports received from the Russian Government at Omsk by the Russian committee in Paris, indicate that customs and excise receipts are increasing rapidly and that the Government even is able to collect taxes on realty.

This is regarded by Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and his associates as a sign of greatly increased stability in Siberia. The paying of taxes on real estate throughout Russia virtually has been suspended since the overthrow of the Imperial Government because of the uncertainty of ownership.

OMSK, Jan. 27, (Associated Press.)—M. Petroff, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that he has formulated a solution of the agrarian problem, whereby he will divide the land equitably among the peasants, giving small landholders a chance to extend their holdings on their merits. This prospect, he said, was inspired by the success of the sys-

Continued on Page Four.

GLASGOW—STRIKES LED BY SHOP-STEWARDS. You'll hear more of them. Who they are? SURVEY, 112 East 19th. 25 cts.—Advt.

Report Ex-Emperor Charles Will Sue for a Divorce

ZURICH, Feb. 2.—The Prague Tageblatt is authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intends to apply for a divorce.

Charles was married in 1911, to Princess Zita of Bourbon and Parma, an Italian. From the union have been born five children, four boys and a girl. At the time of the marriage Charles Joseph was an Archduke, and it was said that Emperor Francis Joseph looked askance on the match because of the ill-feeling between Austria and Italy.

In August, 1918, rumors of an estrangement between the Austrian rulers were widely current in Vienna. Credence was given reports that Zita was shielding and protecting Italians. It was said that the Emperor was impatient of his consort's reported pleadings for the Italians, and that he had quarreled with her. The rumor gained such vogue that an official denial was uttered at a Catholic mass meeting held in Vienna in the latter part of August, 1918.

BATTLE IMMINENT WITH BREMEN REDS

Division of Troops from Berlin Approaching on Both Sides of Weser.

FIERCE DEFENSE PLANNED

Machine-Gun Nests Prepared by Spartacides—Parley Fails to Halt Troops.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via Copenhagen.)—All reports from places near Bremen agree that the Soldiers' and Workers' Council there and various classes of laborers are preparing for a sanguinary encounter with Colonel Gerstenberg's troops, now near that city.

The rebels have requisitioned all the motor cars in Bremen and have placed machine guns at all advantageous points in the suburbs. They have been distributing arms to workmen all night long, forming them into companies and posting them behind barricades and in public buildings.

They certainly seem determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, for they cannot hope to resist the Government troops. What the rebels, however, seem to count on is the Government's well-known desire to avoid bloodshed if at all possible. In the case of Bremen it is said here that any weak attitude by the Government would be fatal, because if a compromise is made at Bremen Hamburg is sure to follow the example.

At 2 o'clock this morning four members of the Bremen Soldiers' and Workers' Council visited Gerstenberg's divisional headquarters asking that the march to Bremen be delayed until the People's Commissioners in Berlin, who had been communicated with, had given their decision. Colonel Gerstenberg and People's Commissioner Noske, however, declared that they would not be induced to delay unless the Bremen soldiers and workers submitted to immediate disarmament. This the Bremen negotiators declared to be impossible, and they returned without results.

Gerstenberg's division consists of all arms especially artillery, and including armored motor cars and airplanes. It left Berlin last Tuesday in eighteen successive trains. Adjutant Captain Danner says that the division will be employed everywhere it is necessary to enforce law with the aid of arms.

The division is now approaching Bremen on both sides of the Weser. Bloodshed will be avoided if possible, but only if the Bremen rebels consent to disarmament.

Rebels Occupy Bremen Buildings.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (Associated Press.)—The rebels are reported to have occupied the City Hall at Bremen and other important buildings.

Majority Socialists among the shipyard laborers as well as the office employes have left the yards there. The Bremen organ of the Spartacides made a half-hearted attempt to induce the workingmen to wait for a more favorable time before striking, but without effect.

Advices indicate, however, that news of the advance of the Government troops has had a favorable effect and that the non-Spartacide elements generally are plucking up courage.

At Wilhemshaven and Hamburg conditions are reported to be improving.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Fighting between the Spartacides and Government troops continues in Bremen, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Fresh strikes have broken out at Stettin, which is without gas or water.

POLICE END VIENNA RIOT.

Mob of Unemployed Goaded to Violence by Red Agitators.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 30, (via Geneva, Jan. 31.)—An open-air meeting occurred this

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

RESTRICTION ON BRITISH TRADE NOT PERMANENT

Control of Food and Raw Material Imports Necessary in Reconstruction.

AIMED AT NO ONE NATION

Officials Point Out That Competition Has Come from Others as Well as America.

SHOE MANUFACTURE CITED

Officials Explain Why British Firms Need Protection at This Time.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British Government, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned today from an authoritative source, has no intention of pursuing an exclusionist policy with regard to the forty-nine articles at present permitted to be imported freely, but on which restrictions are again to be placed.

They fall into two classes. On one of these restrictions will be put from July 1. This class consists of food and raw materials, and the British Government contends that it is forced to subject these again to license on account of the international situation, as it is well known that there is a worldwide shortage in them and the general subject is under discussion today at Paris.

No one expects that it will be possible to dispense for some time with rationing food and raw materials by international agreement, and, it is said here, no one today can say how that rationing will be worked out. The British authorities feel that it is necessary to place a time limit on the present freedom, and that if they did not do so they might find themselves confronted with pleas that firms have entered into contracts which interfere with the restrictions and that they must be permitted to carry them out.

Therefore the present announcement, it is held, should be construed as meaning that business men who make long contracts now in these articles do so at their own peril. There will undoubtedly be importing licenses in them granted after July 1, but no one now can tell on what terms.

Deny Preparing for Protection.

Of the category of goods on which the freedom to import will cease on March 1 and which are of a more general character, the British Government does not deny that licenses will be reimposed in the interest of British manufacturers, but it declares that the restrictions will be considered merely as a temporary measure, and are not being imposed now with any thought of the possible adoption by Great Britain of a protective system.

That is a political question which will come up later. The restrictions are said to be a purely administrative measure to meet a great emergency.

Boots and shoes, it was explained to THE TIMES correspondent, formed a special case, and there were particular reasons why for a time the importation of American shoes should be prohibited absolutely. During the war England had to provide enormous quantities of footgear, not only for herself but for her allies. This was only possible by the Government taking over the entire trade, from the hides to the completed shoes. Official control is now over, but it is declared to be impossible for the British manufacturers to turn around quickly and produce goods for the general market.

Not Aimed at One Country.

As a matter of fact, the British authorities say that American manufacturers should not think that the policy is directed especially against them. English manufacturers have suffered during the war from competition of goods from certain other countries far more than from American manufactures.

For example, at one time it was thought that no great harm would be done if the restrictions were removed from the importation of bootlaces, but when one country proceeded to increase its importations from sixty to 1,200 tons the British bootlace men complained.

It is emphasized that there is no intention of shutting out all American importations even in those articles for which import licenses will be again asked on March 1. Recognized American importers will receive permission to bring in their goods and will have their supplies regulated with regard to their competitors in proportion to what they were importing before the war. During the period of greatest restriction, the authorities say, these well-established firms were always allowed to import what was known as "the trickle"—that is, just about enough goods to keep them going—and it is hoped that now they will be able to get a more substantial quantity.

Only firms which have not been importers to the British market are likely to find that the gates are closed to them. The British realize that this prevents proper elasticity of trade, but they argue that under the circumstances it is unfortunately necessary.

TREAT YOURSELF! Buy the Perfect VENUS Pencils.—Advt.

France to Legislate Against High Prices

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Cabinet met this morning and examined into the subject of the increased cost of living. The Minister of Justice will introduce a bill in Parliament, with a request for extreme urgency in considering it, increasing the penalties for speculation and cornering foodstuffs. All such cases will be brought before courts-martial.

An illustration of the increase in the price of groceries is given in a bill which a poilu left unpaid at the beginning of the war. The total amount is 15 francs 85 centimes. He paid the bill and asked the grocer to make out the amount at the present prices. It proved to be 67 francs 5 centimes.

NEW PARLIAMENT FACES GIANT TASK

Work of Reconstruction Biggest Problem Britain Ever Had Except the War.

ALL EYES ON LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Confronted by Dual Undertaking of Making Peace and Instituting Reforms.

LONDON, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—No British Parliament in a century, except the Parliament of Premier Asquith, which had on its shoulders the responsibility of deciding whether Great Britain would enter the war, ever met with more important work to be dealt with than the House of Commons of Premier Lloyd George will find when it holds its first meeting on Tuesday.

All the problems of the new House may be summarized in the one word—reconstruction.

This is peculiarly a one man and a personal House of Commons, since its ruling power is not a political party but a coalition group whose members represent widely different schools and which depends for its guidance upon the personal leadership of the Premier rather than putting into effect any party platform. Premier Lloyd George is in Paris, and he must stay there. No one expects him to leave the Peace Conference. He has the double burden of directing Great Britain's destinies in foreign and imperial affairs and in keeping a hand on the domestic policy, and at this time of real crisis no one expects him to leave the Peace Conference.

Leadership in the two Houses of Parliament, therefore, for the time being will fall upon Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom are Conservatives, and before the war stood for almost everything that was opposed to Lloyd George and his present program. That seems to mean that Parliament will mark time until the Prime Minister can return and take charge in person.

Labor Elements Impatient.

Meanwhile, the problems of domestic reconstruction are not marking time and refuse to wait even until the more urgent business of world reconstruction has been settled in Paris. Many persons predicted that there would be labor troubles in the United Kingdom after the war, but very few, if any, foresaw that they would be thrust upon the country so quickly and so sharply.

The working classes and the plain people were told that after the war there would be "a better life" for the masses. Apparently they expect and demand that "better life" sooner than the Government is prepared to take in hand the business of constructing the new era.

There are as many explanations for the present industrial unrest as there are points of view. Some say that the workingmen are uneasy and restless and that the strikes are merely a sort of holiday effervescence and are not to be taken as serious symptoms of any labor policies. Another and extreme point of view is that the British people are infected by the general world movement, which is roughly described as Bolshevism, and that the foundations of society are threatened.

Among other explanations are that the laborers have real grievances which they endured patiently during the war and that they have only waited until the ship of state was out of troubled waters to press their own interests, and that the laborers fear that their jobs will be endangered by the demobilization of hundreds of thousands from the army and are agitating for shorter hours with the idea that shorter hours will be the only solution of the need of work for all.

The strikes in Belfast and Glasgow have several new features. Instead of merely striking against their employers and confining the battle to the familiar campaign of men against masters the strikers are disrupting the nerve centres of their communities. The strikes entail not only the stoppage of work in certain industries, but are paralyzing the everyday life of the cities. Transportation, lighting, and power for manufacturing are the vital arteries of normal living which the strikers and their sympathizers are putting at a standstill. This makes entire communities suffer on account of the disputes of a fraction of their citizens, and none suffer more than the poor people and the middle classes.

Belfast Employers Blamed.

Sympathies are divided regarding the merits of these strikes. As usual, there are some who say that the Belfast shipbuilding employers are "masters" of the old-time employing caste whose only method is "take it or leave it," and who might have averted trouble by a little diplomacy and a spirit of give and take. Others contend that the workmen have struck without giving reasonable notice and with lack of ability to see two sides of any quarrel.

The Government up to this time has followed a line of nonintervention, but in the end the whole matter of industrial conditions will be involved in the legislation for reconstruction. The responsibility for carrying this out rests chiefly upon the Prime Minister, and there are indications that he will not be slow to grapple with it. There is question whether the Premier can command his party in the House of Commons, which is a personal party as few before have been.

In the question which the country is asking the only doubts are based on the fact that a majority of the members of that party are conservatives. On his last visit to Wales, and plainly in reply to these questionings, Mr. Lloyd George said to a gathering of his constituents:

"May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I forget my liberal principles."

Upon whether the Premier can lead his conservative allies or whether they will stifle his liberal principles depends the course of reconstruction during the next few months.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA! McK. & R. Cin-u-form Lozenges, 25c.—Advt.

DISCUSS LEAGUE CONSTITUTION TODAY; LIMIT ON ARMAMENTS IS FAVORED; NATIONS' MAXIMUM CLAIMS SET FORTH

SUMMARY OF ALLIED AIMS

Territorial Ambitions Which Will Be Laid Before the Conference.

FRENCH FOR BUFFER STATES

As Part of Plan for Protecting Their Frontier Against German Aggression.

BRITAIN'S MANDATORY ROLE

Hopes to Hold German Colonies for Dominions—Neutrals Also to Press Claims.

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—The delegates of the five great Powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allies and to see the differences that must be reconciled. The maximum of hopes, often overlapping, has been expressed freely, and it remains for the Peace Conference to adjust them into a co-ordinated whole. The desires of the several countries as presented may be summarized thus:

FRANCE.

France wants first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer States. One of these would be the Palatinate, and another Rhenish Prussia. France desires also to annex the basin of the Sarre River, which might be called a re-annexation.

France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine farther to the north is concerned, the Conference shall forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent State or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the Chamber of Deputies that it will be about 66,000,000,000 francs.

The French Government does not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense, because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary; but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria is fully able to govern herself.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a Society of Nations is desirable and obtainable, and that it must be established by the present Peace Conference. She advances no Continental demands other than that a permanent and just peace be concluded, and that under the principle of self-determination there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain proposes to take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She also expects to have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia, and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter a pool with the other Allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

ITALY.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of Southern Tyrol, Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian Islands, Avlona and its hinterland; a protectorate over Albania; possession of the islands in the Aegean which were taken from Turkey in the Tripolitan war, and the province of Adalia if France and England take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian Islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli.

RUMANIA.

Territorial contentions in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems. Rumania desires to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by the Central Powers under the canceled treaty of Bucharest and now in her possession. Rumania also desires Southern Dobrudja as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war. Possession of Bessarabia and the Dobrudja commands the mouth of the Danube.

To the westward Rumania wants to annex the Hapsburg provinces of Bukowina and Transylvania and a considerable part of the rich agricultural dis-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

League Constitution as Tentatively Drawn Follows the General Form of Our Own

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—An American conference was held tonight over the tentative draft of the Constitution of the League of Nations, which will be the basis of a series of discussions, beginning tomorrow, with other members of the League of Nations Commission.

The Constitution, as drawn, consists of a preamble and twenty-two articles, which follow the general form of the American Constitution. The preamble says: "The nations of the world agree to sign a covenant to promote closer relations between the peoples of the world, so as to obtain complete respect for treaty obligations to insure the world's peace."

This Constitution, which, in order to give it a binding effect, will be incorporated in the peace treaty, will cover a space corresponding to three newspaper columns in its present shape, but is subject to revision.

Confidence continues among Americans that an agreement is certain, and they are now inclined to believe that a few days of discussion will bring complete harmonization of views.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—President Wilson will officially assemble at the Hotel de Crillon on Monday afternoon the members of the Peace Conference Commission on a Society of Nations. In some quarters it is reported that a report to the conference on this subject is imminent.

HUGHES DEMANDS MANDATE NOW

Premier Says Australia Will Not Await Future League's Allocation of Colonies.

CAUSTIC IN INTERVIEW

Compares Commonwealth's Part in War with America's—Praised by Lauzanne.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Although France, in common with the other big powers, accepts provisionally the Wilson mandatory principle as to the German colonies, she does not like it. The conditions under which she indorses it are so vague that the door is left wide open for her to repudiate it if she does not approve its concrete application. But in the French press, which speaks the wishes of Clemenceau and Pichon, rather than the avowed utterances of those statesmen themselves, this real attitude is indicated.

For example, several Paris papers make a hero and a martyr out of Premier Hughes of Australia because of his stubborn fight against the Wilson mandatory principle as applied to New Guinea. Le Matin this morning had a long article by Stephane Lauzanne on the Hughes fight, the printing of which is significant as a protest against the American attitude on this phase of the peace making.

"He has begun an ardent, tenacious fight on the question of the German colonies in the Pacific," writes Lauzanne of Hughes. "He is of those who demand the immediate liquidation and attribution of these colonies. He is not at all sure he has lost his fight. He certainly does not admit himself beaten."

Lauzanne then quotes Hughes as follows:

"We have no objection in Australia to the mandate principle, but let the mandate define immediately what it gives and requires. You offer to rent a house and ask the price and responsibilities, whereupon you are told that will be determined by a council to convene one, two, or three years hence. So, until then, you can know nothing of what you pay or the rules regulating you.

"That is no solution of this German colony problem. I will not subscribe to it. We have already at the Quai d'Orsay a League of Nations capable of deciding these questions.

"We have had more losses than America with her 100,000,000 people. When we have been asked to sacrifice ourselves in battle we did not demand the organization of an international tribune to decide the matter. But now, after our people have paid with their lives to save the world, without hesitation, argument or chicanery, we find a new form of procedure for reimpursing damages.

"It is something slow and vague. We are told it is not now the fate of the world that is to be decided. That is to come later.

"We will not await a League of Nations that is to be born nobody knows when, where or how.

"It is often said that those far away on the other side of the world did not appreciate immediately the grandeur of the cause for which we began fighting in 1914. Australia is far away, but she understood immediately and sacrificed herself from the start. It was not at the eleventh hour that we came to the defense of civilization. We armed a tenth part of our male population of five millions.

"The arbiters, I know not who, are convening I know not where, coming I know not whence."

In his own comment on this statement from Hughes, Lauzanne calls it an echo of the voice of the world.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

INDIA READY TO AID IN COLONIAL RULE

Will Present to Peace Conference Her Special Interests in East Africa.

SENDS TWO NATIVE ENVOYS

Maharajah of Bikanear and Lord Sinha Tell of the National Aspirations.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Under the "satisfactory provisional arrangement," regarding the disposition of the former German colonies come to last Thursday, South Africa remains in the control of German East Africa. In regard to this particular territory, however, it is believed that the French proverb which declares that "it is the provisional that endures" is highly likely to be disproved.

Portugal and Belgium have certain claims and the Empire of India also has special interests which will be put forward for consideration at the proper time.

The question of the final disposition of German Southwest Africa may be included in the discussions which are expected to take place this week upon the subject of the Turkish dominions in occupation of the Allies. The whole question will have peculiar interest for America, for it is believed that America's views on the point of how far she is ready to go in the way of bearing burdens of a mandatory power will be one of the determining factors of the settlement.

While Britain, for instance, is prepared to accept from the Peace Conference the task of policing and administering Mesopotamia for the league, it is a matter of much speculation whether the United States will undertake a similar duty in regard to other sections of the Turkish dominions and thereby solve the difficulties presented by the rival national claims of France, Italy and Greece.

Indian Envoys in Paris.

The Indian administration is understood to be ready to come to the assistance of the British crown in meeting the financial and other obligations which the trusteeships will entail. In this connection, it is of interest to state that the Indian Empire is represented in Paris not only by the Secretary of State for India, but also by two delegates who have come to Europe especially to attend the conference. These two delegates are Major General His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir and Right Hon. Lord Sinha, K. C.

The Maharajah is the representative of many Indian princes who, while proud of their position within the Indian Empire, are at the same time jealous of their position of independence within their own territories, which is secured to them by treaties with the British Government concluded by their ancestors. Lord Sinha, on the other hand, is a representative of those areas administered directly by the Government of India. The appointment of Lord Sinha as Under Secretary of State for India in the British Ministry recently formed, with

Continued on Page Two.

Railroad Building and Loan Association SHARES PAY 5% AND 6% 103 Park Ave., Cor. 41st. Booklet.—Advt.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Health in the Pines! 50 miles from New York. Write Township Committee.—Advt.

FAITH IN HARMONY GROWS

League's Sponsors Expect Success Before Wilson's Departure.

NAVAL CURTAILMENT SURE

Vast National Debt a Strong Argument with British and Other Conferees.

NO SUPER-SOVEREIGNTY

This Decision Disposes of Objections to an International Policing Fleet.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—History was made in Paris last week. History will be made here in the week just begun. It was on Jan. 25 that the League of Nations was born, and in the week intervening its sponsors have been trying to find clothing to fit this much-advertised infant. They have provided part of the wardrobe, and are confident that they will obtain the rest before President Wilson departs for the United States.

It was in the effort to clothe the infant adequately and becomingly that the history was made. A complete outfit is lacking, but the peacemakers have made progress in a way that would probably astonish those influenced by the reports of serious troubles among them over the League of Nations plan.

As was told in my wireless dispatch Saturday night, a remarkable advance toward complete agreement has been made, and I am now able to give in greater detail the scope and character of that advance.

The action taken by the full Peace Conference on Jan. 25 was merely to indorse the principle of the league. This left the plenipotentiaries of the great powers to work out the details which should make the league a concrete, practical thing; and, as everybody knows, details are rocks upon which the international ship is likely to come to grief. Curiously and surprisingly enough, the obstacles that seemed insurmountable to many yielded to what we Americans call the "get-together spirit" displayed by the able men who undertook the task of setting the league upon its feet.

Our reading about the Congress of Vienna tells us that it was not a real congress at all, but a series of private councils in which the various sovereigns and their advisers got together and remade the map of Europe. These episodes of secret diplomacy, which resulted in so much harm and which furnished the foundation for bitterness that had not disappeared when the greatest war began in 1914, have been condemned vigorously, and never more so than in the few weeks since hostilities between the allied nations and the Central Powers ended and arrangements for peace were undertaken.

The Objection to Secrecy.

But, while we are ever ready to condemn the private understandings reached at Vienna more than a century ago because of the secrecy employed, it is asserted that the progress made toward the ultimate success of the League of Nations has been due very largely to oral exchanges between little groups meeting here in Paris behind closed doors. The objection to this method is that it prevents the people most concerned from knowing to what their representatives are committing them. However, since secrecy is the watchword of the Peace Conference and must be tolerated by the public, it is contended that this method has produced greater results than would that of having a large number of men gather formally and enter into general discussion. Many men would have meant many views, many words, many digressions, many hours wasted. So the experiment of having two or three meet and thresh out their ideas was resorted to. These two or three joined issue until, when the combined groups met, it was shown that the differences had been harmonized and worrisome obstacles had been overcome.

These combined groups comprised the members of the commission appointed by the conference to draft a formula for the Society of Nations. It included President Wilson and Colonel House for America, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts for Great Britain, Léon Bourgeois and M. Larnaude for France, and Premier Orlando and Senator Scialoja for Italy. Japan was also represented, but the Japanese have taken little part in the discussion of the league proposals, and their attitude is still somewhat of a mystery.

Each national unit on this commission made it its business to consult separately with the national units of other powers, and as a consequence a pretty clear understanding had been reached on many points prior to the formal gathering of the entire commission. The work done in this connection is bound to stand out as a record of remarkable accomplishment if the veil of official secrecy which envelops the peace negotiations is ever lifted authoritatively.

Upon Colonel House as the active representative of President Wilson's views concerning the league fell the burden of this work of harmonizing conflicting views. As the President's alter ego he has been the busiest man in Paris for a week past. He had just recovered from a rather severe illness, and if he is thinner and paler as a consequence of his strenuous exertions, he has a right to be happier.

Entering the Homestretch Today.

Tomorrow the League of Nations Commission expects to enter upon the homestretch of its work. It will have before it in black and white the tentative—what is called the working—formula for the organization of the league which will define its functions and set forth its objects. In my wireless dispatch Saturday night I told some of the most important things that had been agreed upon by the negotiators. These included a tentative agreement to abolish military conscription, the reduction of land and naval armaments, with a provision forbidding the use of the submarine as a weapon of war, and the application of an economic boycott as a means of disciplining nations violating the principles and regulations of the league.

I am able to add something in the way of explanation to the brief outline given in that dispatch.

Financial considerations had much—not most—to do with bringing about the agreements reached by the representatives of the Governments which have been engaged in the effort to work out a formula for the League of Nations. The war has left all the belligerents huge debts, which some find it difficult to carry. In these circumstances they are obliged to consider ways and means for reducing, or at least preventing, an increase of heavy taxation imposed on the people. Take Great Britain, for example. She finds herself with a debt of $40,000,000,000. The interest on this amount at 5 per cent. is $2,000,000,000. Add to that another billion for annual expenses and it is seen that the British Government is obliged to raise $3,000,000,000 annually. That would not include provision for the naval and military expansion which confronted the European nations when the constant fear of a great war was on them. Other belligerent countries find themselves in the same situation. The war has left them poorer as Governments, with grave problems of finance confronting them. It is easy to see that they are willing to adopt measures through joint agreement that will save money. One way of saving is providing against a race between Governments in building up armaments.

This is the reason why the proposal for the curtailment of naval building programs and the elimination of great armies appeared to those gathered to discuss ways of making the League of Nations a practical thing. It will probably surprise many people to hear that Great Britain is quite sympathetic to the proposal to reduce naval armaments; but a little reflection will bring back to memory the efforts made ever since Winston Churchill's day as First Lord of the Admiralty, seven years ago, to induce Germany to enter into a mutual arrangement for a "breathing spell" in the construction of warships. That effort failed—a circumstance which the German rulers, with their fleet not daring to take a chance against the powerful naval force of Great Britain, must have mulled over sorrowfully during the period of the war.

Naval Curtailment Certain.

Great Britain is still only too willing to perfect the arrangement suggested to Germany, and in this she has found ready acquiescence on the part of the American representatives at the Peace Conference. The terms of the arrangement are not disclosed, because, for one reason, all the details are not yet worked out; but it is assured that a naval curtailment provision will be written into the peace treaty.

As has been told in Paris dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the United States, while willing to agree that naval armaments be curtailed, contends that the American Government is entitled to build as many warships as any other. This means the United States will have no restrictions placed on its building program up to the number of vessels which Great Britain, for example, will be privileged to construct. Peace agitators may work out a sliding scale of naval construction, but, whatever arrangement is made, the United States will hold that its long coast line, its remoteness from its insular possessions, and the great increase in its merchant marine, entitle it to have as large a fleet as any other nation.

But beyond these considerations, the United States will stand on the principle that the fundamental doctrine of the League of Nations is that no one nation shall be so powerful as to be able to control the seas alone. As I pointed out in a previous dispatch, this contention is based merely on principle, and the argument that it applies directly to Great Britain falls before the complete understanding between the American and British representatives that it is unthinkable that either fleet should ever be used against the other.

In line with the harmony of the views of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States that provision be made for curtailing naval programs is the general willingness that the use of the submarine as a weapon of war should be expressly forbidden. President Wilson has been firmly of the opinion that the submarine had no place in civilized warfare. In this he has found support from British statesmen, and when the League of Nations Commission meets tomorrow it will give consideration to the direct proposal contained in the draft of the league formula which will form the basis for discussion that the submarine shall pass into history.

The Question of Conscription.

Financial considerations will have a large influence, also, in the attention which the League Commission will give to the proposal to abolish conscription. The resort to raising armies by voluntary enlistment means a great reduction in military establishments. Great Britain and the United States are as one in this matter.

The attitude of France is not clearly known. Italy, while sympathetic, has expressed fear that the volunteer system will prove more expensive than conscription. Her uncertainty is based on the feeling that men will not volunteer without attractive inducements as to pay. One point to be considered is that an American private soldier receives as much pay as an Italian Second Lieutenant. However, this attitude on Italy's part is not unbending, for throughout the negotiations the Italian representatives have shown an interest and willingness that is encouraging to the effort to make the League of Nations a going concern. Their objection is merely put forward as a suggestion for the serious consideration of the league commission. The answer, which will probably be accepted, will be found in arrangements that will insure Italy from danger through the requirement that her enemies be obliged to keep their armies at a strength which will remove the menace that has existed for so many years.

The League of Nations agreement will recognize the principle of no annexations and the application of a system of mandatories under which all colonial territory and some other acquired from the enemy will be placed in the custody of the league and administered by States or selected by the people of the former enemy possessions designated by the league. Some fear was expressed that the draft of the provision to carry out these principles might be construed as placing the Trentino and perhaps Alsace-Lorraine in custody of the league, but there is no such intention. These territories are regarded by the Allies as invaded areas, like Belgium and Northern France, and are to be returned of right to the countries from which they were taken by conquest. The league formula will provide against any misunderstanding in this particular.

No Supersovereignty.

Supersovereignty of the league over any nation will not be recognized in the formula. The league will be a mutual concern which will leave every member free to follow its own course should occasion arise when a majority of the members believe the use of force essential to bring a recalcitrant Government to order. This disposes of the suggestion that there will be an international police fleet or executive body of the league which will have power to issue directions to the league as a whole.

Some arrangement is sought, however, that will virtually bind all nations to resort to a peaceful economic boycott to reduce a recalcitrant member to submit to the league's proposal for the adjustment of its difficulties with another member. Present indications are that an agreement of this sort is in sight.

Whether the league will have a permanent executive body resident in some particular city or will maintain its permanent organization merely through a secretariat has not been fully determined. It is believed that the attitude of the United States inclines toward having a permanent executive body. A compromise for such an arrangement may be reached through an agreement that the diplomatic representatives of the league members at the headquarters of the secretariat shall be members of the Executive Council, with the privilege extended to any nation to appoint a special plenipotentiary to represent it in place of its regular diplomatic agent.

HEARS WILSON FAVORS SOCIALIST PASSPORTS

President Said to Believe They Might Aid League by Going to Berne.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—An interesting situation has arisen through the refusal of Samuel Gompers to attend the Socialist and trade union convention at Berne. Mr. Gompers, who with Edward N. Hurley represents the United States on the commission to draft an international labor agreement for the approval of the Peace Conference, was unanimously chosen Chairman of the commission.

According to a well authenticated report President Wilson desired Mr. Gompers to go to Berne to obtain support of the trade unionists for the League of Nations plan. Mr. Gompers's refusal was on the ground that German delegates were to attend.

It is rumored that the President is contemplating instructing Acting Secretary Polk to issue passports to a delegation.

CHILDREN TELL OF WILSON.

French Girls in School Compositions Show Ardent Admiration.

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PARIS, Feb. 2.—Even the children of France are so interested in the visit of President Wilson that they have formed their own opinions of his characteristics. One of my friends, a teacher in a little girls' school, wanted to find out what her pupils really thought. She gave them the following subject for a composition the other day:

"Describe President Wilson. Give your ideas about him."

She has just shown me some of the answers.

One little girl begins: "Oh, I have seen very often the President Wilson. My papa nailed his picture on the wall th elast time he was home on permission."

Another describes him thus: "He smiles all the time. He has long cheeks and a big chin without any beard. That is so little children may have all the more place to kiss him."

Still another little girl writes, very seriously: "The President Wilson does not drink any wine. When he drinks toasts with the President of our Republic he lifts his glass full of clear water. I showed to my papa the paper in which this was said. I wish my papa would drink water like the President Wilson."

One poor little girl writes: "I could not envy him for being rich, because he does not crush down any one with his riches. When he goes to mass he does not sit in the front row, and when he goes on promenade it annoys him to be guarded like a King."

And here is something which shows that little girls are not so very ignorant of political affairs: "It is the President Wilson, who, without anyone guessing it, manages everybody in the Peace Conference. It is he who thought of inviting the Russians, forgotten by everybody else. The President Wilson is father to the Society of Nations. It is an association established by the people of all countries so there may be no more war."

One girl declares: "It is his wife who must be proud to have married him."

Another expresses this unusual desire: "I would like to be the daughter of the concierge of President Wilson."

Perhaps the most touching wish of all is that of a little girl of eleven: "I wish that President Wilson would never die."

WILSON WINNING BY EARNESTNESS

Went to Paris with League of Nations Plan Complete and Has Not Budged.

PRAISE FOR HIS LEADERSHIP

He Asks Great Sacrifices, But Is Getting Them—America Expected to Share in These.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—From good English sources, favorable to a League of Nations, information comes that the Peace Conference now is facing its crucial test. "We are at the parting of the ways," said one informant. "One road leads to settlement in accordance with the Wilsonian doctrine of abstract justice, and the other to dealing with the situation fairly, but in accordance with pre-existing conditions and separate national interests, and susceptibilities.

"The question of the German colonies has brought the Wilson plan down to a practical, concrete basis for the first time. Lloyd George bravely went to the mat with Premier Hughes of Australia on this question, and apparently the Wilson plan has stood its first trying-out successfully.

"But this is only one test, and the fate of the real League of Nations, the complete sceheme of which President Wilson brought over in his satchel and which has remained practically unchanged throughout all the conversation and consultation, is still to be fought out.

"The President has carefully avoided friction and has played his cards with consummate style. In a sense it is Wilson against the field. Only Wilson among all the leaders brings earnest conviction to the epoch-making plan of the League of Nations. He alone insists upon the uncompromising application of the rule of right. While listening to all opinions and conducting all discussions in a spirit of deference, and with every appearance of receptivity, he has not budged from his main ground.

"He is out to gain a stupendous reform in world methods, and nothing less will satisfy him. There is nobody in the Conference who sincerely wants to go the whole distance with him. He stands alone. But he is strong in himself and in the power of his great country. His ideas are definite and clean-cut. He possesses the highest gifts of mind and speech. There is no end to his energy, patience and wisdom. He has the crusader's spirit, with courteous manners, and, finally, he has boldness. He will risk all to gain all. Such a man will go far.

"The President has been criticised for not showing his hand. He has been wise to wait. A plan so sweeping would cause misunderstanding and bewilderment if suddenly presented to minds unprepared for it. Those of us who have watched developments from the inside and sympathetically feel that Wilson has handled his cause masterfully. If he fails it will not be because of bad management or faulty leadership.

"We shall soon see whether the heads of other Governments can make the individual sacrifices necessary to carrying out the Wilsonian program. It is a pay-as-you-enter proposition which is asking a good deal of the old line politicians. Everybody must give up a whole lot. In this sacrifice America must share."

SUMMARY OF ALLIED AIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

trict of the Banat of Temesvar. It is here that the Rumanian aspirations conflict with those of Serbia, which affirms that under her war agreements with the Entente she should have a large portion of the Banat as well as other sections of former Austria-Hungary adjoining old Serbia to the north to round out the proposed Jugoslav State. Both Rumania and Serbia have moved troops into the Banat to secure their claims, and French troops have established a neutral zone to prevent hostilities between them.

SERBIA.

Serbia's claims to take from the Hapsburg monarchy the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are opposed by no one in the Entente group. The plans for the incorporation into Jugoslavia of the Hapsburg province of Croatia, except as to the coastal region of Fiume, are also considered as subject to the internal decision of the Southern Slavs.

Jugoslav and Italian aims are in sharp conflict in the settlement of the Adriatic coast problem, involving the future of Fiume and the Croatian seaboard, along with the Dalmatian and Albanian Islands. The union of Montenegro and Serbia as part of a greater Jugoslav State has been voted by the Montenegrin Parliament, but the faction representing King Nicholas and his adherents protests against a union which shall not leave to Montenegro entire local self-government. There is also a conflict between the plans of Jugoslav statesmen and those of Czechoslovakia, who desire a wide corridor from Bohemia to the Adriatic to Hungary and Croatia to secure an outlet to the sea.

GREECE.

Greece wishes Northern Epirus and Thrace, with the exception of Constantinople and the shores of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, which Premier Venizelos wishes to place under international control. Greece asks for the vilayet of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and the former Turkish islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, including those known as the Dodecanesus, claimed by Italy.

BULGARIA.

Although Bulgaria capitulated without conditions and her future extent depends upon the conquerors, her Government has not abandoned hope of adding extensive territories, and even hopes to receive extensions of the Bulgarian frontiers in Southern Macedonia along the Aegean coast and in Thrace.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The new State of Czechoslovakia is carving out its territories almost entirely at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary. The old kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia, and the Slovak regions of Northern Hungary have already been incorporated into the proposed State, but there are certain conflicts with the Poles, Ruthenians, Rumanians, and Germans, as well as with the Austrians and the Magyars, because the Czechs assert that parts of German Saxony and German Silesia belong ethnographically to the new State.

The Czechoslovaks are coming into opposition to Polish claims in Silesia and sections of Galicia, while to the northeast Czechoslovak expansion has brought them into contact with the Ruthenians, or Ukrainians, in Eastern Galicia, and with other fringes of spheres claimed by the Rumanians. The new State desires expansion southward over a frontage on the Danube and over a corridor to the Adriatic.

POLAND.

The Poles, with an inadequate army, are endeavoring to establish possession of disputed regions on three sides of Russian Poland and Galicia, which constitutes the nucleus of the new Polish State. The Poles desire Eastern Galicia to include Lemberg, which is in the Ukraine, and the disputed Province of Cholm, in Little Russia.

To the northeast the Poles desire to have Vilna recognized as Polish. Both the Lithuanians and the Bolsheviki have raised claims to Vilna, the Bolsheviki supporting their pretensions by a menacing offensive. The Poles are contending against the Germans not only for German Silesia and Posen and West Prussia, as provinces populated chiefly by Poles, but also for the City of Danzig, so as to provide Poland with direct access to the sea.

Should the Poles have Danzig, East Prussia would be cut off from the rest of Germany and would remain an island populated by Germans surrounded by Polish dominions.

BELGIUM.

Belgium asks that her reparation for damages wrought by Germany shall be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least 15,000,000,000 francs, or up to a much larger sum if Germany does not return the machinery and the materials taken from Belgium. Belgium believes that she should be paid first because she was the first to be invaded, because her neutrality was violated and because she has suffered more from despoliation than any other country in the war.

Belgium, which has reasserted her independence and thus emerges from her old state of neutrality, desires from Holland the left bank of the Scheldt and the peninsula of Maastricht, which protrudes into Belgian Limburg. Belgium is also ready to assent to a plebiscite in Luxemburg to decide whether that country wishes to join Belgium or France or to retain its autonomy.

The foregoing may be considered the extreme claims of Belgium. They come into conflict with Holland, which resists any infringement of the frontiers asked for by the Belgian annexationists. The Government of Holland appears willing to revise the Scheldt navigation treaty so that Belgium shall enjoy equal rights in the river with Holland.

JAPAN.

Japan enters the Peace Conference, as Baron Makino, the senior delegate, has said, "with no territorial ambitions in China," while as for Tsing Tao, "she will hand it back to China under the terms of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in May, 1915." This is interpreted by Japan as permitting her to retain certain former German concessions on the Shantung Peninsula. Japan, Baron Makino explains, "neither intends nor desires to interfere in Russian affairs, but is willing, if solicited, to aid Russia in restoring order.

These declarations dispose of two of the main questions in which Japan is interested, except that she desires to retain the southern Pacific islands north of the equator which formerly belonged to Germany.

CHINA.

The Chinese delegates ask to be guaranteed from foreign imperialism or aggression and desire the gradual abolition of "consular rights" and to be allowed to impose higher duties on importations. The Chinese also ask for the return of Kiao-Chau.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland appears to be the only neutral State which has so far presented her desires to the Peace Conference. The Swiss Government has represented that, while Switzerland would be glad to participate in a Society of Nations, yet because of her mixed nationalities she could not do so if that should mean the use of her troops in policing the world by force, as, perhaps, against Italy, France, or Germany.

Switzerland desires an outlet to the sea by the Rhine, which she wishes to have declared a neutral stream. This is in accord with French desires, since, if Alsace-Lorraine become French from Basle northward and an independent buffer state is erected out of the Palatinate and Rhenish Prussia, as suggested by Marshal Foch, it will be necessary to neutralize the Rhine.

SCANDINAVIA.

The territorial aspirations of the three Scandinavian powers are considered modest. Denmark wishes to annex that part of northern Schleswig inhabited predominantly by Danes, but has not asked to regain the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein taken from Denmark by Prussia in the war of 1864 or to extend her frontiers southward to the Kiel Canal.

Norway has certain aspirations to Spitzbergen, or a part of it, but is not pressing these claims energetically.

A strong Socialist movement in Sweden favors the union with Sweden of the Aland Islands, which are regarded by the Swedes as the naval key to Stockholm. Swedish interests in this connection are in conflict with those of Finland. Sovereignty over the islands has belonged to Finland since the fall of the Russian Imperial Government. Nothing has been heard since the collapse of Germany of earlier Finnish plans to obtain an outlet by the annexation of parts of Russian Karelia, lying between Finland and the Murman coast, and even of adjacent Finmark, which belongs to Norway. This contention on the part of Finland led to the landing of allied troops at Murmansk to prevent the establishment of a German submarine base in the northern seas.

The delegates of the five powers who will straighten out this tangle of rival interests are obliged also to take into consideration the passionate racial claims as well as the history of all Europe for centuries.

PRESIDENT FORCED TO REST ON SUNDAY

Even Stayed from Church, on His Physician's Advice—Busy at Typewriter Saturday.

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson on this Sunday had his first completely restful day since he landed on French soil. Rear Admiral Grayson, his medical aide, was able to have his way in this respect, having in mind the exceedingly hard work which marked every day last week, and the serious departure from the regimen which has so well preserved the health and strength of the President up to this moment. The President was even induced to refrain from his almost invariable custom of attending church, in order to regain vitality which had been sacrificed.

The progress made last week in the work of the Peace Conference through the daily sessions of the council of the five great powers has encouraged the hope and expectation that the main object, the society of nations, will be so far advanced toward realization that it will be possible to get it before the Peace Conference in plenary session in time to permit of its adoption by the middle of next month, which will enable the President to carry out his original idea of leaving for Washington about the date previously fixed.

President Wilson spent most of Saturday morning at work in his private office. Instead of availing himself of the services of a stenographer he applied himself assiduously to the typewriter, which fact is taken as an indication that he was preparing some paper requiring the most thoughtful consideration. As it is known to be the plan of the American delegation to rush forward plans for the creation of a Society of Nations, it is assumed that the President, who is a member of the special commission charged with that project, was engaged in the preparation of some statement supporting some one proposition or general scheme.

SCENTS WILSON'S AMBITION.

London Paper Says He Wants Prestige of Solving Colonial Problems.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Discussing the colonial questions before the Peace Conference, the political correspondent of the Sunday Times says:

"President Wilson's proposals were undoubtedly something of a bombshell. His motive is, of course, by no means cryptic. America expects him to return, bringing his sheaves with him in the shape of diplomatic triumphs, and his personal prestige and chances of re-election would be immensely enhanced if he would impose his scheme of mandatory government on the Conference.

"So skillful an electioneer as Lloyd George could not but have a touch of sympathy with this attitude, and accordingly he has busied himself to find a formula which would both minister to the President's ambition and appease the demand of the overseas statesmen that the sacrifices the Colonies have made in the war shall not be without material reward. Obviously this was an exigent task, but the Prime Minister knows how to juggle with words, and there is reason to believe a modus vivendi is in the way of arrangement."

PROGRESS PLEASES BRITISH DELEGATES

Lloyd George and Balfour Express Satisfaction with Work of Conference to Date.

AUSTRALIANS ARE PLACATED

Colonials Expect League of Nations, When Formed, to Accept Existing Situation.

BY ERNEST MARSHALL.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Lloyd George's impressions of the conference were today summed up by a British authority in this phrase: "Satisfactory progress is being made." Balfour is understood to have crystallized his view of the work in hand in these words: "There are many differences which give rise to discussion, but upon discussion it has been found that there is no disagreement of principle. The only difficulty is in finding formulas which shall embody our agreement on principles."

This being the view of the British delegation, it is easy to imagine what an uproar has been caused by the articles in the Paris edition of The Daily Mail, which suggested that the work of the conference was in most respects sterile, but in some respects decidedly harmful. The solution of the colonial problem, according to one report printed in that paper, threatened the disruption of the British Empire. In addition to the official statement issued through the Press Bureau in London that these reports were inaccurate and mischievous, there have been several unofficial readings of the riot act to representatives of the paper in question.

Lord Northcliffe's men make out a very strong case for their presentation of the news connected with the settlement of the question of the disposal of the German colonies, and several British journalists of independent views are inclined to believe that good rather than harm was done by the ventilation of the Australian attitude. On the other hand, in official quarters the position taken is that partial statements are nearly always misleading.

The Australians, who were incensed at the solution arrived at Thursday, have since been placated by representations which, roughly speaking, have been along these lines: The League of Nations, when it comes into being, will undoubtedly accept the existing situation unless there has been flagrant disregard of the principles which it will be the mission of the league to maintain. In other words, the argument is the application of the doctrine of "beati possidentes." Japanese agreement with that doctrine goes without saying.

ANGRY AT COLONIES' LOSS.

German Paper Calls International Guardianship "Humbug."

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—It is "Robbery of German Colonies," says the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette in a headline commenting on the decision taken regarding those colonies.

"Fools who believe in the generosity and decency of the Entente and who have hoped in Wilson's influence can now turn around," says the paper. "What has been accomplished is the pure robbery of our colonies, and a tyranny over a big nation, which could hardly be worse.

"In reality the German colonies go to foreign hands. Everything which is said to excuse his theft is only to cover the brutal truth. Beautiful words and phrases are made in order to throw sand in the eyes of the world and the German Michel.

"What is the meaning of international administration or guardianship of the German colonies? It is all a veil of Humbug!

"It is a nice league which begins its duties thus; and Germany will not even be able to protest. These will be among the many humiliating peace conditions. There is also an end to the Berlin to Bagdad dream."

INDIA READY TO AID IN COLONIAL RULE

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

a seat in the House of Lords, has been widely recognized as a great stroke of political imagination, emphasizing the position of India as an integral part of the British Empire.

As a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I was received by the Indian delegates in Lord Sinha's sitting room in the Hotel Majestic, where the British Government is entertaining its Indian and colonial guests. His Highness, who is a splendid figure of a man, was dressed in the khaki uniform of a Major General in the British Army. Lord Sinha was in conventional morning dress.

His Highness has a command of English such as one would expect only from a man educated in an English public school and university. Lord Sinha speaks English as if it were his mother tongue. He was educated in England, where he joined the bar and his work as a barrister and advocate general of Bengal has always been conducted in that language.

When I questioned His Highness regarding the loyalty of India, the Maharajah replied:

"It is only those who do not know India who could doubt her loyalty to the British Empire. Loyalty is the foundation of the aspirations both of the princes and the people. It is the spirit which guides us in our pursuit of these aspirations."

Lord Sinha confirmed this view when asked the meaning of the unrest of which so much has been heard in America. Lord Sinha replied:

"Unrest is a word of very wide signification. There has been unrest in India in the past and will be in the future, as there is unrest in every country which is striving to work out its own salvation.

"There are in India men who frankly hold revolutionary views and who would like to sever the connection between India and the empire. Their number is infinitesimal, but owing to the machinations of German agents they became during the war a danger to society and it was found necessary to deal with them under the Defense of India act, and so to prevent them from spreading revolutionary propaganda among the ignorant.

"With the end of the war the importance of this numerically infinitesimal band is greatly diminished.

"But India has great political aspirations. She is proud of her position within the British Empire, but she aspires to control her own internal affairs as the people of Great Britain, Australia, and Canada control theirs.

"You no doubt have heard of different parties among us, such as the Moderates, Extremists, and Home Rulers. The object of all these parties is the same. The difference between us is merely one of the pace at which we can go to attain our goal.

"The Government seems to many to be too timid, too slow where reform is concerned. The pace at which the Moderates would go is considerably faster, but not fast enough to satisfy the more extreme party, while there are others who would snatch at the goal now and trust to luck for the future.

"At the present time reforms are in contemplation which when carried out will go a long way toward satisfying the immediate aspirations of the Moderate party.

"What I want you to understand is that unrest is not necessarily an evil. Wherever you have a growing political life you are bound to have unrest, and history teaches us that in all such unrest there is an agitation on the extreme left which goes to balance the conservatism on the extreme right that resists all reform."

Both the Maharajah and Lord Sinha spoke of the pride they felt as the representatives of India in the great assembly. India is proud that she fought side by side with the countries of Europe for the same ideals of truth and justice, and proud of bearing her share in the responsibilities which lie heavy on the conference.

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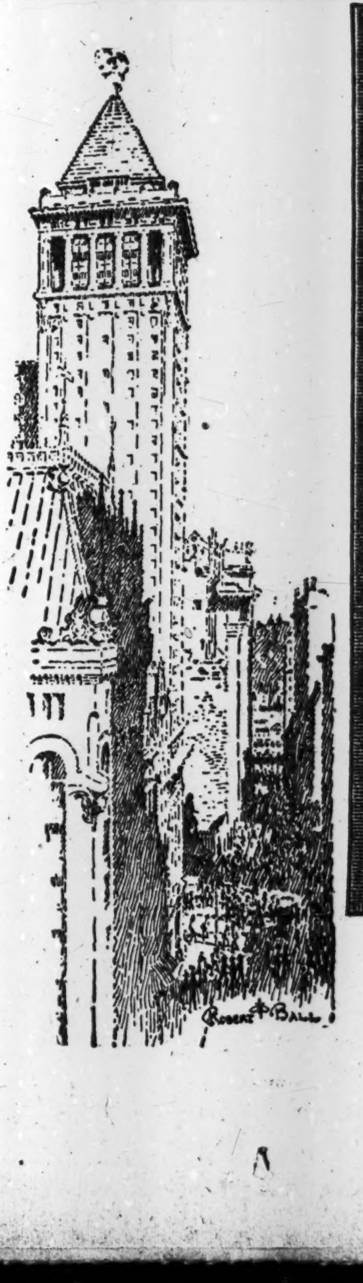

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GERMAN SOVIETS IN FIGHT FOR LIFE

Berlin Councils Vote for a Rival Convention to the One at Weimar.

WILL TRY TO SHARE POWER

Members Loath to Give Up Easy Work, Good Pay, and Free Automobiles.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (via Copenhagen.)—Next to the various Bolshevist rebellions in Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin and Brunswick and the colonial problem, the German people are most interested in the National Convention which is to convene at Weimar Feb. 6.

The Government's arrangements for the protection of the convention are such that no dangerous Spartacide coup is feared at Weimar, though some of the Soldiers' Councils are even now planning to supersede the convention and once more seize control of the Government.

The latest attempt of that sort is made by the Soldiers' Council of the Tenth Army Corps at Hanover, which invites all Soldiers' Councils, especially those on the eastern frontier, to join in a congress of councils to decide what measures are to be taken to counteract the National Convention and to constitute a central organization which is to be vested with supreme power.

This is in the face of the fact that such a Central Council of Soldiers and Workers is already in existence, comprising legally elected delegates from councils all over Germany, with Mayor Leinert of Hanover as President. This Central Council, as will be remembered, expressed itself decidedly in favor of the National Convention, to which it was willing to yield all power. Since the elections failed to give the Socialists a majority some Soldiers' Councils which are really Spartacide are unwilling to play the game.

Fear of a Third Rebellion.

The Majority Socialists severely censure such attempts at a third rebellion, and some said very plainly at yesterday's meeting of the local Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Councils that the latter were not ripe to seize the Government and could not spare the aid of the bourgeois classes, but in the balloting on whether a meeting of delegates from all over Germany should be called to reconsider the army reform order as decreed by the People's Commissioners recently, the Majority Socialists were defeated by 492 to 362 votes.

As, however, the Central Council only has the right to call such a meeting, it is unlikely that the Government's army reform will be rescinded. It is also hoped that the Central Council will at once proceed against the Hanover Soldiers' Council's announced intentions.

The present Government is having everything prepared for the national convention to create more stable conditions. The People's Commissioners will resign on the day the convention meets, and it will elect a new Provisional Government with a President and regular Cabinet Ministers.

There seems to be a tacit agreement to concede the presidency to a Democrat congenial to the Majority Socialists, while the Prime Minister will be a Socialist. The latter office will be vested with much greater power than the former.

Unless all signs fail, Herr von Payer, former Vice Chancellor, will be elected President as a concession to the Southern States. Dr. Dernburg, whose name has been mentioned, also has more antagonists than friends.

Either Ebert or Scheidemann may be elected Prime Minister, but it is not impossible that Noske may, against his own wish, receive sufficient votes from all parties to assure his election for the most important office, because most of the delegates, except the Socialists, may prefer his energy to Ebert's and Scheidemann's dilatory methods.

Expect Outbreak on Thursday.

The Berliner Tageblatt has the following:

"We hear from a reliable source that the radical elements are again preparing a disturbance in the capital which is to begin Feb. 6 with demonstrations and a meeting of the Spartacus League against the National Convention.

"The Government also has information regarding an armed expedition by Gotha Spartacides against Weimar. Counter-measures have been taken.

"It is feared that not only the Spartacides and Communists but also the Soldiers' Councils are involved in this movement. While these councils do not favor Bolshevist principles, yet they demand from the Government guarantees for a continuation of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils. We are reliably informed that it is planned to convene a congress of Soldiers' and Workers' Councils in Berlin simultaneously with the convention at Weimar."

Move to Divide Authority.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (Associated Press.)—At the meeting of the Workmen's Councils of Greater Berlin which adopted a resolution in favor of the Central Council convening a national congress of Soldiers' and Workers' Councils radical speakers insisted on the retention of Soviet rule as a check on attempts at restoration of the dynasty and demanded that their power be enlarged. The meeting also demanded by a large majority the immediate liberation of George Ledebour, the Social Democratic leader, who has been under arrest since "Bolshevist week" on the charge of inciting to insurrection.

Among those who have followed the activities of the councils since the recent revolt, and in the last week, there is scarcely any doubt that the Congress will afford the Spartacides, Independent Socialists, and other radicals an opportunity to insist on the retention of the Soviet system, alone, if possible, but, in any event, as a Government department having equal rights with any eventual Parliament or other governmental body.

Slim as the chances for a purely Soviet form of government still appear to be, observers view it as in no wise impossible that the councils may be able to compel the retention of the Soviets in some form, because even many of the Majority Socialists, who reject the methods of the Russian Government, are inclined to compromise by permitting the councils to have some rôle in the future Government. No less a personage than Chairman Leinert of the Central Executive Committee declared last week that it might be advisable to retain the councils in some form.

The decision to hold the Congress is obviously a vote of lack of confidence in the Central Committee. The latter permits it to be unofficially announced that it is "indisposed to grant this wish."

The resolution demanding the summoning of the Congress was adopted after speakers had attacked the Government hotly in connection with War Minister Reinhardt's recent order regarding the relations between the councils and officers. It was declared in the resolution that this order "is calculated to reduce the councils to a position of impotence and insignificance," an opinion which the Berlin councils had strikingly illustrated this week when they sent a demand to the Cabinet to appear before them and defend its recent course, and particularly its attitude during "Bolshevist week."

The Government, in a written reply, declined to appear before a local council, which was quite unauthorized to exercise control over the National Government.

Cling to Newly Found Power.

Fertile soil for the seed which the German Bolsheviki are busily sowing exists in the unwillingness of great numbers of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils to be legislated out of their profitable sinecures. The National Assembly of these councils is composed largely of the ruder elements in their callings, men who before the war were accustomed to work for a living, but now find themselves in a position of real authority, with almost no work and good pay, and Government automobiles at their disposal.

The Bolshevist advocates of the Soviet Government have from the beginning been playing on these men's natural reluctance to surrender their authority and perquisites, and the developments of the last few days indicate that the campaign has achieved extensive results.

The recent order of the War Minister gave the agitators a welcome issue. This order, as already reported by The Associated Press, authorized the Soldiers' Councils to control disciplinary punishments and to elect and remove officers, but did not confer on them the right to exercise the power of military command, or to control the leaders' military orders or dispositions.

The Society for the Suppression of Bolshevism, recently organized in Berlin, offers a reward of 10,000 marks for the capture of Karl Radek, the head of the Russian propaganda in Germany, or for information disclosing his whereabouts in Germany.

Radek is still believed to be hiding here and to be identified indirectly with the Spartacide insurrections in Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, and Düsseldorf.

Eichhorn, the fugitive former police chief of Berlin, it is urged, should also be apprehended. He is apparently under safe cover awaiting the convening of the National Assembly, to which he was elected as the head of the Independent Socialist ticket in Berlin. Eichhorn is said to be depending upon immunity as a member of the Assembly to prevent his arrest when that body meets.

VOLUNTEERS FOR POSEN.

Germans Redoubling Their Efforts to Raise Formidable Army.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Feb. 2.—Reports reaching the headquarters of the American Army of Occupation show that the Berlin Government is redoubling its efforts to raise a formidable army for the Posen front.

New appeals for volunteers have been sent out. The recruiting is done by the various army corps staffs throughout Germany. Each recruit must have had six months of active service. He enlists for a month and can withdraw on two weeks' notice, or he can be discharged by his commanding officer on two weeks' notice.

The new instructions direct that the troops be sent east as rapidly as possible, the designated districts being East Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Upper Silesia, and West Prussia. There are indications that no large forces are intended for use against the Bolsheviki in East Prussia, but large forces are destined for the Posen front. If plans of those in charge of the recruiting pan out the Germans will have an army corps of considerable size against the Poles within a very short time; in fact, they would be able shortly to do about as they wished with the Polish forces. However, the volunteering, official notices show, is not brisk in many districts. Germany has ample officers from the old army to command the prospective volunteer forces.

GERMANY'S POLICY WORRIES FRANCE

It Aims at Annexation of German Austria and Prevention of a Strong Poland.

IMMEDIATE DANGER SEEN

French Statesmen Would Like Action Taken by Conference to Postpone Austrian Plebescite.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In her efforts to acquire the habits of the new diplomacy and to gracefully subscribe to ideals about the practicability of which she is so skeptical, France is not forgetting for a moment her old traditions, fears, and dangers. She is talking publicly at those rare open meetings of the Peace Conference scheduled once a week, if convenient, in the language of international altruism and Wilsonian ethics, but all the time she is thinking of what the old enemy across the Rhine is going to do next.

At this moment it is the threat of the "self-determination" plebiscite of German Austria controlled by German agents. Frankly, France is worried by the increasing signs she sees of the developing foreign policy of Germany, and her specific concern at this moment in that direction is the possibility this very month of February of just such a plebiscite to determine whether German Austria shall be annexed to Germany.

The population of this part of the former dual monarchy is practically all German, so from that viewpoint alone, leaving out other considerations, it would go to Germany under the Wilson nationality principle. To bring that about is one of two cardinal points of the new German foreign policy so far sufficiently defined as to be recognized as such a policy. The other point is to do everything possible to give the new Polish State a bad start and keep it weak and powerless in the future. By stating these two things Germany is desiring and working for you have got the two things France is most concerned to prevent.

France, if possible, would gladly swap all her future hopes of a League of Nations if she could do now everything she would like to Germany. She would care very little about what happened to the islands in the Pacific Ocean if she could be sure of a strong Poland, get the left bank of the Rhine and remove forever the possibility of German Austria being annexed to Germany.

Such annexation is looked upon by France as an immediate danger. A plebiscite is probable soon, and German agents in Austria have been most active preparing for it. It is something the Peace Conference has not given any time to yet. France would take now quick preventive action.

If it is impossible to prevent the voting of the Austrian Germans on the question of self-determination France would at least have the Peace Conference issue a formal warning that the result of such a plebiscite would not be considered in any way as evidence when the time comes to settle the future allegiance or independence of German Austria.

She would make such warning as strong and definite as was that to the small nations a week ago, telling them that continuation of attempts to get territory by force in anticipation of the decisions of the Peace Conference would prejudice their causes before the Judges of the Quai d'Orsay. For between the attempts of the German agents to force and control the voting in the plebiscite of German Austria and the attempt of the Czechoslavs, for example, to get territory away from the Poles by force, France recognizes no difference in principle.

So instead of allowing matters to take their course in German Austria without interference by the Allies, France would check them altogether, or at least set up a countermovement to develop the desire of the people of German Austria for a State of their own entirely independent of Germany.

One way suggested would be to postpone the whole matter till after the war damage and reparation bill Germany must pay is determined, for the hope and expectation of France is that this bill will be so great that neither German Austria nor any other country will care to become a part of the nation that has got to pay it.

PLANS A LEGISLATURE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Canadian Minister of Justice Suggests an International House of Representatives.

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—An International Peoples' House of Representatives, to be established in connection with the League of Nations, is a striking proposal contained in a memorandum submitted to the Peace Conference by Charles J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, through the British League of Nations Commission, of which he is a member.

Every nation in the world would be represented on this body, and the delegates would be representatives of the peoples themselves. This plan is to be presented to the various delegations in the Peace Conference.

Mr. Doherty's view is that it would be a vital mistake to declare at this time the principle that the interests of humanity are to be confined only to sovereign States. He believes that the present time is opportune to interest the peoples of the world directly in methods for the prevention of war and that the opportunity ought to be seized.

The plans thus far suggested provide for the constitution of judicial tribunals and for the exercise of executive powers by the Governments, especially of the great Powers. Mr. Doherty asserts that there would be greater assurance of a general determination of the peoples of all countries to maintain peaceful relations if a body, mainly legislative in function and composed of representatives directly elected by the nations, great and small, were added to supplement the work of these judicial and executive bodies.

In such an assembly the principle powers would be those of inquiry and legislation, taking the form of recommendations to sovereign States. The necessity so far insisted upon of equal representation would disappear, the members assigned to each country conforming rather to such considerations as influence the distribution of seats in any legislative assembly.

"A SINGLE FINANCIAL FRONT."

Italian Peace Delegate Says His Proposal Is Well Received.

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—Signor Crespi, member of the Italian peace delegation for financial and economic questions, speaking to The Associated Press today on the financial situation, said:

"I have already submitted to the allied Ministers a proposal for the establishment of a single financial front for the Allies. The proposal has been well received, and several of the allied Ministers have brought forward concrete plans on the subject.

"My great point is, the Central Empires as a whole must be made to compensate us for the damage we have suffered in this war. We have not fought against one State only, but against a conglomeration of States. It follows from this that the responsibility is collective, and that all the enemy States will have to pay in proportion to their wealth."

RHINELAND'S AIMS.

Wants to Remain a Part of a United German Nation.

By EDWARD L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Feb. 2.—Having the approval of the elected delegates to the German National Assembly, which meets this week at Weimar, the following declaration by a majority of the Rhineland parties is being widely circulated:

"We, the undersigned representatives of the Rheinish population in occupied Prussian territory, hereby protest in a most emphatic and earnest manner against the campaign being conducted in the foreign press for the separation of the left bank of the Rhine or parts thereof from the rest of Germany. Relying upon the universally acknowledged popular right of self-determination, we demand that we be permitted to remain in the united German nation.

"Inasmuch as there is a strong prospect that Prussia is to be divided up we authorize the committee selected by us for that purpose to draft a plan for the erection of a West German Republic which is to form part of the German nation, said draft to be based upon the national constitution to be drawn by the German National Assembly." This declaration was adopted at a mass meeting at Cologne on Feb. 1.

SUICIDE'S BROTHER ARRIVES

G. H. Packwood Refuses to Discuss Sister's Death on the Palisades.

George H. Packwood, brother of Azeele Packwood, who committed suicide on the Palisades, arrived in this city yesterday from his home in St. Louis and took charge of the body at Greenleaf's undertaking establishment at Englewood, N. J. The funeral will be held to-day at the Trinity Cemetery at 155th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Packwood refused to discuss any of the questions raised by the death of the young woman and said that a statement might be issued later.

BATTLE IMMINENT WITH BREMEN REDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

afternoon in Vienna, 5,000 unemployed assembling and Communist leaders vehemently assailing the Government, demanding ample support and urging the people not to pay rent tomorrow. The crowds then proceeded towards the Parliament house, committing acts of violence and plundering, until subdued by the police.

Other disturbances are reported from Hungarian points, especially Mako, where eight persons were killed and many wounded.

AMERICAN MISSION IN BERLIN.

Will Report to Wilson, It Is Said, on Conditions There.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via Copenhagen.)—An American Commission, consisting of twenty-one officers and six enlisted men, arrived from Cologne at noon today and is staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

Captain Gherardi, President of the Commission, went out early and in his absence none of the other members felt authorized to make any statement concerning the nature of its business. It will remain for a considerable time and has already opened offices at the hotel.

From another source I hear that the Commission is to investigate Germany's political and social conditions and report to President Wilson personally.

BAR ON EXPORT OF CAPITAL.

Germany Takes Extreme Measures to Prevent Flight of Wealth.

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THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—Extreme measures are being taken in Germany to prevent the further export of capital. German capital in shares exported between July 1 and Nov. 22 must be reported in detail to the Government. The banks will be obliged to submit to an investigation of their books in order to uncover these transactions. Incorrect statements will be punishable by a fine of as much as $12,000, and the capital may even be claimed by the State.

Even the export of goods and works of art must be reported, together with the reason for sending them out of the country. Henceforth the contents of registered letters must be declared.

According to the Volkszeitung, measures are being taken to prevent the hoarding of paper money, which is done to avoid full payment of taxes. By a certain day and within a period of two weeks all paper money in the country must be exchanged for new money at an open counter in the district where the owner of the money resides. Complete lists of the owners, who are obliged to affix their signatures will be forwarded to the tax authorities so that the exchange cannot be made under assumed names.

In order to avoid unnecessary trouble people are advised to deposit all their money immediately in savings or other banks. Thus the State will be able to lay hands on all the money in the country.

The Deutsche Bank has raised all employes' salaries 25 per cent., and all employes who have been serving in the army have received the promotion which they would otherwise have had during the war.

GREIFSWALD DOCTORS STRIKE.

Protest Red Flag Over Dispensaries —Railway Strike Forbidden.

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BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via Copenhagen.)—Moved by the arbitrary action of the Soldiers' Council and a certain laboring class, the physicians of the University of Greifswald have followed the example of those of Wilhelmshaven and Bremen and declared a strike as a protest against the hoisting of red flags on the Greifswald dispensaries by the council.

The physicians previously informed the council of their intention, but were ignored. Now they, as well as all the hospital dispensaries' attendants, refuse to give any medical aid to patients at those institutions and turn away new patients.

The Central Council, which is ruled entirely by the Majority Socialists, warns the railway employes not to strike for the present, even if their demands are justified, because it would cause the utter collapse of the whole of Germany.

PUPILS BAR LIEBKNECHT SON.

Strike at Berlin High School by Members of His Class.

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BERLIN, Feb. 1, (via Copenhagen.)—All the pupils of the highest class of the Berlin gymnasium declared a strike when young Paul Liebknecht, son of the Sparatacide leader who was killed recently, presented himself at the school after the teachers' council had decided to readmit him, despite the fact that he had been in the Vorwärts building when it was held by the Spartacides.

The principal pleaded with the pupils to have compassion on the misled youth, but they persisted that they would not share their lessons with anybody who had shot at their brothers and fathers with a machine gun. They offered to get their parents' consent to the strike and left the school.

Yesterday young Liebknecht wrote that he would remain away for the present.

CZECHS MUST FREE POLES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The provisional agreemen approved by the Supreme Council regarding the district of Teschen needs only the signatures of the Polish and Czechoslovak delegates to make it valid. It imposes on the Czechoslovaks the obligation not to go beyond a certain zone and to return Polish prisoners. The Czechoslovaks must not carry out any military construction and must supply coal to Poland according to conditions determined upon. On Monday the Supreme Council will appoint a commission of five members to supervise the carrying out of the agreement.

The Supreme Council also will appoint tomorrow, it is reported, a commission of two experts from each of the great Powers to examine into the Rumanian question. Premier Bratiano of Rumania, who yesterday demanded that a great portion of the Banat be given to Rumania, said today that the Banat and Transylvania should be occupied by allied troops in order to prevent the spread of Bolshevism.

PICHON NOT HOPEFUL OF RUSSIAN MEETING

French Foreign Minister Says the Only Official Reply Has Come from Crimea.

OMSK SHOWS RELUCTANCE

Position of Allied Army in North Not Dangerous — France's Relations with Finland to be Resumed.

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—Following up the practice he initiated last Sunday of meeting personally the foreign newspaper correspondents, M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, today frankly discussed some subjects which are absorbing the attention of the conference itself and the public. He was obliged to state with regard to several of these matters that he was unable to give the desired information because the Supreme Council had not yet been able to function upon them, or was without data.

With reference to the suspended effort to bring together the representatives of the various Russian political sections and the Peace Commissioners at a meeting at Princes Islands, he said that so far there had been only one official reply to the invitation which the Council had sent out by wireless, and that had come in the shape of a document sent by a Russian gentleman who had been a member of the Duma and is now head of the Government of Crimea.

This gentleman expressed a willingness to go to the Princes Islands, but feared that he would be alone so far as the other Russian factions were concerned. The Russian groups in Paris had written a letter to Premier Clemenceau saying they would not go to Princes Islands, but their own Governments had not responded to the invitation formally.

M. Pichon said he had noticed the reply of the Bolshevist Government as published in the newspapers, but that it had never been received officially. M. Longuet, proprietor of a Paris newspaper, who received the communication, had not been permitted to use the French wireless to make replies to the Bolshevist Government, because, M. Pichon said, he had been informed in a note that there was no authorization for the use of the wireless for other than official communications.

As to the Omsk Government, Admiral Kolchak, its head, had not said that he would refuse to attend the Princes Island Conference, but it appeared that he was rather inclined not to do so.

Touching the situation in Eastern Siberia, M. Pichon, in answer to an inquiry, said that undoubtedly the Entente military forces there were subject to the control of the Supreme War Council in Paris. The French General Janin, of the Czechoslovak forces, was commander-in-chief so far as the actual disposition and movement of the troops were concerned, but General Knox, of the British army, was charged with the control and transportation of all supplies.

In explanation of France's attitude toward Finland, M. Pinchon said that while the Government there had been recognized at first by France, such action had been reconsidered because of the developments in the movement in Finland to instal a monarchical form of government. However, that movement had been stopped, and France intended to resume relations with Finland.

Turning to Poland, he pointed out that the frontiers of that country had not yet been fixed. All declarations of the Entente had been to the effect that Poland should have access to the sea at one or two more ports, but he could not tell whether Danzig would be one of the ports. The effects of the creation of such a condition upon Eastern Prussia had not yet been considered. He was less concerned with the fate of East Prussia than the fate of Poland.

In reply to the suggestion that the American troops might be withdrawn from Northern Russia, in the Archangel sector, if the Princes Islands conference were not held, M. Pichon said that the conference had not yet considered what steps would be taken in event of failure, and that there had been no consultations even on the subject since the invitations had been dispatched.

As for French activities in Southern Russia, he declared that those troops were simply protecting the ports. The news from the Archangel section was not sufficiently definite as yet to justify any conclusion. Undoubtedly, he added, the Bolsheviki had stronger forces there now than they had before, so it had been considered safer to bring the allied troops closer together. That was all that could be said now, except that he did not regard the situation dangerous, and it might be said that if the Bolsheviki were stronger in the north they had become weaker elsewhere.

As to the campaign of the Esthonians, all those new Governments were in the same position. They had some troops, but lacked the equipment and munitions with which, they asserted, they could secure results and make a successful campaign. It was difficult, commented the Minister, to learn whether that was true.

In Ukraine the people also lacked arms, munitions, and other supplies. They were just able to repel invasion at the present time. If the Ukraine peasants were once persuaded that their lands could not be taken from them again they would be strongly anti-Bolshevist.

Asked if France had decided to hand over the region in the Balkans occupied by her troops to Greece, the Minister replied:

"That question has not yet come before the council. The Greek problems might be taken up at tomorrow's meeting perhaps."

A great many of the troops had been withdrawn from the disputed territory pending the decision of the council or the conference.

M. Pichon was decidely of the opinion ion that the armistice authorized the Entente Governments to stop the hostilities between Poland and Germany. The fact that the Lithuanians had set up a claim at the same time as the poles for possession of East Prussia simply illustrated the complexity of the problem with which the council had to deal.

Referring to the declarations of the official communiqués of last week on the subject of international control of the colonies, M. Pichon said that action in that matter did not in any way touch the Italian claims to control of Dalmatia. That subject had not been considered, nor had the council undertaken to settle the selection of the mandatories to be placed over the colonies.

Also it was true, M. Pichon said, that no decision had been reached as regards the validity on the vitality of the so-called war treaties under which dispositions were to be made of much territory.

In conclusion M. Pichon said that at present it was too early to appreciate what was being done by the conference. It would take time to realize its importance. Various committees had been created and were getting to work, the results of which would soon be apparent, but at present because what had been done had to be considered in the light of what had taken place.

Between the heads of the great powers and what was still to be done, a proper understanding could not be had at this time.

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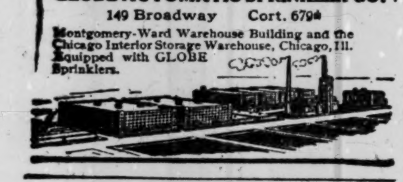

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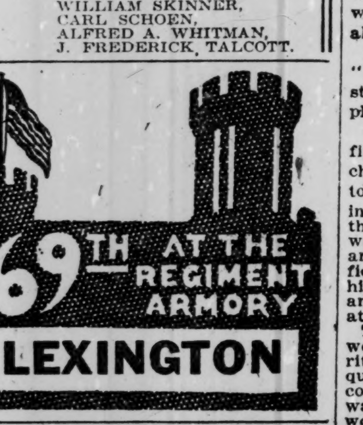

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GLASGOW GUARDED BY 10,000 SOLDIERS

Troops Keep Order in City, but Strikers Bitterly Resent Their Presence.

BELFAST CHURCHES DARK

Dublin Workers to Demand 44-Hour Week and 150 Per Cent. Advance in Wages.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—There were no alarming developments in the labor troubles today, either on the Clyde or in Belfast. Quiet prevailed in both districts. In Belfast many of the churches were obliged to abandon the evening services owing to lack of light. It is hoped that a number of the shipyard workers may be induced to resume work during the course of the week.

More troops have arrived in Glasgow, where it is now said there are 10,000. Soldiers are still posted on the roofs of the buildings surrounding George Square in Glasgow. The military display is provoking great resentment among the strikers there.

The Strike Bulletin, the offices of which were raided yesterday by the police, today issued a bitter attack on the Government, which it accuses of acting illegally in employing troops and seeking a pretext to employ arms against the Clyde workers.

"The workers are not so foolish as to fall into such a trap," the newspaper says. "The workers have advanced a practical scheme to avert unemployment, and instead of discussing it the Government has made an attempt to crush its advocates by Czarist methods. The Government is clearly in league with the employers to curb discussion of the scheme which has been before them for years."

Three more arrests were made today on charges of inciting to riot.

The Clyde side workers, who are opposed to the present strike, held a big meeting in the Govan district of Glasgow today. Councilor Wardley, a labor leader, presided. There were a number of interruptions and interjections during the meeting, but finally the following resolution was adopted:

"We trades unionists and citizens of Govan condemn wholeheartedly the undemocratic and unconstitutional methods which force us to take part in the strike. We pledge ourselves to support the representatives of the trades unions in this country and to use our influence to maintain law and order."

A movement also has been started in Glasgow to form a Patriotic Workers' League on the Clyde side, the object being to take control of the trades unions out of the hands of the extremists and to appoint shop stewards to work in harmony with the official union leaders. A big demonstration is to be held on Tuesday to discuss the matter.

The Bishop of London, speaking at a Canadian meeting today, said that the present strikes were a reaction of war and the result of a natural desire of the people for a fuller and better life. It might seem strange to some, he added, that men who had suffered the horrors and hard work of the trenches should want to go on strike as soon as they returned to civil life. The reason was simple, he declared; they missed the brotherhood of the trenches, where all had combined to defeat the common foe, and found themselves once more face to face with evil social conditions which they thought their sacrifices had removed.

BELFAST, Feb. 2.—Two thousand house builders today joined the strike for a forty-four hour week.

Joseph Devlin, Member of Parliament for West Belfast, addressing his constituents and referring to the refusal of the Government to intervene in the situation, said he had never heard of a more callous or indefensible attitude. He said he thoroughly sympathized with the strikers.

STRIKES STIR WHOLE NATION.

Leaders of Capital and Labor Anxious To Find Remedies.

LONDON, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—The industrial unrest has superseded the Peace Conference as the chief topic of interest in Great Britain. Many of the leaders in the camps of capital and labor are making suggestions for a general remedy. The proposal of John R. Clynes, the former Food Controller, for an industrial congress representing all interests, seems to be the most popular today. It has a rival in a new society called the "National Alliance of Employers and Employed," which representative men on both sides are promoting.

One point on which every one is agreed is that some general principles, particularly applying to wages and hours, must be recognized. Local settlements of disputes in the various trades and factories only create unrest and confusion. Whenever one section of workers obtains any particular concession, the others who have not equal advantages become dissatisfied. When the Ministry of Munitions gave the engineers an increase of 12½ per cent. in their pay last year, the demand for the same increase spread through many unions until it reached even the postmen and street cleaners, and finally cost the country many millions.

Sir Eric Geddes has made a novel proposal—that some trade union take over a large national factory and run it as an experiment to show what can be done by such co-operative management.

Naturally, politics is becoming involved in the agitation. Some workers and freetraders assert that the Government is keeping back stocks of food, which might be released now, in order to keep up prices in the interest of the dealers, and also that the Board of Trade has an understanding with the manufacturers to maintain an embargo against imports, in the interest of English goods. The protectionists justify such a policy by the argument that it guarantees employment for British workers, while the freetraders argue that the whole community would benefit more by cheaper prices.

The newspapers are divided into two parties, one contending that the unrest is due chiefly to the desire of the workers for better conditions of living and more leisure, and the other that the strikes are engineered by Socialists and Syndicalists, who want to revolutionize conditions of industry and capture control for the working classes.

The Morning Post asserts that the chief instigators in the Glasgow and Belfast strikes are Emmanuel Shinwell and Simon Greenspon, both Russians, whom it calls the "Trotzkys of Glasgow and Belfast." Some of the papers commend the Government's policy in keeping hands off.

The Observer attacks the Government policy of "wait and see," and urges that the new Labor Minister, Sir Robert Horne, who is a lawyer, be replaced by a labor leader, who should organize a Council of Employers and Trade Unionists.

While the debate rages, the strike movement threatens to spread beyond the ranks of the manual workers. The Association of Railway Clerks is discussing action because the Government won't recognize the station masters and agents as a body. The postal employes are arranging a meeting to put forward a scheme for a seven-hour day with a half holiday Saturday.

BRITISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Clerks Demand Recognition of Their Association and May Strike.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 2.—A meeting of 500 delegates of the Railway Clerks' Association, which is having a controversy with the railways over the question of its recognition, today adopted a resolution, with only twelve dissentients, calling upon the various branches and members to take such action as the executive deems advisable in the event that a satisfactory settlement is not reached by Tuesday. This in all probability means a strike.

Secretary Walkden aserted that Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, had advised the railway executives that recognition of the Clerks' Association would be subversive of discipline, which was a serious reflection on a body of educated men.

DUBLIN CLANS TO GATHER.

Labor Congress to Demand Shorter Week and Big Advance.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—A labor congress has been summoned for next week to meet in the Mansion House here to demand a universal forty-four hour week at wages 150 per cent. above the pre-war rates with a minimum of fifty shillings (approximately $12.50) weekly for all workers. The Dublin Trades Council has announced, however, that it will move an amendment to this proposal advocating a forty-hour week.

AIMS OF BRITISH STRIKERS.

Shorter Hours Intended to Reduce Idleness, J. L. Jones Explains.

Despite the sporadic and unorganized nature of the strikes in Glasgow and other English industrial centres, they are being directed with a concerted purpose, according to John L. Jones, a member of the Smelters' Union of Manchester, and a delegate of the British Labor Party. In a lecture delivered at the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jones said the unrest was grounded in the determination of the people to eliminate the condition which tolerated the presence of abundance of stores of many kinds and yet found the workers too poor to buy them.

"While a very generous pension has been provided by the Government to take care of the unemployed," continued the speaker, "the workers fully realize that the unemployed are always a menace, and they are fully determined upon such a reduction of hours as will absorb them. They are in a position strong enough to compel the capitalist class to accede to their demands. They are opposed absolutely to the British imperialist policy of taking care of the surplus product by seeking foreign markets. That surplus must first be used for the well-being of every man, woman, and child in the world.

"The demands of the British Labor Party are summed up in five propositions. First, immediate withdrawal of troops from Russia. Second, free trade throughout the world. Third, nationalization of railways, mines, power sources, and armament manufactories. Fourth, the imposition of all taxes upon capital, and last, absolute abolition of all conscription."

FRANCIS APPROVES THE RUSSIAN PARLEY

Ambassador Indorses Plan for Official Investigation of Conditions.

ENVOYS TO BE AS WITNESSES

Denial of Any Recognition of Soviet Government or Any Recommendation for It.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, left for Paris today after undergoing an operation here. Before leaving he gave the Sunday Times an interview in which, speaking of the proposal of a conference of the Allies with representatives of the various Russian factions at Princes Islands, he said:

"I approve of the plan of official investigation at Princes Islands into Russian conditions. Sazonoff, Milukoff, and Maklakoff—the latter was Russian Ambassador to Paris during the Provisional Government's régime—believe that it would compromise them to participate in a conference with the Bolsheviki. I look upon it more as a court of inquiry to ascertain officially the exact nature of conditions which prevail in Russia.

"This court of inquiry, or commission, would formulate rules for its own procedure. Sazonoff, Milukoff, Maklakoff, or other patriotic Russians would occupy much he same position as ordinary witnesses against persons charged with criminal acts. Princes' Islands would supply a nisi prius court with the Peace Congress as the supreme court. It is very different from the invitation of Bolsheviki to the Paris Conference suggested by Lloyd George."

The Ambassador said that never on any occasion had he recognized the Soviet Government nor had he ever recommended the United States Government to recognize it.

"Twice," he went on "the German Government through von Kühlmann demanded of Lenine and Trotzky my immediate expulsion from Russia, first when I issued an address to the Russian people endeavoring to arouse them over the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and second, when I issued an address on the Fourth of July which reflected on the Soviet Government.

"Von Kühlmann's applications for my banishment were unavailing. The Soviet Government took no action, as it always hoped my Government would recognize it. I never called upon Trotzky, and the only time I came into contact with Lenine was when I, together with all the allied and neutral diplomatists, demanded the release of the Rumanian Minister, who had been imprisoned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

"Lenine undoubtedly supplied the brains of the Soviet movement. He is an intellectual man whose intellect is swamped by fanaticism. His object in life is to bring about a worldwide revolution. He has used German money freely in order to secure dictatorship of the masses. The basic principle of the Soviet movement is to prevent the exploitation of one man by another. It is obviously an insane conception and does away with all accepted ideas of employment. The Soviet will not for an instant permit employers to have a vote.

"The Bolsheviki are a political party and the Soviet is the form of government, or misgovement, which they support. They instituted the reign or terror which now prevails in Russia. They are an army variously estimated at from 250,000 to 600,000 well-disciplined men. The reason for such a wide range in figures lies in actual variations which occur from week to week. Large numbers of men may be scattered or dispersed as the result of a single conflict."

DEFINES BOLIVIA'S CLAIMS.

Foreign Office Reiterates Demands for Provinces of Tacna and Arica.

LA PAZ, Feb. 2.—The Foreign Office has issued a circular declaring that the Bolivian Minister in Paris has correctly interpreted the Government's opinion regarding the peace settlements, and approves his recent statements.

General Montes, the Bolivian Minister to France, in a statement to The Associated Press in Paris on Jan. 29, indicated that Bolivia intended to set up a claim for the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which, he said, were based "on the vital right of access to the ocean through the natural channel of these province" under the doctrine enunciated by President Wilson that nations were entitled to an outlet to the sea.

RED CROSS SLEDS SCOUR NORTH RUSSIA

Bear Food and Medical Relief Through Forests to Sufferers in Remote Hamlets.

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SORROKU, North Russia, Jan. 22, (by Courier to Murmansk and Cable via Paris, Feb. 2.)—The American Red Cross Mission for North Russia, under Major C. T. Williams, Deputy Commissioner, this morning took up again the long, dreary sled trip through the forest trails on their journey of investigation and relief.

They arrived only yesterday from Archangel after a 320-mile sled trip, in which they did countless deeds of mercy that led not only to the saving of hundreds of lives and made happy thousands, but helped to make the name of America even more beloved.

Ten sleds of supplies of priceless drugs make up the Red Cross caravan. In every village they leave medicines and food for the half starving families, and in many cases money. These pitiful peasants' hamlets far away from the railroad never have seen a doctor and have been without drugs or medical help of any kind.

Impromptu clinics are held in these villages by the American Army physician of the Red Cross Mission, Major Kirkpatrick, and much relief has been given. Everywhere great numbers of sick were found who could be saved by simple operations and proper care. Arrangements were made and funds furnished in scores of cases to have patients sent overland by sled to the Red Cross Hospital at Archangel. There they can be cared for and when cured sent back to their villages. American Red Cross dollars are doing wonderful things here in frozen North Russia.

Major William's report of food conditions and general health of the peasants will determine largely the future policy of the Red Cross in Russia.

COSSACKS IN SIBERIA REBEL.

Refuse to Serve Under Kalmikoff and Ask American Protection.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—The Cossacks, under General Kalmikoff, commander on the Ussuri river front, have mutinied and shot an officer.

The Cossacks surrendered their arms and horses to the American troops, whose protection they requested. The men declared that they would no longer serve under General Kalmikoff.

HOW BERLIN MISJUDGED US.

Jules Cambon Sums Up Germany's Errors Concerning America.

PARIS, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin up to the outbreak of the war and now a member of the French delegation to the Peace Conference, has written an article which appears in The Revue Des Deux Mondes today, entitled "German Errors Concerning the United States," which will be published later as the introduction to a history of the United States written by Professor Farrand, of Yale University. M. Cambon's article says:

"Germany has made not a few fundamental errors concerning the United States. The first was to believe that no true national sentiment existed in the country and to feel that a democracy composed of elements coming from all quarters of the globe, without traditions, would be unable to constitute a homogeneous whole. German illusion was also based on the manifestation of love that some Americans of Germanic stock display for the country of their origin. In order to maintain allegiance to the mother country the Delbrück law had allowed Germans to acquire a double nationality and to be naturalized American citizens without severing their bonds to the Fatherland. Finally, the brother of the Emperor himself, Prince Henry of Prussia, crossed the Atlantic to mingle with the German societies established in America.

"Doubtless there were a certain number of Americans of German origin who remained faithful to the Fatherland, but their number was small as compared with the bulk of the population, and besides, public feeling would not have tolerated among American citizens any acknowledgment of past loyalty which would have been considered an act of treachery.

"Germany had made the same mistake concerning the principles of the American foreign policy, which for many years rested on Washington's Farewell Address, in which he advised hs countrymen to stay carefully out of alliances with European powers. But what Washington wanted was to gain time for his country to reach the point where it would be the master of its future."

Another error pointed out by M. Cambon on the part of the Germans was in having overlooked "the deep idealism of the young American soul." The Germans, he says, "were struck only by the economic development of the country and did not believe in the sincerity of the generous feelings among those republicans whose traditions, however, were religious traditions."

M. Cambon refers to the fact that although religion is not a State affair in America, most ceremonies are opened and closed with prayers. This practice he attributes to the higher inspiration such as Seward referred to when he said during the Civil War: "There is a higher law than the Constitution itself."

"It is that higher law that Germany did not credit to America," M. Cambon concludes. "Doubtless Germany herself did not know it."

RED ARTILLERY SHELLS PETROGRAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

toms prevailing in America and Australia, where parceling out land to farmers had led to national prosperity.

Under this plan seizure of land by peasants in the Archangel district would not be legalized. On the other hand, M. Petroff said, the Government would not follow the path of reaction.

If the Trans-Siberian Railway, the great artery supplying Russia with the necessities of life, is to be saved, the Inter-Allied Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, must act quickly and on a big scale, in the opinion of M. Oustrougoff, Minister of Communications.

In discussing the best means of reorganizing the Siberian railroads, M. Oustrougoff, who is handling a big job with the odds against him, said he welcomed allied control as the salvation of the enterprise, which he declared he was carrying on solely in the interest of all the people of Russia.

"That's the great thing," he said. "The American people should understand we are doing this for all the people, not for any one privileged class."

Urgent necessities, he asserted, were first, railroad material, tools and machines, and second, expert instructors to teach the latest system of railroading in all its branches. He explained that the shortage of locomotives and cars was due largely to the needs of the armies now in the Urals, while insufficient and inferior equipment not only hindered repairs, but gave the workmen an excuse to labor indifferently or not at all.

The fact that the majority of the workshops are located in Bolshevist territory is the great weakness. The labor question is serious, but not hopeless, according to M. Oustrougoff, who said he was convinced that the majority of the workmen were not Bolshevist, although Bolshevist agitators were active and converted many to the fold.

"I am a railroad engineer, unconcerned in politics, but observing what the Bolsheviki wantonly have done to deteriorate and disorganize the railroads, I am convinced that we cannot think of turning them over to the Bolshevist conception of control," he said. "It would mean their ruin. When I see what the Bolsheviki in their madness have wrought, I can say with sadness, 'They know not what they do.' To this stage, alas, have we arrived in Russia."

M. Oustrougoff admitted that the workmen had not been paid for two months, but explained that this was due to inability of the Government to print sufficient small money because the printing facilities were in the hands of the Bolsheviki. He said that the world must realize that anarchy had made Siberia destitute of even rudimentary necessities, but added that the Government was rushing substitutes.

In bringing the interview to an end, he declared he was convinced that the workmen would respond when they realized that the world was backing them and that Americans were actively helping.

NORTH RUSSIA REFUSES TO MEET RED ENVOYS

Premier Tschaikovsky Calls Allies' Parley Proposal Impractical and Humiliating.

LONDON, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the Provisional Government of North Russia, who is in London on his way to Paris in connection with the Peace Conference, in an interview today fully indorsed the view already given by Lieut. Gen. Eugene Karlovitch Miller, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the same Government, that it would be impossible to meet the Bolsheviki at Prinkiro, (one of the Princes Islands.) He declared that Bolshevist rule stood for tyranny and terrorism, atrocities, and the abolition of all discipline.

Protesting against the statesmen at Paris treating the Bolsheviki as though they were a political party, President Tschaikovsky said:

"So long as Bolshevism is alive there can be no peace in Russia, and therefore no peace in Europe. If Russia is not represented at the Peace Conference, its conditions are not binding on Russia, and all the Slavonic nations, who look to Russia as their head, will morally be left out of account. Then your League of Nations would never be realized.

"The Allies must find some organic solution of the Russian problem, not merely wave it away as has been done by the Prinkiro invitation, which is not only impracticable, but humiliating to the representatives of Russia as a State. Don't ask us. Fighting Bolshevism, we cannot. We must fight to the death or Russia will perish."

DUTCH BANK LOOTED BY REDS.

Rotterdam Institution's Experiment in Petrograd Ends Disastrously.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the Rotterdamsche Bank, which has German interests, was persuaded last Summer to maintain a bank in Petrograd.

After having received a report there that there were elements of order in Bolshevism, that the Bolsheviki represented a certain organization, that the peasant elements were conservative, and that it was not impossible for a financial establishment to maintain its position in Petrograd, the Rotterdamsche Bank sent two agents there. These agents have just returned to Holland after perilous adventures of which they will not speak.

The bank was completely pillaged by the Bolsheviki, who took its money deposits, papers, and shares, transporting them to the National Russian Bank, as also its books. The incident was considered as a complete débâcle in the financial world, which takes unusual interest in Russian finance, owing to the numerous Dutch holders of Russian shares and bonds. The Dutch agents had an adventurous journey, even their wearing apparel being stolen from their backs, and one was tried and condemned to death at Reval by a beautiful woman who asked the prisoner if he had anything to say.

"Yes, I'm pleased to be condemned by a beautiful woman," said the prisoner, whereupon the female judge began to exchange ideas with him, finally pardoned him, and gave both a laisser passer.

BOLSHEVIKI MENACE KIEV.

Ukraine Government Removes from There to Winnitza.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The advance of Bolshevist troops into the Ukraine has compelled the Ukrainian Government to move from Kiev to Winnitza, in Podolia, southwest of Kiev.

Recent dispatches reported that a Franco-Rumanian army had occupied Kiev, arriving by way of Bessarabia.

MOVE TO SOCIALIZE BIG PLANT.

German Factory Forced to Keep Surplus Men on Its Payroll.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (Associated Press.)—Owing to lack of orders, Rehenutz's metal ware and machine manufactory at Düsseldorf has been forced to lay off several thousand employes.

When the decision of the company became known to the workers, they threatened the destruction of the plant. The company is being compelled to keep 15,000 men on its payroll, although it has work for only 1,000.

The Spartacides on Friday decided to proceed at once with the socialization of this plant, which is one of the largest in Rhenish Russia.

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JOY IN MANY LANDS OVER FOOD RELIEF

Hoover Says $100,000,000 Fund Lifts Load of Fear from Hearts of Millions.

SUPPLIES ALREADY ON WAY

One Hundred Cargoes in European Ports or On Way—Army Helps with Distribution.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The passage by the American Congress of the bill appropriating $100,000,000 for relief in Europe "will lift a load of fear from the hearts of millions of people in Europe," said Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of Relief, in a statement issued this evening. Mr. Hoover outlined the use to which the money is to be put and the means already taken for the relief of various peoples.

"It is little realized in the United States," the statement adds, "how fully and completely the daily wireless carried the progress of this measure to those peoples now liberated from the German yoke. Immediately after the bill was passed the news appeared in the headlines of newspapers in Bucharest, Sofia, and Helsingfors, and it was known in Warsaw, Lodz, Prague, and Fiume, where thousands of persons have been looking anxiously toward the United States for leadership in the solution of their most imminent danger.

"It must be remembered that the President's declaration of the prime purposes of the American people in re-establishing freedom and self-government had moved these peoples to direct all their hopes toward the United States, and today they will see one more step toward this end.

"There is no question as to the sacrifice it will call for from the American people to provide this relief appropriation, as it comes now in a period when we have so many difficulties and problems of our own people to solve in the rehabilitation of our normal national life.

"The usual tangible relief to the newly liberated peoples will not be delayed even by the period required to ship foodstuffs from the United States under this appropriation because the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments and the United States Food Administration already have 100 ships in European ports or headed toward Europe in addition to our re-established relief in Belgium and Northern France, Rumania, and Czechoslovak under the old war legislation. The new appropriation by Congress enables us to extend this work by giving credits to those countries for which there was no such legislation.

"We have at sea or discharging in the port of Trieste 70,000 tons of food for the Jugoslavs, Serbians and Czechoslovaks. We have 30,000 tons of food either arrived at or in progress to the Black Sea for Rumania. The Armenian Relief Committee has 7,000 tons on the way to Armenia and Syria as a gift, and we are placing 10,000 tons in Constantinople as a reserve for them. We have 40,000 tons in Poland, on the way or being transshipped from Rotterdam for the Poles, and 20,000 tons in Rotterdam awaiting reshipment to the Finns and other liberated populations in Russia. The Polish Relief Committee is sending a gift of 7,000 tons to the Poles.

"Since the armistice the British authorities have distributed about 10,000 tons of food to the Serbians, the Italian authorities some 10,000 tons to the Austrians, and the British authorities have in progress some 12,000 or 15,000 tons of food to the Rumanians. We have since the armistice delivered into Rotterdam 300,000 tons of food for the Belgians and the liberated French, with the support of our treasury and Belgium and France.

"Had this new appropriation been refused we should have sold out these parcels of food to those who could pay real money and would have been compelled to allow the others to starve. In this same confidence that we would be supported by Congress, we have secured a detail of more than 250 men from the American Army and the American Navy for the work of the Food Administration. These men are now actively establishing the administrations necessary to secure proper distribution in all of these territories. Our offices have been opened in virtually every capital among the distressed peoples, and with the passage of this act of Congress we are able to do business.

"The Allied Supreme Council of Supply and Relief has been organized and equipped with a staff and officials representing the allied and associated powers in order that we may secure coordination and unity of effort from all the Governments who have stood together to secure the freedom of these peoples and who now stand together to see that their distress is ameliorated."

SYRIANS APPEAL TO WILSON.

National League Urges Self-Determination of Syria at Peace Table.

Concerned over the report that he Peace Conference was considering plans which would abolish the racial solidarity of the Syrians, the New Syrian National League, with a reported membership of 150,000 throughout the country, yesterday sent a message to President Wilson. As given out by Emile Mernige, Director of the league, the message was:

To the President of the United States:

We, the undersigned Syrians of New York, respectfully petition that the standards of justice for nations which have been formulated by you, and which have been appealing alike to friend and foe, have hastened to a successful conclusion this great war, and that, therefore, the great and just principles of self-determination should be made applicable to Syria as well as to other small nations. We urge that Syria should remain undivided and should be given independence within the boundaries of its historic frontiers, namely, from the Taurus Mountains to the Egyptian borders, and from the Syrian Desert to the Mediterranean coast. All this land belongs to Syrians by right of occupancy for centuries.

We are firmly convinced that there will be no lasting peace unless the principle of "Syria to the Syrian people" is completely followed, and as our hatred toward our former Government, which enslaved us and deprived us of our rights, is known to every one, it must be concluded that this very same hatred will be renewed against any Government and any nation which shall endeavor to deprive the Syrian nation of its rights and territory.

The United States of America has hither to assisted Syria and its people and has within its borders a quarter million of Syrians, with 14,000 of them serving under its flag who will form a bond of union between their land of birth and their land of adoption.

We justly ask the restoration, reparation, and rehabilitation of Syrians deported or despoiled being insisted upon. We urge self-determination and independence of Syria under the guardianship of the United States. The Syrian people are grateful to the valor of the allied armies who have liberated their mother country from the hated Turks, and undoubtedly wish to organize a central government in permanent form, in accordance with your memorable enunciation of the American doctrine of government. Your generous support at the Peace Conference, we believe, will be the solution of the age-long Syrian trouble and will add to the lustre of our country's greatness.

69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET automobiles are not on exhibition at the show, but in the Company's own building at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

Here we have ample room and facilities to display to an advantage, our complete line of open and closed types of passenger cars and the Chevrolet one ton truck.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
BROADWAY AT 57TH STREET

FOUNDED 1860 LONDON

SPRING SUITS and DRESSES FOR YOUNG LADIES

Our ability to convey the impression of individuality in simple tailored suits and dresses for young ladies from 14 to 19 years can be attributed to the fact that we confine ourselves entirely to the making of this type of apparel. Our understanding of the dress requirements at our most select finishing schools has a distinct influence on the designing of De Pinna models, which have the added advantage of being made in exclusive imported fabrics brought to this country by us exclusively for De Pinna suits, dresses and sport clothes for young ladies.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

Ten Tons of Magazines
are needed immediately for shipment to
AMERICAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS
TAKE YOUR MAGAZINES
as soon as you have read them to
Any Public Library or Branch Library
Building in Greater New York
Tonnage Is Available and Shipment Will Be Made at Once
American Library Association

FIRST

The New York Times led all other New York newspapers in total volume of advertisements in December, 1918, and in January, 1919.

	December, 1918. Agate Lines.
The Times	1,285,516
The World	1,186,265
	99,251

	January, 1919. Agate Lines.
The Times	1,200,845
The World	1,155,578
	45,267

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.
"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

A Sale of Women's Ultra-Smart Coats at Reduced Prices Today

Extraordinary reductions on Coats of the very highest order that were without competition at their regular prices. Almost every successful style introduced this season is included, beautifully fashioned of the most wanted materials for immediate wear.

Some are strictly tailored, others trimmed with furs of the highest quality.

Sizes From 34 to 52½

Coats Formerly $22.50 and $25.00..Now $15.00
Coats Formerly $35.00 and $39.50..Now $22.50
Coats Formerly $45.00 and $49.50..Now $33.00
Coats Formerly $49.50 and $55.00..Now $37.50
Coats Formerly $59.50 and $75.00..Now $49.50

We Shall Place on Sale Today a Very Special Collection of

Women's Early Spring Suits at $39.50

for immediate wear

Distinctive Box Coat effects, so unusual you must see them to appreciate their unusual charm; exquisite Belted styles and Straight Line models that simply teem with individuality, showing almost every new type of vestee.

Developed in Rich Tweeds, Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twills, Gabardine, Oxfords, Worsted and Velour Checks, beautifully Silk lined.

Sizes 34 to 44 and in two models to 50½.

Women's Winter Suits
Formerly $39.50 to $59.00
Reduced to $26 and $36
Tailored beyond criticism in Velour, Broadcloth Oxfords and Wool Jersey, some with luxurious Fur Trimming. *Fourth Floor*

A New Note in Embroidered Frocks— will be shown Today in a
Very Special Offering of
Women's Crepe de Chine Afternoon Dresses
As Pictured
At $35.00

Grape-design embroidery lends a touch of distinction to this beautiful frock, which is in the new Peplum Blouse model, now very much in favor among fashionably dressed women.

Grape design embroidery heretofore has been seen only in the most expensive frocks.

Developed in excellent quality Crepe de Chine, and may be had in Navy Blue, Silver Grey, Taupe, Copenhagen Blue, and Beaver. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

WE Shall Also Offer Today—
All Our Higher-Cost Winter Dresses at Greatly Reduced Prices
only one or two of a kind, in Georgette Crepe combined with Chiffon Velvet, some beautifully embroidered.
Formerly $69.50, $75, $85
Now Reduced to $47.50

INFANTS' WEAR Greatly Reduced

Our Infants' Wear Department will shortly be located in enlarged quarters on the Fourth Floor. Prior to moving we desire to reduce our stock to a minimum. All Fixtures are to be new, and we intend that only new merchandise shall be exhibited at the opening. Hence these reductions on White and Colored Dresses for Tiny Tots. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Dresses Formerly $2 and 2.50........Now $1.50
Dresses Formerly $3 and 3.50........Now $1.95
Dresses Formerly $4 and 4.50........Now $2.95
Dresses Formerly $5 and 6.00........Now $3.95

Sharply Reduced!
3633 Pairs Fashionable Boots
For Women and Misses
Formerly $9.50 and $10
At $7.45

392 Pairs in Patent leather with Contrasting Tops.
337 Pairs in Gun Metal with Contrasting Tops.
325 Pairs in Kidskin with Contrasting Tops.
1191 Pairs in Ko-Ko Calfskin with Contrasting Tops.
980 Pairs in All Ko-Ko Kidskin.
120 Pairs in All Black Kidskin and Gun Metal.
378 Pairs in Mouse Color or Grey Kidskin with Contrasting color Tops and Louis XV heels.

These smart boots are all from our regular stock, reduced to this low price for immediate clearance. The lasts are very graceful, and the workmanship of each pair fully up to our usual standard—*the highest.*

Twenty Styles; All Sizes of Heels.
Sizes 2½ to 8, Widths AA to D.

For Sports and Southern Wear—
Misses' Baronette Satin Skirts
Very Special
At $12.95

In a very youthful style—as *pictured*—designed purposely to meet the particular requirements of Misses.

The silhouette is entirely new, has broad belt, and novel pocket treatments.

Colors: Rose, Copenhagen, Flesh Color, and White. Lengths—35 to 38 inches.

Misses' New Serge Frocks
Special, $18.50

Stunning Braid, Button, and Embroidery trimmed styles, straight of line or in smart tunic effects. Absolutely correct for immediate wear, and unequalled anywhere at this price.

Colors: Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Beginning To-day—A Most Important
Sale of Boys' Wash Suits
You Never Saw Anything Like Them
At $3

All new Spring models, so carefully made as to make satisfactory service a certainty. Many of the styles are exclusive with Saks & Company, and the materials are not only fresh and crisp, but the most dependable loomed. Plain Colors, Stripes, and a Variety of Smart Combination Effects. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.
Store Opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P.M.

His Home His Castle—

Maybe he's to the Manor born, or perhaps some humbler hearth-stone claims him, but lofty or lowly it's the homey spot which calls him to Home Sweet Home—

Fireside Chairs, $29.50

A man's chair, solid and comfortable. Made in our own workrooms assuring a substantial permanence.

Covered front and back with tapestry in soft foliage coloring, strong ball and claw feet—

His Reading Chair

should have that stay and rest awhile quality combined with a firmly upholstered back.

Tapestry Reading Chairs, $22.49

Upholstered in our own workrooms. Covered front and back with warm tone tapestry. A convenient size to swing around and fit any corner.

Our February Furniture Sale

now in progress offers many savings in attractive single pieces and sets of furniture.

Macy's—6th Floor.

Sprucing Up For Spring

is not difficult nor expensive if you'll consult our paint expert. He will advise you whether stains, varnishes or enamel paint will best serve your purpose, and how to cover the greatest area at least expense and effort.

Furniture and Floor Stains

33c ½ pint, 51c pint, 92c quart.

This paint goes far and covers many discrepancies. Gives desirable lustre to either hard or soft woods.

Is excellent as a floor stain and for retouching furniture proves an artistic achievement. So durable it is recommended highly for shelves and wainscoting.

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHOE CONSERVATION

W. H. Kelley, a lumber salesman, of Omaha, found Neōlin Soles so tough and durable that one pair of soles served on a second pair of uppers after the first pair of uppers had worn out in ten months of hard walking.

And he says, "Those same soles will stand another ten months of constant daily wear."

This is unusual service even for Neōlin Soles but Mr. Kelley's experience should indicate to you a method of cutting down those rising shoe bills you have to meet. Simply make sure the new shoes you buy are Neōlin-soled and have worn shoes repaired with these soles which are scientifically made to be comfortable, waterproof and exceedingly long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neōlin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Preserve
Your Phonograph Records!
THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL
Semi-Permanent Silvered
Needles
Replace steel needles!
They play 50 to 100 times without wearing out
Loud—Medium—Soft
30c per package of 5
At all dealers
50 Broadway 279 Broadway
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
Caution! Beware of similarly constructed needles of inferior quality.

At the Automobile Show
(69th Regiment Armory)
SEE
Hupmobile
Also at our Salesrooms
Broadway at 62d Street

Save This to Remind You to
BUY "MILLER"
Lamps or Fixtures
Electric, Gas or Oil
For Good Light, Artistic Designs
If you are building, especially a Home, where lighting fixtures are so important, COME AND SEE "MILLER" Fixtures and how LOW we sell HIGH grade fixtures.
"MILLER" LAMPS
Make Elegant Wedding Gifts.
Buy THEM from DEALERS or
Edward Miller & Co. Manufacturers. Established 1844.
68 & 70 PARK PLACE, New York.
In NEXT Block WEST of Woolworth Bldg.

PLUTO eliminates poison from intestines, from the kidneys and through the blood—an ideal remedy for gout. Also beneficial in treatment of other kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Ind. (182)

69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON

TELLS OF SAVINGS IN RAIL OPERATION

Director Smith Reports $23,248,000 as the Result of Economies in Eastern Region.

GREAT TROOP MOVEMENT

More Than 3,308,000 Officers and Men Carried by 7,567 Trains in the Year.

The annual report of A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads for the Eastern Region, covering operations for the year ended Dec. 31, asserts that the first complete year of unified Government operation resulted in saving $23,248,000. The saving is tabulated thus:

Dec. 31, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1918.	Estimated Saving Per Annum.
(a) *Unification of terminals and stations	$4,172,000
(b) *Elimination of passenger service	12,190,000
(c) *Reductions in organization, as contrasted with the same under corporate control	3,677,000
(d) Miscellaneous economies, the result of causes other than above	3,209,000
Total	$23,248,000

*Does not include Allegheny or Pocahontas region roads part of the eastern territory prior to June 1. Includes Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines west to Dec. 1.

In the year, the report says, there was a marked increase in eastbound traffic with a consequent increase in westbound movement of empties, the percentage of empty car miles to the total car miles for ten months showing an average increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with the even period of 1917. This increase in unbalanced traffic, the bad weather of last Winter, the enhanced cost of material and supplies and the increases in wages are given as the outstanding factors in sending operating costs upward. It is asserted that most of these factors were operative throughout the year, while increased rates did not become effective until July 21.

Traffic Conditions Reviewed.

Reviewing traffic conditions throughout the year, the report says:

"The heaviest eastbound movement of the year was in June, the traffic falling off somewhat in July, August, and September. October showed a considerable increase, and following the signing of the armistice there was a falling off during the last half of November and the first week of December. However, the second ten days of December have shown a considerable increase, with "peak" days on which the movement has exceeded any previous day's movement during the year.

"On Feb. 6, 1918, there were a total of 161,000 cars above normal for movement in the Eastern territory; which was reduced to 76,000 on March 1; 50,000 on April 1; 41,000 on May 1, and to practically normal on June 1, since which time all traffic has been moved currently, with the exception of local accumulations on individual lines, which have been promptly disposed of through diversions and rerouting and the concentration of motive power in the congested districts.

"In general, it may be stated that railroad operations throughout the year have been conducted under most disadvantageous circumstances, with a heavy volume of traffic, due to the war demands; the severe weather of January and February; labor shortage, and a shortage of motive power, due to failure of the roads to receive locomotives ordered in 1916 and 1917 for use during the winter, the necessity for which was anticipated and orders placed with builders, but which it was impossible to secure delivery of, owing to the priority which it was necessary for the Government to exercise in building locomotives for service abroad."

"War industries and the drafts crippled the forces in all departments throughout the continuance of the war, and operations were handicapped on account of the necessity of employing inexperienced and inefficient help. The serious labor situation was accentuated by the widespread epidemic of Spanish influenza during the late summer and Autumn."

The report then turns to seriatim answers to questions propounded by William G. McAdoo, then Director General of Railroads. Consolidation of and reduction of passenger train schedules, the report says in answer to one of these questions, resulted in a decrease in 1918 as compared with 1917 of 16,253,914 passenger train miles, and a decrease of Pullman car miles totalling 41,220,702. Passengers carried one mile showed an increase of 403,810,471, or 4.7 per cent.

Tells of Troop Movement.

"In addition to the regular passenger travel, a large troop movement had to be accommodated, owing to the fact that the bulk of the overseas forces embarked from ports served by roads in this region," the report says.

"During the year there were 7,567 troop trains handled, a total of approximately 2,000,000 train miles, and carrying 3,308,496 officers and men; in addition to which the floating equipment of the roads in New York Harbor was largely used for transporting troops between New York and New Jersey and Long Island and from shore to the transports; a total of 1,885,000 men having been so carried."

Mr. Smith tells of keeping all the roads' purchasing agents in intimate touch with each other and with the markets through a regional purchasing committee, and adds that with the conclusion of hostilities old orders were canceled or reduced, and, in many instances, in anticipation of falling markets, open purchasing was resorted to instead of contracting ahead.

The report reviews miscellaneous economies, asserting that 100,000 cars were diverted from circuitous routes during the year, resulting in a saving of 7,800,000 car miles; that a campaign for "shipping days" to lessen the amount of less than carload freight resulted in a weekly scheduling of 1,232 more full carloads, and that "sailing days" will further increase the number of one and decrease that of the other. Revision and curtailment of passenger time tables and folders and new methods of distribution are credited with saving $351,344, while other specific economies, such as consolidation of freight service, combining single-track roads into double-track operation, adoption of the alternate day, and reduction in local train service, are said to have saved $664,000.

Co-operation of the Carriers.

Next the report reviews various kinds of co-operative action, the results of which, it says, are in the direction of efficiency, but "intangible as to economies." Among these are the diversion of traffic through the Pittsburgh Gateway, the Niagara frontier, to lake lines at Buffalo and in other directions, the routing of coal to Canada by water, the handling of special commodities in solid trains and the special movement of empty open-top cars to care for lake ore traffic.

The freight car situation is summed up as follows:

"On Nov. 30 Eastern region roads ownership of freight cars was 720,000; cars in service were 748,304; percentage of bad-order cars to cars in service, 6.1. Three thousand six hundred and nine bad-order cars required heavy repairs have been transferred to roads having excess facilities, repaired, and put in service.

"On Jan. 1, 1918, there were approximately 36,000 employes in the freight-car departments. On Nov. 23 the number was 42,500.

The report concludes:

"Among the features of interest that may be mentioned in reviewing the operations of the year and which have not been touched upon in the foregoing, are:

"(a) The close working relations established with the shipping representatives of the allied Governments and with the departments of the United States Government, and the co-operation received from these agencies, which facilitated in many ways the regulation and prompt handling of traffic.

"(b) The Lake coal and ore movement was followed vigorously throughout the year, and the volume of shipments offering was handled currently, with the result that there was a total of 29,388,242 tons of coal dumped at Lake ports prior to the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, or 917,963 tons in excess of 1917. The ore movement from the Lake ports for the season totaled 33,726,380 tons, which was 368,000 tons less than 1917; 1,622,000 tons less than 1916, and 6,343,000 tons in excess of 1915. The coal program was completed on Nov. 30 this year, as compared with Dec. 12 last year, and the tonnage handled was the largest on record.

"(c) To provide cars for the grain movement from the West, arrangements were made in the early Spring to move empty box cars in trainload lots via the most direct and economical routes to the grain territory west of the Mississippi River. On May 1 the lines in the Eastern region were carrying 115 per cent. ownership of box cars, which on Aug. 1 was reduced to 104.8 per cent., and is now less than 100 per cent. The interchange reports at Chicago show an increase of 122,773 empty cars delivered to connections at that point by Eastern region roads during the year. This movement of empties West has facilitated the movement of grain eastbound during the last several months.

"The transportation situation generally is normal at the present time on all railroads in the eastern region and traffic is being handled currently. A canvass of the business situation that has just been made indicates that there may be expected some decrease in traffic, due to the discontinuance of the war demands and buyers waiting for lower prices, with the probability that gross earnings will be somewhat lower for the first six months of the year than for the first six months of 1918, notwithstanding the increased rates.

"In closing, I wish to particularly mention and commend the officers and employes of these railroads for their tireless efforts and extreme loyalty during a year of unusual circumstances and tense situations. By such were we able to accomplish what was done, and I take great pleasure in having this opportunity to mention their patriotism."

GERMANS RELEASE MORE AMERICANS

Captured Seamen and Soldiers Sent Back to France and England From Prison Camps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The War Department has made public a list of American soldiers and sailors held prisoner by Germany who have been released. Captain Robert M. Deming, Burlington, Vt., Lieutenant Charles F. Westing, 1,315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and the following enlisted men from New York or nearby places have been released and returned to England.

PARETTI, LAWRENCE, 106 Thompson St., New York City.
NASH, G., 619 Morgan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LYNCH, B. M., 545 46th St., Bklyn, N. Y.
BENNETT, R., Red Bank, N. J.
JURGENSEN, W. W., 428 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAIER, H. W., Glendale, N. Y.
HILL, E. W., 497 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GROSSMAN, J., 100 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLEINEN, V. J., 31 North Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GARBER, S., 426 Atlantic Av., Bklyn., N. Y.

The following enlisted men from New York and vicinity have been released from Camp Dulmen, and sailed for Rotterdam on Dec. 5:

KANE, W. A., 561 Warren St., Bklyn, N. Y.
HARRIS, L. G., 283 6th Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
KIRSCHNER, M., 14 Willet St., New York.
BUHRING, G., 1,409 Jefferson Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
WENDELL, P. L., 332 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following enlisted men from New York and nearby places have been released from German prison camps and returned to France:

VIA CAVA, J. F., 723 Willow Av., Hoboken.
REAGAN, LUKE, 15 Union St., Jersey City.

The following enlisted men from New York and vicinity have been released from German prison camps and have passed through Berne en route to France:

GUERRIERO, L. E., 693 Greenwich St., N.Y.
CHOVENSKI, MARYIAN, Orange, N. J.
HALBERSTADT, BERTRAM, 25 Pine St., New York.
LICHT, SAMUEL, 42 Avenue B., New York.
ZOERB, J. B., Norwich, N. Y.
ENRIGHT, T. R., Dest Hoboken, N. J.
FRAWLEY, D. F., Rathbone, N. Y.
FORD, F. A., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Lieutenant Howard V. Verwholt of Tottenville, Ohio, and the following enlisted men from New York and vicinity, have been released and are now in base hospitals:

KICINSKI, CHARLES, 160 Jefferson St., Trenton, N. J.
SHAFTO, CHARLES, Asbury Park, N. J.

The following seamen have been released, left with the transport Gustrow, and have arrived in Scotland:

BENNETT, N. M., San Francisco.
HENRY, VICTOR, New South Wales.
STINESSEN, HAROLD, Norway.
NETHERWOOD, R. L., Oakland, Cal.
GRAHAM, L. L., Portland, Ore.
GRAHAM L. L., North Portland, Ore.

The following seamen have been released from the Gustrow and sent to Liverpool:

FITZGERALD, W. M., 315 E. 37th St., N. Y.
PEDIGO, LESLIE E., Hammond, Ind.

The following enlisted men of the army have been released and arrived in Leith, Scotland:

VAN SICKLE, MILES E., Berwick, Penn.
WARNICK, ROBERT C., Bloomfield, Ind.
ICKES, LEO, Boswell, Penn.
YODER, FRANK E., Hooersville, Penn.
O'NEILL, J. J., 1,782 Nostrand Av., B'klyn.

INTEREST IN OIL MEN'S PLEA

But Americans in Paris Doubt if Mexican Affairs Will Figure There.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The announcement in news dispatches from New York that representatives of British and American oil interests in Mexico were coming to Paris to lay their claims before the Peace Conference is attracting much attention in American Government circles and is causing speculation as to how Mexican affairs may be presented, if at all.

As Mexico has not been connected directly with the war, the opinion in official circles is that business interests of foreign powers which have suffered confiscation in Mexico probably cannot get a hearing in Paris until the Society of Nations has been organized fully and the main issues connected with the war have been passed upon. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States naturally would be consulted before any steps were taken to bring about an adjustment of the friction between Mexico and foreign powers.

As a result, the Mexican difficulties are being watched eagerly because of the possibility that they may indicate how the Society of Nations will affect historic American policy.

HONOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Tablet Erected by Williamsbridge Civic League.

The names of forty-four negroes who gave their lives in the service of their country and of many more who served, are engraved on an honor tablet which was unveiled and dedicated yesterday at the headquarters of the Williamsbridge Civic League, 719 East 217th Street. James W. Randolph, President of the league, presided and addresses were made by Louis D. Gibbs, Bronx County Judge; J. Frank Wheaton, a negro attorney; Major W. H. Jackson of the 15th Regiment, Lieutenant S. E. Leazelle, and Lieutenant Marion Rudd.

Judge Gibbs praised the work of the negroes abroad. "By his heroism, his unselfishness," Judge Gibbs declared, "the negro soldier has leveled the barriers of race. As a soldier he has taken his place with the white fighter, and he has the right to demand equality in the new industrial and economic era which this country is to enjoy."

The Rev. Richard M. Bolden, pastor of the First Emanuel Church, offered the invocation, and a musical program concluded the ceremonies.

LANE WOULD EXPAND OUR POWER SUPPLY

Secretary Foresees Need of Vast Electric System to Link Eastern Cities.

SENDS APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Asks for $200,000 to Make a Survey —Outlines Basis of a National Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Predicting a greatly increased demand for power for use in industrial activity and expansion, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will tomorrow submit to Chairman Sherley of the House Appropriations Committee a request for an appropriation of $200,000 to be spent in making a special investigation and report on the power supply of the whole industrial region between Boston and the city of Washington.

Mr. Lane says that the investigation will form the basis for a constructive national policy of the highest industrial and economic significance.

"The country," Mr. Lane says in his letter, "is passing through a period of transition, which, I firmly believe, will soon be followed by one of industrial activity and expansion. The enormous development of war industries had created an almost insatiable demand for power, a demand that was overreaching the available supply with such rapidity that, had hostilities continued, it is certain that we should now be facing an extreme shortage of power. Such a crisis was averted by the signing of the armistice, and the ensuing curtailment in the demand for war materials has carried us past immediate danger of a 'power famine in the industrial districts of the Northeast."

One suggestion for a system of power supply which Secretary Lane favors is that steel tower transmission lines be constructed extending from the city of Boston westward past Worcester and Springfield, crossing the Hudson River in the vicinity of Newburg or Poughkeepsie, and then swinging southwest to Northern New Jersey and across the Delaware somewhere near Easton, crossing Southeastern Pennsylvania, inland from Philadelphia, striking the Susquehanna River below York, and then extending southwestward into the vicinity of Washington.

It has been suggested that such a trunk line could be tied to the existing power stations in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Poughkeepsie, New York City, Newark, Paterson, Trenton, South Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chester, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, Baltimore and Washington. Through such an inter-connection of existing large power stations, experts believe, a much higher efficiency can be obtained from existing power equipment, by taking advantage of differences in load conditions to obtain more complete use of the power equipment.

In the region between Boston and Washington there is power producing machinery capable of 8,500,000 horsepower, half of which is in industrial plants and the other half owned by public service corporations and electric railways. This equipment is being increased by from 500,000 to 1,000,000 horsepower annually. Secretary Lane's idea is that these additions of new equipment should be made in harmony with a comprehensive plan of power production to be determined upon in advance and followed in such manner as to bring into use the undeveloped water power as soon as possible.

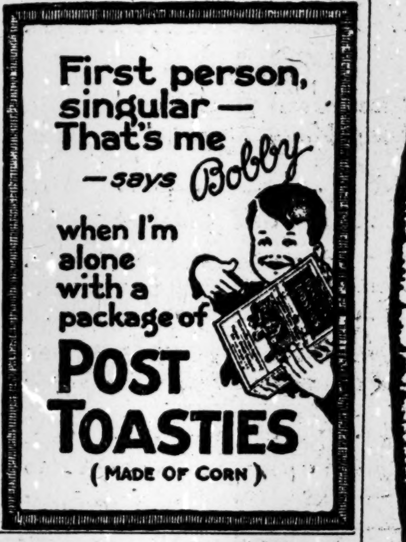
"In a few months," the Secretary wrote, "and especially in the regions mentioned, I anticipate a greatly increased demand for energy, for which present facilities are inadequate. This demand will follow the resumption of industry under the operation of normal economic laws and in the face of international competition, factors that have been largely inoperative during the war. If the country is to reap the full benefit of this returning wave of activity it must be prepared to furnish industry and transportation with an adequate, dependable, and economical power supply. Only by increased economy in the production and distribution of power will it be possible for our manufacturers to decrease their production expenses and compete successfully in the world's markets, maintaining at the same time the American standard of wages and living.

"This result will be accomplished through the interconnection of existing power centres by means of a trunk line transmission system of high efficiency. Into this trunk line energy will be fed from hydroelectric plants and steam power stations located at tidewater and near the coal mines. From it will be taken the power required for each principal industrial centre and for the electrification of trunk line railroads and of such branch lines as may be located in metropolitan districts.

"Such a comprehensive system of power supply, making use of unutilized or undeveloped water power and of fuel now wasted at the mines, will result in large savings in coal. A very large amount of coal now consumed by steam power plants can be replaced by the development of water power. Fuel power can be developed near the mines and the wasteful transportation of coal by railroad to that extent avoided.

"I am reliably informed that as a conservative estimate 50 per cent. of the fuel now used by the railroads in this territory can be saved through the operation of trains by electricity instead of by steam locomotives, because of the much higher efficiency that can be obtained in the economical central station in comparison with the wasteful steam locomotive.

"The transmission of this energy as electricity instead of the hauling of coal by rail will relieve the railroads of this territory of an enormous freight burden, thereby making available transportation for the hauling of other commodities. Not only would the railroads in the immediate territory be relieved of hauling the coal for their own locomotives but other railroads supplying them with coal would be relieved proportionately. This easing of the present strain on trackage and equipment would result automatically in an increase in transportation facilities, the necessity for which the country is now facing."


First person, singular — That's me —says Bobby
when I'm alone with a package of
POST TOASTIES
(MADE OF CORN)

69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON

REPRIMANDS OFFICER FOR FRATERNIZING

General Dickman's Reply to Criticism That Such Tendencies Are Unchecked.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

COBLENZ, Feb. 1.—Maj. Gen. Dickman, commanding the 3d American Army, today replied to whispered criticism that the tendency of American troops in Germany to be friendly with the civilian population was allowed to go on unchecked. This reply came in a reprimand to a Second Lieutenant convicted by a general court martial of violation of the anti-fraternization rule. The offense was sitting and talking with German women in a café and continuing to do so after being warned by a Lieutenant of the Provost Marshal's office. The officer was fined $150 and reprimanded.

"Had no explicit orders existed denouncing conduct such as this officer has been convicted of and enunciating the broad policy of our relations with the enemy's civil population," says the reprimand, "it appears inconceivable that an officer of the Army of Occupation in Germany as a hostile force should be so far unmindful of his official status and the object and purpose of his presence in Germany as to have been guilty of the conduct alleged.

"It is obvious the accused is lacking in a proper appreciation of his position, and perhaps only through drastic action, after trial by general court-martial, can he be brought to a proper realization of the demands of his office and service, and be generally impressed with the seriousness of the failure to enforce and apply the principles enunciated by competent authority as to our relations at present with the enemy's civil population.

"The proprieties relating to the mode of life of those in the military service are elementary during the continuance of the present state of war with Germany, and the conduct disclosed in this trial is unbecoming to an officer of the occupying forces. The incident as disclosed and any other of its kind of a personal or public nature will, if persisted in, inevitably weaken the respect demanded of the enemy residents of the force, determination, and power of the United States."

WAR BOOMS BOY SCOUTING.

Organization Shows Growth of 144,000 in the Year 1918.

An increase of more than 144,000 scouts and scout leaders in the Boy Scouts of America between the day the United States entered the war and Dec. 31, 1918, was shown in a statement issued last night by the executives of the organization's National Council, who have been in session here. The figures respectively were 283,972 and 428,557.

At the annual meeting of the National Council next month a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, prepared by Herman Hagedorn, who recently wrote a boys' life of the former President which the latter authorized, will be presented, "setting forth the virtues for which he stood and which should be the ideal of all engaged in scouting."

REDS FIERY IN BOSTON.

Bolshevism Urged at Liebknect-Luxemburg Mass Meeting.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A "Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial mass meeting" was held here today and announced as "the final meeting of Red Week." Several of the addresses were in Russian. A Russian Soviet banner was displayed, and most of those present wore red carnations.

James Larkin, the Sinn Fein leader, was the principal speaker. He denounced the American Federation of Labor and its head, Samuel Gompers, whom he criticised for "going over on the bridge deck" of a steamer to Europe and "never even going near the boys of the crew."

"He is over there trying to save the British Government," Larkin declared. He advised his hearers to go into labor unions and try to revolutionize them.

"Russia is the only place where men and women can be free," he said.

He charged that organized agents of a bourgeois Government were responsible for the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. A large number of police and provost guards were present to watch the proceedings, but did not interfere with the meeting.

Trade with Mesopotamia Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The War Trade Board announces that all persons in the United States are authorized, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board, to trade and communicate with persons residing in those portions of Mesopotamia within the military occupancy or control of the allied Governments. In accordance with this authorization, applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodoties to consignees or from consignors in such territory.

WAIT FOR MANUEL IN NORTH PORTUGAL

National Government Organized After Monarchist Victories.

ROYALISTS CLAIM BIG AREA

Madrid Reports That the Army Named the New Cabinet and the People Indorsed It.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With Monarchist victories confirmed, a national government has been constituted in Portugal, with Senhor Conceiro as Premier and Minister of War, according to a dispatch received from Oporto. The message declares the monarchists control a large part of Portugal and are awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch received today from Portugal by way of Madrid says a National Government has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of War and of Food—PIAYA CONCEIRO.
Minister of the Interoir—Senhor SOLLARA ALEGRO.
Minister of Justice, Finance, and Religion—Viscount BANHO.
Minister of Education, Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry—Count AZEVEDO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs — LOUIS MAGALAHES.
Minister of Public Works and Transportation—Senhor SILVARAMOS.

The dispatch adds that the Government, which was named by the army, has been welcomed by the people with enthusiasm. It says also that the Government, which is exercising its authority, is awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

An official statement issued by the Royalist Government at Oporto reads:

"All the northern troops are faithful to the monarchy. The republican troops at Alberga and Riavelha have fled before the forces of Colonel Cotereal. Telegraph and telephone communication with Lisbon has been broken. The defense organized by the republican Government falls more and more because several garrisons are favoring the monarchy.

Dispatches from Lisbon state that a royalist column was put to flight north of Dagudea and the commander killed. Coimbra is reported quiet. Royalist prisoners at Veiro and Vizeu have been placed in prison at Figueira.

The Government, the reports add, has asked the civil Governors to remain at their posts during the strife. A strike of the railway men of Southern Portugal has been terminated.

GERMANS RENEW PROTESTS.

Complain That Surrender of Rolling Stock Causes Hardships.

COBLENZ, Feb. 2, (Associated Press.)—Insistence by the Allies upon the prompt compliance with the armistice terms has brought numerous protests from German communities, which point out that until the balance is adjusted improvement in the economic situation cannot be expected.

The business men of Essen explain that from their district alone in the last few weeks 24,000 cars and 5,000 locomotives have been delivered to the Allies. They declare that as a result traffic has been greatly reduced.

It is claimed that what is true in the Essen district is similar in other parts of the country, where traffic has been reduced to a minimum. It is asserted that the food and fuel shortage, already serious, has been made more so by the inability to move supplies. The food shortage in the Coblenz area is bad, but it is perhaps not so serious as at Cologne, a much larger city, where there has been a greater influx of discharged soldiers.

The population is returning to work as rapidly as possible, but the inability to procure fuel supplies has delayed the reopening of many places and employment of many men has been made impossible. The farmers are preparing for their Spring work throughout the occupied area. Restocking of farms is progressing rapidly. A canvass within the area of the 32d Division shows that the farmers now have 754 horses, as against 383 Nov. 11.

COOLIDGE TO SEE MASARYK

Will Investigate Czech Troubles with Neighbors.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 31.—Professor Coolidge, head of the American mission investigating conditions in the countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, is leaving for Prague Saturday for a three days' stay for a conference with Professor Thomas G. Masaryk regarding the difficulties with neighboring nations.

An Austrian mission of economical experts is proceeding to Berne tomorrow to confer with Mr. Hoover's representative toward effecting a regular food supply for Austria, and settling connected financial questions. The mission then is going to Paris to complete its negotiations.

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The simplicity of the Mercer Power Plant appeals to owners who like the sport of driving the Mercer themselves

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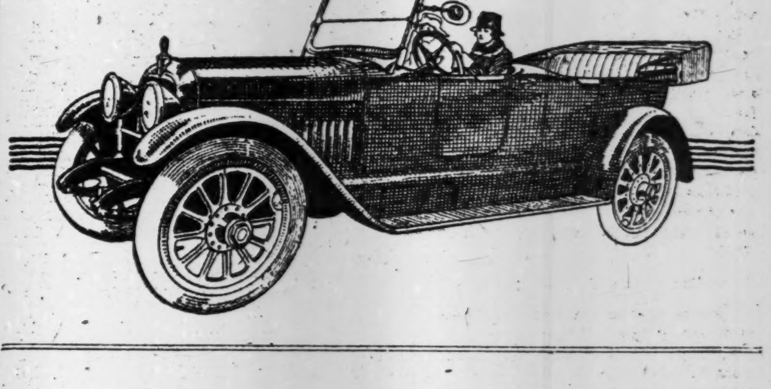

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LIBERTY

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GLASS LAYS RUMOR OF TREASURY GAIN

Denies Story That $15,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000 Was Returned After Armistice.

EXPLAINS FISCAL POSITION

Proceeds of Loans Expended or Anticipated by Certificates When Fighting Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Carter Glass, of the Treasury Department, denied tonight current rumors that as a result of the signing of the armistice large unexpended funds had been turned back into the Treasury, thus making it unnecessary for another Liberty Loan to be floated.

As a matter of fact the Government has been forced to borrow $4,231,890,500 through the putting out of seven issues of Treasury certificates since Nov. 7 and is bending every energy toward bringing about the promptest possible enactment of the $6,000,000,000 War Revenue bill and for the floating of the fifth loan, which is expected to range between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000.

Between June 25 and Oct. 1 the Government borrowed $4,659,820,000 on Treasury certificates, the latest of which matured last Thursday. The total obtained from the Fourth Liberty Loan was a little less than $7,000,000,000, and, as explained by Secretary Glass, the net proceeds of that loan in excess of the Treasury certificates which had to be retired from the Fourth Liberty Loan amounted to about $2,300,000,000.

Mr. Glass then points out that the cash expenditures of the Government in December alone were $2,000,000,000 and that in October, November, and December the Government spent $3,661,087,425.40. If this rate were maintained for a year it would mean an expenditure of $20,000,000,000. Treasury officials have estimated that the expenditure up to June 30 next, would be $18,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919.

How the Rumor Started.

"A rumor has reached the Treasury," said Mr. Glass, "that a mistake has been made by the authorities and that from $15,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000 has been returned to the Treasury as a result of the armistice and that therefore another Liberty Loan is unnecessary. The rumor is absolutely unfounded. I suppose it has its origin in a failure to understand the discussion of the proposed repeal by Congress of $15,000,000,000 of appropriations and authorities. This does not mean a return of money to the Treasury, but a cancellation of authority heretofore given by Congress to expend money in the future. Such reduction in future expenditures was anticipated by Secretary McAdoo and fully allowed for when on Nov. 14 he wrote to Senator Simmons forecasting an expenditure of some $18,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and suggesting a reduction of taxes for that year to $6,000,000,000 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to $4,000,000,000.

"As a matter of fact, the whole proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan and of all previous loans had at the time the armistice was signed been expended or anticipated by Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the Summer and early Fall to finance the current requirements of the Government, and at that time outstanding and unpaid. It has been the practice of the Treasury since the beginning of the war to finance the current requirements of the Government by the issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of short maturity at frequent intervals before each Liberty Loan and to refund these Treasury certificates from time to time by the sale of Liberty bonds. This practice was followed in advance of each of the four Liberty Loans so that when any Liberty Loan was actually offered for subscription and the proceeds reached the Treasury only a very small part was available for the future requirements of the Government, the greater part of the proceeds being required to retire the short-time Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the loan.

"The aggregate amount of Treasury certificates thus issued from June 25, 1918 to Oct. 1, 1918, was $4,650,820,000. These certificates had varying maturities, the earliest being Oct. 24, 1918, and the latest Jan. 30, 1919. The total amount of the Fourth Liberty Loan was a little under $7,000,000,000, payable in installments from Oct. 24, 1918, to Jan. 30, 1919, so that the net proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan in excess of the Treasury certificates which had to be retired from those proceeds were about $2,300,000,000. The cash expenditures of the Government other than for the retirement of Treasury certificates and other items of the principal of the public debt during the months of October, November, and December alone were $5,661,087,425.40. The $2,300,000,000 net proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan were therefore soon exhausted. To meet the current expenditures of the Government since about the time of the armistice it has been necessary to borrow $4,231,890,500 on Treasury certificates maturing during the period ending July 1, 1919.

Series.	Date of Issues.	Maturity Date.	Amount.
T	Nov. 7, 1918	Mar. 15, 1919	$794,172,500
5A	Dec. 5, 1918	May 6, 1919	613,438,000
5B	Dec. 19, 1918	May 20, 1919	572,494,000
5C	Jan. 2, 1919	June 3, 1919	751,684,500
5D	Jan. 16, 1919	June 17, 1919	600,101,500
T2	Jan. 16, 1919	June 17, 1919	300,000,000
5E	Jan. 30, 1919	July 1, 1919	600,000,000
Total			$4,231,890,500

War Bills Must be Paid.

"At the moment the armistice was signed America was approaching the peak of her effort in men and materials. American industry was approaching the peak of production. It is safe to say that without the unstinted effort the war could not have been brought to so early a conclusion. The bills incurred during this period of great military and industrial effort must be paid. It takes weeks—sometimes months—for the bills so incurred to reach the Treasury in the form of actual demands for cash payments. A very large part of the expenditures made by the Government during the period since armistice day have been in payment of bills incurred prior to that date.

"Although the war is won, peace has not been signed. We must feed and pay our brave troops in France; we must share with the Allies the duty of bringing peace to the world, now that victory is ours. Our soldiers must be paid until the exigencies of the military situation permit their return to private life. They must be fed and clothed and transported back to their homes. Every effort is being made in every department of the Government to curtail expenditures with the utmost possible rapidity. But just as it was impossible for the United States to reach the peak of its war effort at the moment of the declaration of war (the expenditures, including loans to the Allies, grew at the average rate of $100,000,000 a month from less than $100,000,000 in March, 1917, to more than $2,000,000,000 in December 1918,) so it was impossible that the expenditures of the Government should stop abruptly at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

"That would have meant abandoning the Allies at the moment of victory, abandoning our soldiers in Europe without pay, repudiating the bills incurred by the Government for war materials and supplies, the destruction of the Government's credit, the wreck of our industrial and financial fabric and social and economic chaos."

TO EXHIBIT WAR PAINTINGS.

$2,000,000 British Collection to be Shown at Anderson Galleries.

A $2,000,000 collection of British official paintings of war scenes on the French front will be placed on exhibition in the Anderson Galleries beginning next Friday, according to an announcement made last night by a committee headed by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew. The paintings for the most part are the work of Sir William Orpen.

The canvases form a continuous and authoritative history of the war and were prepared under the direction of the British Ministry of Information. Mrs. Howard B. St. George, Sir William's cousin, and daughter of George F. Baker, speaking of the work of preparing the pictures, declared that the German High Command had been aware of the attempts being made to picture the war and had made every effort to prevent the paintings reaching London.

"Frequent raids by the enemy made it clear that these permanent records of German atrocities were to be destroyed if it were in his power to do so," said Mrs. St. George last night, "and, accordingly, as each canvas was completed it was removed by messenger to the air station behind the lines and in small quantities the paintings were sent across the Channel by airplane. It was equally necessary to exercise great care in sending the paintings over to this side, and never were more than ten or twelve pictures sent by the one ship."

Plan for Pan American Museums.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 2.—The Pan American Economic Congress today voted in favor of establishing commercial museums in the American republics for the use of commercial students. It was also voted to establish chairs of American political economy in the principal universities.

CRIME WAVE YARNS LAID TO PROPAGANDA

Gen. Harts Tells of One That Incidentally Had Him Buying Necklace for Gaby Deslys.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—That German propaganda is responsible for the persistent rumors that an American crime wave is raging in France, and particularly in Paris, is the belief among certain authorities of the American Expeditionary Force.

"It is propaganda undoubtedly, but I won't say it is German propaganda," said General W. W. Harts, commanding the Paris area, this afternoon. "Stories of lawlessness among the American troops in Paris are all entirely unfounded or grossly exaggerated. Prefect of Police Raux told me recently that the American soliders were well-behaved and finely disciplined, and that the French authorities practically never encountered trouble with them."

General Harts showed me an official statement by the former French Chief of Police, covering the eleven months of 1918 until Dec. 1 last, showing only thirty-nine charges against American soliders. Only three might be considered serious, which cases were complaints made that Americans had held up wayfarers. During December no serious charge was made. During January there were three charges of attempted murder, one charge of manslaughter, six charges of robbery, and seven charges of automobile thefts.

The attempted murder and manslaughter cases occurred when the French police discovered a band of Americans and Australians looting freight cars. In the revolver battle that followed two French policemen were fatally wounded, after killing two American robbers.

"Here is an instance of propaganda," General Harts said. "It is reported that my own automobile was stolen the other day while I was in Cartier's jewelry store in the Rue de la Paix buying a pearl necklace for Gaby Deslys.

"Maxim's insisted on selling spirits to American enlisted men and officers. I reported the infraction of the French law. The French authorities closed the place to every one in uniform."

TO AID TROOPS IN ALASKA.

Salvation Army Issues a Call for Volunteers for the Work.

The Salvation Army announced yesterday that it had issued a call for volunteers to establish canteens and huts with the American soldiers in Alaska who have been neglected while soldiers in all other parts of the world have received attention. Supplies and workers will be sent to Alaska as soon as navigation opens in the Spring.

"Salvation Army workers already have answered the call," said the announcement, "but the arduous character of the work and the rigors of the climate are so great as to demand workers of exceptional physique and stamina and, although there is no lack of volunteers, few have been selected yet."

Mrs. Theodore Thomas of Boston, requested the Salvation Army to begin welfare work among the soldiers in Alaska, recalling that they enlisted to fight in France and were assigned to the desolate job of guarding the Matanuska coal fields near Anchorage. During the heavy Winter the men were cut off from communication with the outside world, except by dog teams, and in the Summer they were annoyed by mosquitoes from the vast swamps near their camps.

Escapes Death Under a Train.

Theodore Meyers, a mechanic, living at the Mills Hotel, at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon when he fell from the platform of the Tremont Avenue station of the Third Avenue elevated road in the Bronx, in front of a train. Although the trucks of the first two cars passed over him he escaped with bruises. Meyers was seized with a fainting spell as the train approached the station and rolled from the platform.

Fire Chief Woods Thrown from Auto

While responding to a false alarm last night Battalion Chief Frank Woods was thrown from his automobile at North Eighth and Berry Streets, Brooklyn, when Fire Truck 146 crashed into it. Chief Woods was taken to Williamsburg Hospital suffering from lacerations of the scalp and face. He is 56 years old, and lives at 738 Chauncey Street.

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A letter from
HAROLD BAUER

The Aeolian Company. New York, October 22, 1918
Gentlemen:—

It has taken me several years to decide to play exclusively for the Duo-Art. My hesitation was not due to any doubt as to the superior excellence of your instrument, but because, in view of still further improvements which the future seemed to promise, I thought it advisable to wait before taking an irrevocable step.

It is indeed a matter of the most serious importance to an artist to determine the selection of an instrument which, through the means of a recorded roll of paper, will reproduce his playing and carry it all over the world. Where one person will hear the performance of the artist himself, thousands will listen to the music roll reproductions of his playing, and his reputation will gain or suffer according to the quality and fidelity of these reproductions.

In the last two years significant improvements have been made in both the recording and reproducing devices of the player-piano, and The Aeolian Company has carried these improvements to their highest development in the Duo-Art Piano. It is difficult indeed to see in what direction further progress can be made or suggested.

In fidelity of production, in brilliancy, power, delicacy, quality and variety of tone the vast superiority of the Duo-Art over all similar instruments is now definitely established. The Duo-Art stands supreme among reproducing pianos and I need no longer hesitate to identify myself with it and to entrust it with my reputation. I am most happy to avail myself of such a wonderful means of leaving to posterity a record, as nearly perfect as can be conceived, of my interpretative art.

Yours very truly,

Harold Bauer

The DUO-ART PIANO
And the Great Pianists

Paderewski

Last November, The Aeolian Company announced that under the terms of a special agreement Ignace Jan Paderewski would in the future record his interpretations in the form of music-rolls, exclusively for the Duo-Art Piano. It also published in this announcement a letter from Paderewski in which he congratulated the Company upon the "splendid achievement" of the Duo-Art and expressed his appreciation of the "manifest fidelity" with which it reproduced his playing.

Josef Hofmann

A few weeks later a second announcement was made that Josef Hofmann would also make music-rolls for the Duo-Art Piano exclusively in the future. In the letter from Hofmann accompanying this announcement, he called the Duo-Art a "wonderful instrument" and stated that "its reproduction of his playing was so superior to that of any other instrument as to furnish no real basis for comparison."

And Now Harold Bauer

And now comes the announcement that Harold Bauer, another of the small group of world-famous pianists, has made a similar agreement with The Aeolian Company. Bauer's interpretations in the form of music-rolls will also be made in the future exclusively for the Duo-Art. His letter, reproduced above, explains fully his reasons for taking this step. And also why musicians of such pre-eminence and attainment select the Duo-Art for such significant approval.

Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer—names not only of international celebrity as denoting musicians but also as designating men of broad mental calibre and influential standing. The dictum of these masters, regarding matters pertaining to their art, is absolute and final. Their enthusiastic approval of such an instrument as the Duo-Art is sufficient to arouse the interest and awaken the spirit of investigation of every musician and lover of the art of music.

What the Duo-Art Piano Is

The Duo-Art Piano is fully worthy such unprecedented endorsement. Its value to the art of music and to the music-lover is beyond computation. By means of the special music rolls referred to in connection with these great musicians, the Duo-Art Piano will reproduce their playing with such absolute fidelity of detail, that the reproduction is not to be distinguished from the original performance.

This means, nothing more nor less, than that the possessor of a Duo-Art Piano commands the services of Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer and all the other famous musicians who are making Duo-Art Music Rolls, to play for him at his will, for his pleasure, benefit and educational advantage. No such privilege has ever been accessible to a music-lover before because no such instrument as the Duo-Art Piano has ever been hitherto available.

Three Great Instruments In One

Besides its wonderful reproducing feature, the Duo-Art Piano is an instrument upon which anyone without musical skill can play practically all piano music, and *play it well.* For it is also the original Pianola—providing a wonderful technic which you may employ for self-expression in music. The fascination of striving for the same effects that the great masters display in their Record-Rolls, the wonderful privilege of the Pianola, may be imagined.

Also, finally, the Duo-Art Piano is a pianoforte of highest excellence. Its desirability as an instrument for hand playing is entirely unaffected by the two Arts which so greatly enhance its value, and broaden its scope. The Duo-Art Pianola Piano is obtainable in the Steinway, Steck, Stroud, and celebrated Weber Piano at prices ranging from $975.

Some of the artist-contributors to the Duo-Art Library of Piano Masters are:

Adriano Ariani
Harold Bauer
Carolyn Beebe
Ferruccio Busoni
Winifred Byrd
Charles Wakefield Cadman
Teresa Carreno
George Copeland
Alfred Cortot
Walter Damrosch
Carl Friedberg
Arthur Friedheim
Rudolph Ganz
Aurelio Giorni
Leopold Godowski
Catherine Goodson
Percy Grainger
Enrique Granados
Mark Hambourg
Josef Hofmann
Ernest Hutcheson
Albert Jonas
Alexander Lambert
Ethel Leginska
Tina Lerner
Guiomar Novaes
Ignace Jan Paderewski
John Powell
Rosita Renard
Beryl Rubenstein
Camille Saint Saen
Xaver Scharwenka
Ernest Schelling
Arthur Shattuck
Manna Zucca

And many others

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, Duo-Art Recitals are given in the beautiful Salon on the Fourth Floor of Aeolian Hall. The Aeolian Company extends a cordial invitation to all music-lovers to attend one of these Recitals and hear the Duo-Art Piano reproduce the playing of Paderewski, and the other famous pianists who are recording their interpretations for this wonderful instrument. Comparison recitals are held Tuesday afternoons. Private demonstrations at your convenience.

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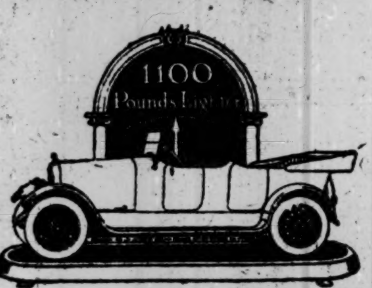

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69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON

FACTS.
The New York Times Index, published four times a year, is the guide to the details of all events published in American newspapers.—Advt.

CELTIC ARRIVES WITH GAS TROOPS

Six Companies of First Regiment That Fought from Flanders to the Vosges, Back.

REFUSED TO RETIRE

Col. Hayward of Old Fifteenth, Colored, Told French Officer "My Men Go Forward or Die."

The United States battleship Connecticut and the British transport Celtic arrived yesterday from Brest with 4,069, chiefly members of the First Gas Regiment, sanitary units, aero squads, and casual companies.

The gas regiment arrived on the Celtic, and was composed of six companies of 250 men each, commanded by Major John B. Carlock of San Francisco, and was the only offensive gas troops that were used by the American Army in France. After being with the British for three months the regiment entered the first American sector in May, 1918, and from that time until the armistice was signed was moved about to every sector from Flanders to the Vosges, The hardest work was on the Argonne front, where the officers and men worked continually for forty days out of forty-nine without any rest

"Very little was known in the United States of our operations," said Major Carlock yesterday, "because nothing was allowed to leak out. The nature of our work made it imperative that the greatest secrecy should be maintained and this was strictly carried out.

Tells of Gas Work.

"We used three kinds of gas attacks in our offensive—there was the cylinder, the projector, and the four-inch Stokes mortar. The cylinders usually weighed from 60 to 70 pounds of liquid gas. We would take from 500 to 5,000 of these deadly machines into action on one front and turn them on simultaneously. They were used exclusively for trench warfare.

"The projectors were used in attacks on concentrated enemy troops along stabilized fronts or in mobile warfare. They were sixty pound bombs that contained thirty pounds of gas, installed in batteries of from 20 to 5,000, and were discharged electrically. These, with the four-inch Stokes mortars firing gas of various kinds, thermite, and high explosives, were used to render possible the advance of the infantry without incurring excessive casualties, and also for destroying machine gun nests or other strong points on the enemy's front lines.

"At the beginning of the Argonne attack on Sept. 26 the two most formidable positions in the enemy front line were Hill 263, on the edge of the forest, and a huge knob on which was the ruined village of Vauquois, about two miles to the east. It was almost impossible to take these points by direct assault. The gas troops flooded these positions just before the attack began with white hot molten metal, gas, liquid fire, and smoke, after which the first wave battalions passed between and around these strong points with very little interference. They were also of great use in laying smoke screens to cover the advance of the infantry, and also to draw artillery fire. The Vesle success on Nov. 10, when the United States Marines crossed the Meuse, was brought about largely by our smoke screens.

Regiment Lost Heavily.

"It is not generally known that the gas regiments by leading as they did every offensive were subjected to greater danger than perhaps any other. This is borne out by the fact that 50 per cent. of our regiment are casualties, mostly the result of machine gun fire. This extended to the officers also in a marked degree.

"The Major added that at the time the armistice was signed there were two regiments and three battalions in training, so that the gas warfare would have played a prominent part had the war continued. Major Carlock paid a tribute to the 77th Division for its wonderful work and tenancity in holding out against heavy odds. Among the members of the gas regiment who returned yesterday were eighty wearing the French War Cross, twenty had the D. S. C., and twelve of the officers have been recommended for the D. S. M.

Another passenger on the Celtic was Major C. H. Brent, Chief Chaplain with the American forces. He said that the behavior of the men in France reflected the greatest credit on the American nation and he had not heard a word of complaint. "I was with New York's 42d, 27th, and 77th Divisions," he said, "and this city may be proud of its men."

Others on the Celtic were Lieut. Col. Wade H. Hayes and Lieutenant Charles P. Porter of the 147th Aero Squadron of New Rochelle, who was credited officially with bringing down four machines. He won the D. S. C. and palm and the Croix de Guerre.

Part of 165th Ready to Sail.

The battleship Connecticut brought 955 officers and men. The officers said that when the warship left Brest on Jan. 20, two battalions of the 165th Infantry, the old 69th, were there completely mobilized for embarkation to return home.

Among the troops on board was the casual company of 150 Marines that originally belonged to the Fifth and Sixth Regiments. They were among the first of the Marines to go to France, and some of them had been there twenty months. Lieut. Henry Barber, 21 years old, said to be the youngest officer in the Marines, was wounded twice, the first time in Belleau Woods, when his hip and knee were shattered by shrapnel, and later he was gassed at Soissons. While lying on the end of a big auto truck on his way to the hospital he saw Lieut. David Redford, who came from his State, Michigan, and had been wounded in the right arm. Lieut. Redford was placed on the truck beside Barber, when almost immediately a shell burst overhead, killing Lieutenant Redford. Barber was blown across a hedge into a field.

There were fifteen members of the 369th on the Connecticut who fought under Colonel Hayward and were on their way back to South Carolina.

"Turn back, I should say we would not. We're going through there, or we don't come back," was what Colonel William Hayward, Commander of the 369th Regiment, formerly the 15th Colored New York National Guard, said, according to Sergeant John Jamison of No. 137 West 141st Street, Manhattan, a member of Company K, 369th Infantry.

"It was at Belleau Woods, on June 6. Previous to this we had fought through several small engagements, but this day we were fighting with the French, with whom we were brigaded. We came up to the German front lines and there we met the heaviest attack, which was a counterattack to our advance.

Hayward: "They Go Forward or Die."

"Colonel Hayward tore off the 'eagles' of his insignia, grasped a gun from a soldier, and darted out ahead of the rest of Company K. We went through a barrage of German artillery that was poured down upon us. A French General ordered us to retire. Colonel Hayward, who, of course, was under direct command of this French General, said:

"'I do not understand you.'

"Then the French General raised his arms above his head and cried:

"'Retire. Retire.'

"And then Colonel Hayward, with his hat knocked off, came running up and cried:

"'My men never retire. They go forward, or they die.'"

Private James Carter of South Wilmington, Ill., Ninety-sixth Company, Sixth Marines, gave a graphic description of the storming of Bouresches on June 6 in a final attempt to take the town after nine days' fighting.

"There were 250 men in the company under command of Captain Donald Duncan when we started that morning," he said. "One hour after facing a terrific German barrage, Captain Duncan was killed, and Lieutenant Robinson took command. We faced a position so dangerous because of crossfiring that we could go no further.

"'Those who want to go into that can go; but orders from headquarters are that we can go back whenever we wish. Any man here that wants to go back, may do so with full honor,' said Lieutenant Robinson to his men.

"The answer was:

"'We never go back.'"

Seventeen of the Ninety-sixth Company came out of this fight alive.

In a cable message received last night from Colonel William Hayward of the 369th Infantry from Brest it was said that the First Battalion and the headquarters company of the regiment sailed from that port yesterday on board the transport Stockholm. The other battalions, the cablegram said, would probably sail Monday. Every borough of the city is said to be represented on the regiment's roster.

MAY CONTROL HOSPITAL.

Physicians and Surgeons College Discussing Co-operation with Lenox Hill.

A report was being discussed last night in academic circles in this city that an arrangement had been entered into between the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and the Lenox Hill Hospital whereby Columbia would gain control of the hospital by having the largest representation on the board. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, said there were committees discussing possible methods of co-operation between the two institutions, but that no definite plan had been decided upon.

There is a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University today, but Dr. Butler said it was unlikely that anything concerning the situation would be ready for public announcement after the meeting. He thought some announcement might be made after the next meeting in March.

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PICKS LEADERS TO HONOR ROOSEVELT

Chairman Will H. Hays Names National Committee on Memorial.

REPRESENT NATION'S LIFE

Memorial Services for Colonel Will Be Held All Over the Country next Sunday.

The personnel of the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee was announced yesterday by Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Colonel William Boyce Thompson is Chairman of the Memorial Committee, and the eighty other members represent all activities of American life. It includes all the former members of the Roosevelt Cabinets, members of Congress, Governors, army and navy officers, business men, farmers, labor leaders, educators, writers, artists, actors, clergymen, naturalists and scientists, ranchmen, miners, social workers, journalists, and suffrage leaders. The list of members is:

Chairman.

William Boyce Thompson.

Honorary Chairmen.

W. H. Taft,
Charles E. Hughes.

Vice Chairmen.

Senator Lodge,
John Mitchell,
John T. King,
Senator Johnson,
A. T. Hert.

Treasurer.

Albert H. Wiggin.

Members of Committee.

Lyman Abbott,
Carl E. Akeley,
Gov. H. J. Allen,
Jacob L. Babler,
Gov. R. L. Beeckman,
C. J. Bonaparte,
Seth Bullock,
John Burroughs,
Gov. T. C. Campbell,
Russell Coles,
Willis C. Cook,
G. B. Cortelyou,
Walter Damrosch,
Coleman du Pont,
Rep. Simeon D. Fess,
Lyman J. Gage,
James R. Garfield,
Cardinal Gibbons,
Mrs. Mary A. Gibson,
Gov. J. P. Goodrich,
John C. Greenway,
Col. George Harvey,
William D. Howells,
William P. Jackson,
Harold L. Ickes,
Senator F. B. Kellogg,
Senator W. S. Kenyon
Earle S. Kinsley,
Irvin R. Kirkwood,
Senator P. C. Knox,
Albert D. Lasker,
William Loeb, Jr.,
President A. L. Lowell
Rep. C. N. McArthur,
H. F. McGregor,
Rev. W. T. Manning,
Thomas A. Marlow,
Victor H. Metcalf,
Robert R. Moton,
Senator T.H. Newberry
John I. Nolan,
John M. Parker,
Admiral R. E. Peary,
George W. Perkins,
Gifford Pinchot,
Senator Poindexter,
Rep. C. F. Reavis,
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
H. E. Remmel,
Raymond Robins,
Elihu Root,
John Sargent,
Charles Scribner,
W. W. Sewell,
Leslie M. Shaw,
Henry F. Sinclair,
Philip Stewart,
Oscar S. Straus,
Patrick Sullivan,
J. O. Thompson,
Miss H. F. Vittun,
Augustus H. Vogel,
Henry C. Wallace,
David Warfield,
Charles B. Warren,
Henry J. Whigham.
Rep. Wallace White,
James Wilson,
Gen. Leonard Wood,
Luke E. Wright,
William Wrigley, Jr.,
Robert J. Wynne.

"This committee is appointed pursuant to the resolution of the Republican National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on Jan. 10," said Mr. Hays's statement. "The movement is in no sense partison, but is to be the means of giving the friends of Colonel Roosevelt a large way of expressing their regard for him, believing that the Roosevelt spirit will be an increasing force in American life. The nature of the memorial will not be determined until the committee has considered the suggestions which they ask from all. The expenses incident to the administration of the committee have been provided by friends, so that all money collected will be used entirely for the memorial itself."

A statement also was given out by Colonel Thompson saying that the office of the committee would be at 1 Madison Avenue. Colonel Thompson said:

"The committee wants the suggestions of Colonel Roosevelt's friends, the simple and obscure as well as the great and the famous, and subscriptions from those who believed in his principles for any amount either large or small. Our object is to crystallize into some binding form the spirit and teaching of this great American and to perpetuate in living ways the character, principles, and statesmanship that made the imperishable glory of his life."

The American Defense Society announced yesterday that memorial services for Colonel Roosevelt, who was Honorary President of the society, would be held by all branches throughout the country next Sunday. A service here will be held in Trinity Church, with the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning as the speaker, and it is expected that similar services will be held in at least 700 other cities and towns in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. At all the meetings the last message of Colonel Roosevelt upon Americanism will be read. It was read at the Defense Society meeting in the Hippodrome on the day before Colonel Roosevelt died.

OPTIONS FOR MEMORIAL PARK.

Committee in Charge of Oyster Bay Project Will Get Them This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 2.—Options will be obtained this week for the Roosevelt Memorial Park to be created by the citizens of this country. It will comprise about eighteen acres and contain a stadium and athletic field. Members of the Roosevelt Memorial Committee of Oyster Bay are to conduct a national campaign for funds to make the park a spot, which will be a mecca to visitors. Colonel Roosevelt always favored a park on the site selected, and it is expected by John F. Birmingham and Acosta Nichols that Republican State committees throughout the country will assist in the work. It is known that National Chairman Will Hays favors the idea and that he will be assisted by J. Hamlin Childs.

Contributions are being received daily from all parts of the country, the majority being from persons who remembered the Colonel and wished to contribute their "mite." On Feb. 9, the day set apart for memorial services for the late Colonel by Congress, services will be held here in the theatre. Father John L. Bedford of Brooklyn, a lifelong friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and Congressman Frederick Hicks will make addresses. Major General Leonard Wood has been invited to attend.

DERBY PRAISES 2d DIVISION.

Roosevelt's Son-in-Law Tells of Its Gallantry in Action.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 2.—Too much praise cannot be given to the Second Division, U. S. A., according to Lieut. Col. Richard Derby, son-in-law of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who only a few days ago returned from France. Dr. Derby with his unit arrived at Newport News and is spending a few days here with his wife.

The Colonel said that he believed that about one-fourth of the prisoners taken by the American Expeditionary Force were captured by the men of his division. Fully 30,000 casualties, he said, passed through the field hospital of the division.

In March, Dr. Derby said, the division was in the Verdun sector and remained there for two months and in May were taken to the northwest of Château-Thierry where they met the Germans and hel dthat section until July when they were relieved by the 26th Division. On July 18th the division attacked at Soissons with the 20th Morroco Division and the 1st Division, U. S. A. The casualties in this attack, he said, were about 5,000 in three days. After fighting about Limey and at Thiaucourt, where an advance of twelve miles was made during September, the Colonel said the division on October 2nd with the Fourth French Army under General Gouraud, known as the "French Lion," attacked and took Blanc Mont Ridge. After this battle, the division was withdrawn until November 1st when it joined the 1st Division again and participated in the attacks about Commerance. On the day that the armistice was signed, the division crossed the Meuse River and participated in severe fighting.

Dr. Derby brought home news of Lieut. Col. Theodore and Capt. Kermit Roosevelt. Both sons of the former President are with the 1st Division. They participated in the last battle along the Meuse River. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, he says, has two palms on his Croix de Guerre and has twice been recommended for the American Distinguished Service Cross. He had been severely wounded at Soissons in July while at the head of his division and also gassed. Dr. Derby says he walks with a limp and that the gas slightly affects his eyes.

Dr. Derby, himself, received the French war medal for bravery in visiting aid posts without regard to the artillery and machine gun fire. He was knocked down at one time by a shell.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO SAIL.

Will Visit Her Sister and Her Sons and Quentin's Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will sail for Europe on Wednesday, going on the French liner Lorraine. How long she will remain abroad is not known.

While in Europe Mrs. Roosevelt will spend several weeks with her sister, Miss Emily Carow, who is doing war work in a hospital in Italy. She has not seen her sister in several years. She will also see her two sons, Lieut. Col. Theodore and Captain Kermit, while in France. This part of the trip was contemplated by Colonel Roosevelt just before he died. Mrs. Roosevelt also expects to visit the grave of her youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin, who was killed in battle with a German aviator.

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Beginning tomorrow we will place on sale sixty-seven valuable and attractive cars of well known makes—the finest lot of bargains ever offered to the public by this company.

Our mechanical force has been working on this batch for the past two months with the result that they are in good condition and ready to go into active service.

The prices are right, just as the cars are right. But you must remember that in buying a car at this sale, you obtain another advantage—*delivery on the spot,*—of the type and style of automobile you have been figuring on for months past.

There is going to be a tremendous demand for passenger automobiles from now on. We are booking orders for new cars faster than ever before at this time of the year. Aside from the greatly increased demand for new Hudsons, the advent of the Essex has precipitated an avalanche of orders.

Delivery on the spot is, therefore, an important consideration. You have no assurance of getting the car you want if you wait till "the good old summer time." Even now, some well informed men in the motor industry state that there will be a shortage of passenger cars before the spring is over.

A number of our new car sales entail a trade. The popularity of the Hudson and the eagerness of the public to buy the Essex enable us to acquire desirable used cars.

These sixty-seven cars have been overhauled and repainted, many of them have seen only a moderate amount of service. In some instances only the initiated could tell them from new cars.

Included in this sale are a number of Hudson Super-Six, open and closed models. You may not care to expend the money necessary for the purchase of a new Hudson—the proper course is to buy at this sale a used Hudson that has been put in serviceable condition.

Whether you are ready to purchase it or not, it will pay you to look the offerings over.

Be certain of delivery—buy now—save money

LIST OF CARS

10 Hudson Super-Six Phaetons
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6 Hudson Super-Six Sedans
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1 1918 Stutz Touring
1 1916 Buick Coupe
1 Fiat Town Car
1 1912 Pierce-Arrow Limousine
1 1915 Chalmers Town Car
2 1915 Studebaker Touring

This sale includes big, roomy, six and seven passenger touring cars; comfortable and snappy four passenger types; speedy and graceful runabouts; serviceable town cars and luxurious limousines, landaulets and sedans.

LIST OF CARS

1 Hudson Super-Six Town Landau
1 Hudson Super-Six Demonstrator
10 Hudson Super-Six Limousines
6 Hudson Super-Six Town Cars
1 Hudson Super-Six Roadster
2 1915 Hudson Touring
1 Hudson Limousine
2 1917 Cadillac Touring
1 1916 National Touring
1 1917 Mitchell Coupe
1 Panhard Limousine
1 1917 Studebaker Touring
1 1914 S.G.V. Touring

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MOVE TO MODIFY ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Committee Submits Referendum Proposals to United States Chamber of Commerce.

WANT BUSINESS SUPERVISED

Federal Trade Commission, Increased to Nine Members, Suggested as Regulatory Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Vital modification of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws is being urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which announced tonight that it would refer to its membership, for a vote, proposals looking to the amendment of these laws and for the formulation of a "standard of business conduct," to be administered under strict Government supervision.

The proposals to be voted upon by the various business and commercial bodies throughout the country, as members of the national Chamber are four in number, and represent the results of special study made by the Chamber's Federal Trade Committee. In making these proposals the committee recommends the enlargement of the Federal Trade Commission and urges that its membership be raised from five, as at present, to nine, and that it be made a strict supervisory body. In this respect the Federal Trade Commission would bear much the same relation to Federal trade as the Interstate Commerce Commission bears to the railroads.

Recommendations of the Committee.

Following are the proposals to be voted upon:

1. The committee recommends that Congress should at once consider the situation of all statutes constituting our anti-trust legislation.

"2. The committee recommends that there should be formulated standards of general business conduct to be administered by a supervisory body.

"3. The committee recommends that an enlarged Federal Trade Commission should be made the supervisory body.

"4. The committee recommends that the membership of the Federal Trade Commission should be increased from five to nine."

The referendum is in line with the action of the Atlantic City conference last December, which was unanimously in favor of such modification of the Sherman law as would enable the business interests of the country to co-operate intelligently in conducting their affairs and increasing efficiency.

What the committee seeks to accomplish, apparently, is to dissipate the uncertainties of anti-trust legislation now existing, authorize closer co-operation among producers in the same line of business, and remove sections of the Sherman law alleged to be a handicap to business growth. The Government also would be asked to tell business what it could do, as well as what it could not, and to supervise business, to see that the bounds were not overstepped.

Problems of Readjustment.

"There is special occasion for such reconsideration of legislation of this character in the period of readjustment which will follow the close of the war," says the committee report. "In this period new and difficult economic problems will arise, for the control and solution of which existing legislation can scarcely be adequate. Many of these will be projected into the post-bellum period from the controls set up with official sanction during the war.

"At present there is an accumulation of twenty or more statutes resulting from about thirty years of legislation. Some of the provisions of these statutes involve difficulties which cause them to be seldom, if ever, invoked. An example is the section of the Sherman act which authorizes seizure and condemnation of goods. Even if it were conceded that in the course of some 180 proceedings which have been instituted by the Department of Justice the interpretation of the Sherman act has been established, later enactments have departed from the language of the Sherman act, and the new phrases leave great opportunity for perfectly honest doubt."

After pointing out that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was committed by referendum in 1917 to remedial legislation to permit co-operative agreements, under Federal supervision, in industries which involve primary national resources, the resources in question including ores and deposits of useful metals and deposits of minerals which are sources of heat, light, and power, the committee says:

"Such a proposal as the chamber advocates in connection with natural resources should be so broadened in its scope as to contemplate conservation of all of our econmic resources. That prevention of waste in industrial and commercial activities—waste of labor, waste of executive direction, or waste of materials—is in the public interest will readily be admitted."

Respecting the recomendation that there should be formulated standards of general business conduct, to be administered by a supervisory body, the report says interlocking of directors among competitive corporations might be discouraged under a general prohibition, but with a provision that such interlocking might lawfully exist as to instances in which a regulatory body had made a prior determination that there would be no detriment to the public interest.

Attention is called to industries which in response to war needs have expanded to a capacity beyond the demand for their products in times of peace, and the report says:

Destructive Competition.

"There can be no public advantage in having a period of destructive competition ensue in such industries and continued until only the units that are strongest in financial resources survive, regardless of relative merits from an economic point of view. There should be regulation of excess capacities to the point where the capacity will reasonably correspond to present and future needs. To this end a form of temporary action in common might be made permissible in order that under adequate supervision such industries may solve their special problems. The decision whether or not in a particular industry such action should be allowed in the public interest, determination of the elements that should be dealt with, and supervision of the operation of the arrangements, should be in a regulatory body."

The co-operative agreements among producers of timber, coal, petroleum, and metalliferous ores advocated by the chamber, says the report, would undoubtedly include agreements as to prices. Unless such agreements were very carefully supervised in the public interest, the report continues, they would be apt to be detrimental to consumers.

"For exercising the supervisory functions proposed," the report says, "the appropriate agency is obviously the Federal Trade Commission. In an earlier report we had occasion to call attention to recent departures by the commission from the purposes of the law that created it. The report dealt only with the procedure and the point of view of the commission as at present constituted and included recommendations that existing vacancies in the commission's membership should be filled with men who would bring to the commission a proper conception of its duties and purposes.

"Such duties as the committee has suggested for the Federal Trade Commission will impose upon the commission greatly increased responsibilities to the public and the individual industries and will require constant attention to the whole field of production and distribution. For duties so extensive and important the membership of the commission should be enlarged."

SHIPS BLOWN UP BY MINES.

Scandinavian Vessel Sunk—Wreckage of Another Found.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1.—Yesterday, according to a special dispatch in the Berlingske Tidende of Christiania, the fishing steamer Egeria of Stavanger was blown up by a mine. Several men were killed.

The fishers fear new disasters from the mines in these waters. Bits of wreckage found indicate that another steamer has disappeared with its whole crew.

WILL TRY TO REVIVE TAX LEGISLATION

Kitchin Plans Resolution to Recast Luxury Schedule After Revenue Bill Passes.

POSTAL RATE RIDER, TOO

Senators Want to Abolish Zone System — New Moves Increase Likelihood of Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—While the conferees on the $6,000,000,000 War Revenue bill have agreed and will report to Congress this week, the report, one of the conferees said tonight, will represent nothing more than a hasty attempt to complete a bill in time to be passed by Congress before the end of this session, which will expire by limitation in twenty-six legislative days.

Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, one of the conferees, informed his associates that he intended to rewrite the luxury and semi-luxury taxes by means of a joint resolution substituting schedules which would represent a greater degree of justice to the consumer and to the business man. He said he agreed with the protesting business men that the present schedules were so written as to make some of the taxes imposed impossible to collect and that they would put a premium on tax-dodging. In the Conference Committee it was pointed out that a tax of 10 per cent. on any article selling for twenty dollars could be avoided by fixing the price of the article to the consumer at $19 99.

Senators who opposed the proposed method of imposing the tax agreed to support the resolution, but informed Mr. Kitchin that this was a dangerous procedure, as the entire revenue legislation might be reopened after the bill had been sent to the President.

A lively debate in the Conference Committee was precipitated by Mr. Kitchin's announcement that he intended to try to correct the luxury taxes by means of supplementary legislation. One of the conferees suggested that there was a movement to repeal the second-class mail zone system by action similar to that proposed by Mr. Kitchin. His information was that the Senate Post Office Committee intended to try to repeal the zone system provision by means of a rider to the Post Office bill proposing the appointment by Congress of a committee to investigate the second-class rate.

Members fear that if these proposed plans are carried out Congress will find itself in a jam from which it will be impossible to extricate itself before March 4, and that the President will call a special session almost immediately. At the best, the prospect is that an extra session cannot be avoided. Very little progress has been made by the Senate in the disposition of supply measures, and the House has three of its biggest pieces of legislation to dispose of—the Navy bill, just reported; the Army bill, still in committee, and the conference report on the Revenue bill.

Some Republicans believe that Mr. Kitchin, with his strong views in regard to the newspapers and magazines, would not hesitate to tie up legislation in the House while fighting repeal of the zone system. What they want to do is to make him the instrument of forcing an extra session. At the same time they are content to place the Democratic Party on record on the zone system, feeling that the result would be of great campaign advantage next year. Republican leaders are largely committed to repealing the zone system, and, if they keep their promises, that system will be repealed and a higher general rate imposed on second-class mail, probably an increase of half a cent.

TAX THAT INCOMES MUST PAY.

Table Showing Assessments on Amounts Between $4,000 and $1,000,000.

With the passage of the pending Revenue bill it will be advisable for everybody having a taxable income to find out how much tax—normal tax and surtax—he will have to pay. The bill provides that married men may claim exemption from taxation of $2,000 of their incomes and single men $1,000, but on the balance up to $4,000 they must pay a tax of 6 per cent. On incomes of $4,000 and up to and including $1,000,000 the table printed below shows the amount of the normal tax, surtax, and total tax the married owners of incomes must pay:

	Normal Tax.	Surtax.	Total Tax.
$4,000..........	$120	..	$120
5,000..........	180	..	180
6,000..........	240	$10	250
7,000..........	360	30	390
8,000..........	480	50	530
9,000..........	600	80	680
10,000..........	720	110	830
11,000..........	840	150	990
12,000..........	960	190	1,150
13,000..........	1,080	240	1,320
14,000..........	1,200	290	1,490
15,000..........	1,320	350	1,670
16,000..........	1,440	410	1,850
17,000..........	1,560	480	2,040
18,000..........	1,680	550	2,230
19,000..........	1,800	630	2,430
20,000..........	1,920	710	2,630
21,000..........	2,040	800	2,840
22,000..........	2,160	890	3,050
23,000..........	2,280	990	3,270
24,000..........	2,400	1,090	3,490
25,000..........	2,520	1,200	3,720
26,000..........	2,640	1,310	3,950
28,000..........	2,880	1,550	4,430
30,000..........	3,120	1,810	4,930
32,000..........	3,360	2,090	5,450
34,000..........	3,600	2,390	5,900
36,000..........	3,840	2,710	6,550
38,000..........	4,080	3,050	7,130
40,000..........	4,320	3,410	7,730
42,000..........	4,560	3,790	8,350
44,000..........	4,800	4,190	8,990
46,000..........	5,040	4,610	9,650
48,000..........	5,280	5,050	10,330
50,000..........	5,520	5,510	11,030
52,000..........	5,760	5,990	11,750
54,000..........	6,000	6,490	12,490
56,000..........	6,240	7,010	13,250
58,000..........	6,480	7,550	14,030
60,000..........	6,720	8,110	14,830
62,000..........	6,960	8,690	15,650
64,000..........	7,200	9,290	16,490
66,000..........	7,440	9,910	17,350
68,000..........	7,680	10,550	18,230
70,000..........	7,920	11,210	19,130
72,000..........	8,160	11,890	20,050
74,000..........	8,400	12,590	20,990
76,000..........	8,640	13,310	21,950
78,000..........	8,880	14,050	22,930
80,000..........	9,120	14,810	23,930
82,000..........	9,360	15,590	24,950
84,000..........	9,600	16,390	25,990
86,000..........	9,840	17,210	27,050
88,000..........	10,080	18,050	28,130
90,000..........	10,320	18,910	29,230
92,000..........	10,560	19,790	30,350
94,000..........	10,800	20,690	31,490
96,000..........	11,040	21,610	32,650
98,000..........	11,280	22,550	33,830
100,000..........	11,520	23,510	35,030
150,000..........	17,520	49,510	67,030
200,000..........	23,520	77,510	101,030
300,000..........	35,520	137,510	173,030
500,000..........	59,520	263,510	323,030
1,000,000..........	119,520	583,510	703,030

It is expected that the bill will raise a revenue of about $6,000,000,000 this year and $4,000,000,000 next year.

150 Asleep in Gas-Filled Bathhouse.

A patron of Shumer's Turkish baths, 1,387 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, swung a towel over a burning gas jet yesterday morning and put it out without shutting the cock. Some time afterward the escaping gas reached about 150 men who were asleep in the dormitories on the first and second floors. A crew from the Brooklyn Gas Company and several patrolmen and ambulance surgeons assisted in carrying a number of the patrons from the building. Ten men received treatment and then went home.

AGENT MUST RETURN $11,891

Befriended Columbus Woman to Relieve Her of Her Money.

A report filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Julian T. Wright as referee shows how Mrs. Anne Eliza Miller of Columbus, Ohio, lost her small fortune while visiting in New York through an acquaintance she met two weeks after she came to the city. The referee reports that the man Mrs. Miller met was Daniel E. Wolfe, an insrance broker, formerly of 1,790 Broadway, who persuaded her to turn over to him cash and securities amounting to $11,306 and to give him absolute power of attorney to act for her in business matters.

Mrs. Miller sued Wolfe for an accounting, alleging that he had made false reports to her concerning the investment of her money, and after the courts had decided that Wolfe should account, and the Appellate Division had upheld the ruling, Mr. Wright was named to take the accounting and to report as to the sum due Mrs. Miller by Wolfe. The sum Wolfe must pay is $11,891, representing the original sum with interest.

The testimony showed that Wolfe sent many things to Mrs. Miller which she regarded as presents and which increased her confidence and affection for him, but which he really charged to her account. They included a diamond ring, fruit, candy and theatre tickets, as well as many long distance telephone calls made to Mrs. Miller when she was out of the city. When asked if the talks were always confined to business matters Mrs. Miller testified: "He usually only said, 'Hello, dearie, when are you coming home?'"

Mrs. Miller testified that she accompanied Mrs. Chittenden, a wealthy Columbus woman, on a trip to Central America as companion, and that on the day of sailing Wolfe slipped a $100 bill into her pocketbook "to buy herself something." She considered this a gift, along with fruit and silk wearing apparel also given by Wolfe, but they were all on her bill.

CONFIDENCE

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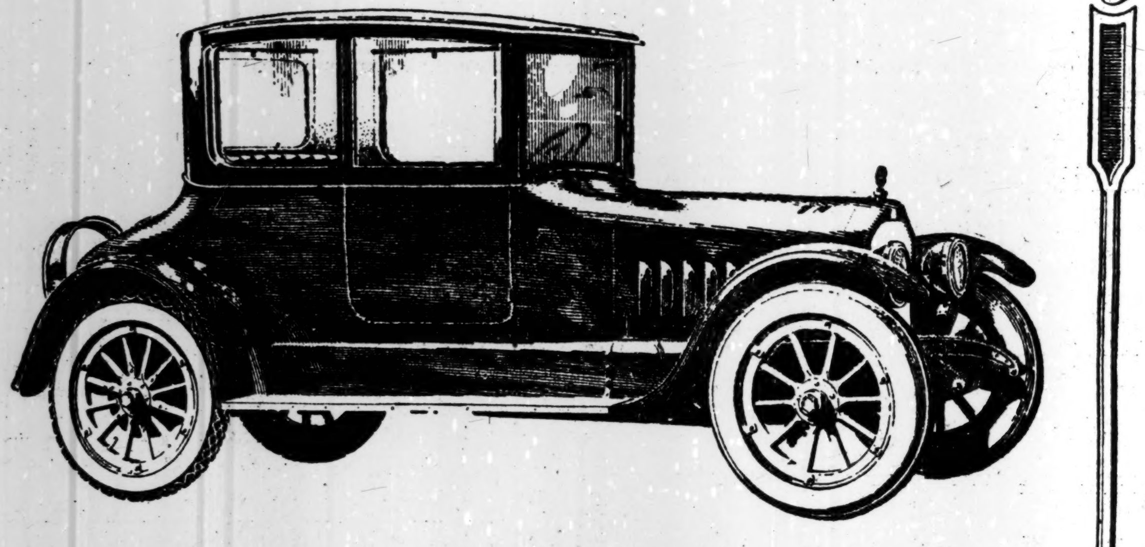
The Sporting Range



Peerless Closed Cars and the Double Power-Range

Closed cars that bear the name Peerless have ever been notable among the finest coaches built.

This season's models are no exception, in fact, in many respects surpass previous Peerless attainment.

The coach bodies—Coupe—Sedan—and Sedan-Limousine—are Peerless built by workmen who have made coach building an art—many of whom worked on the first Peerless Limousines that set the standard by which the fine Closed Cars of that day were judged.

The most distinctive advantage offered in any motor car today—two distinctly separate power ranges—gives the Peerless owner a contrasting performance that is especially desirable in Closed Cars.

In ordinary driving the thrifty "loafing" range gives a soft, smooth, easy performance that is a delight.

And its "sporting" range is instantly available to "pick up" these heavier bodies and lift them out of traffic jams, ahead of other cars—even those with the lighter open bodies.

And as a matter of fact, it is of importance to note that the Peerless Closed Cars are lighter than most open body models of cars of like class.

Let the Peerless dealer show you the luxurious Peerless Closed models—and demonstrate the special advantage they have in their Two-Power-Ranges.

7 passenger Touring, $2760 *4 passenger Roadster, $2760*
4 passenger Coupe, $3320 *7 passenger Sedan, $3530*
7 passenger Sedan-Limousine, $3720
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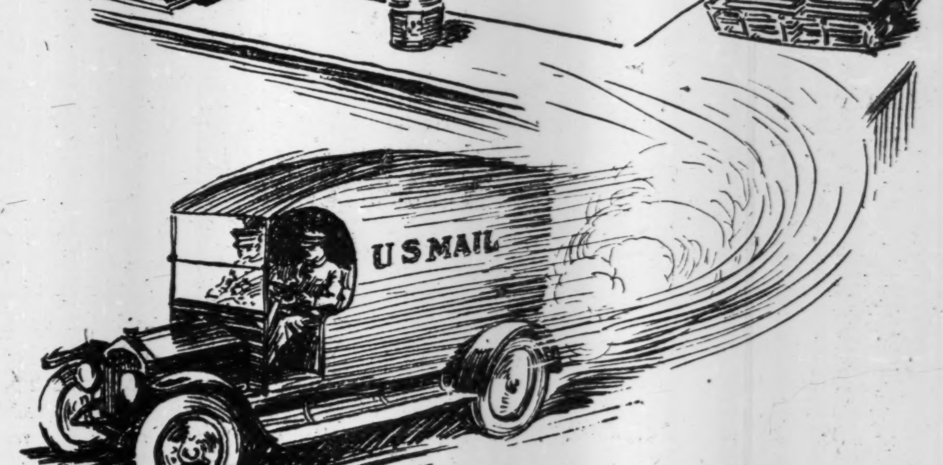
Ask The Dictaphone Man to call with a machine and show you how *Scientifically Simple* it is. It will take only fifteen minutes to prove that this absolutely dependable machine is the "shortest route to the mail-chute." Phone or write for the 15-Minute Demonstration today.



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REPORTED CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 233,718

Sunday's Lists Include 37 Dead, 921 Wounded, 13 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Two casualty lists were given out by the War Department today, which contained 971 names, bringing the total for the army up to 227,947. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,771. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 233,718.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 4 died of accident, 33 died of disease, 224 severely wounded, 251 wounded to a degree undetermined, 446 slightly wounded, and 13 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Feb. 2.	Total.
Killed in action	30,597	..	30,597
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,904	..	12,904
Died of accident	2,702	4	2,706
Died of disease	18,774	33	18,807
Total	65,709	37	65,746
Wounded	149,556	921	150,477
Missing	11,711	13	11,724
Total	226,976	971	227,947

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident **or Other Cause.**
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane **Accident.**
(DW) Died from **Wounds.**
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen.	General.
Col.	Colonel.
Maj.	Major.
Capt.	Captain.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Sgt.	Sergeant.
Corp.	Corporal.
Bgl.	Bugler.
Mch.	Mechanic.
Wagn.	Wagoner.
Mus.	Musician.
Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BENNETT, EDWARD, 478 6th St., Brooklyn—Lt. ....(WU)
BLYTHE, JAMES, 408 E. 16th St.—Corp. ....(WU)
BODDY, E. M., 286 4th Av.—Lt. ....(WL)
BROCKINGTON, HENRY, 170 W. 41st St.—Corp. ....(WL)
CALL, D. M., 32 B'way—Corp........(WU)
CALLAHAN, J. F., 114 E. 52d St....(WU)
CASTALDI, VINCENZO, 20 Mangin St.(WU)
DASARO, GEORGE, 115 Houston St..(WL)
DE CICCO, J. V., 67 Reeves Place, Brooklyn ....(WL)
DONNELLY, H. L., 136 Clermont Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
DUMPHY, J. J., 431 W. 16th St.......(WS)
DWYER, J. J., 1,867 2d Av..........(WS)
EGAN, H. J., 51 Vernon Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. ....(WU)
EMPONE, JOSEPH, 194 Christie St...(WL)
EWANS, G. H., 152 7th Av..........(WS)
FRASER, S. H., 609 W. 158th St.....(WL)
GIORDANO, CARMINE, 9 South Grove Av., Rockaway Beach..............(WU)
GLASS, ABRAHAM, 1,206 Kings Highway, Brooklyn—Wagn..............(WL)
GOLDSTEIN, DAVID, 35 Attorney St.(WL)
GOODEN, J. H., 56 New York Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
GRYNA, E. F., 3,319 Snyder Av., B'klyn.(WS)
HAROLD, L. B., 167 E. 67th St......(WS)
HENDERSON, J. C., 525 W. 143d St.—Corp. ....(WU)
HENRY, P. J., 1,667 86th St., B'klyn..(WL)
HODGDON, R. F., 202 W. 107th St.—Capt. ....(WL)
HOWELL, J., 26 W. 144th St.—Corp...(WU)
HYDECKER, H., 531 St. Paul's Place..(WL)
JONES, L., 409 W. 52d St.—Corp.....(WU)
KAATZ, W. H., 370 E. 163d St.—Sgt...(WU)
KAHN, C., 46 Pitt St...............(WL)
KEATING, D. V., 440 E. 146th St.....(WL)
KENNEDY, J., 300 W. 141st St.......(WS)
KINSTLER, S., 1,441 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn ....(WU)
KOCK, C. W., 419 E. 146th St.......(WL)
KRUGER, A., 65 Horton Av., New Rochelle—Corp. ....(WL)
LADIN, D. F., 1,848 Mount Hope Av.—Corp. ....(WU)
LAMEY, J., 16th St., Elmhurst—Corp..(WL)
LEFACE, J., 18 Union St., B'klyn....(WU)
LEININGER, F. A., 116 Ainslie St., Brooklyn ....(WS)
LIPSHITZ, H., 49 Maiden Lane........(WL)
LYONS, F. G., 15 Kosciusko St., B'klyn.(WL)
LYONS, IRVING, 580 St. Nicholas Av.—Corp. ....(WU)
McMAHON, J. J., 509 E. 87th St.—Mch.(WL)
McMAHON, W. L., 15 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn ....(WU)
MARCECA, IGNAZIO, 723 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn ....(WS)
MULLER, F., 665 West St., Brooklyn.(WL)
PETRO, W., 41 Furman Av., Brooklyn.(WS)
SCHALLELD, G., 863 W. 36th St.....(WS)
SHARKEY, PATRICK, 2,716 W. 3d St., Coney Island—Cook ....(DD)
SUTTER, C. H., Cedar Lane, Woodhaven—Sgt. ....(WU)
WILDER, H. F., 111 E. 75th St......(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ADAMS, MARSHALL, White Plains..(WL)
ANDERSON, G. A., Buffalo—Sgt......(WU)
ANDERSON, H. D., Jamestown—Corp.(WU)
ANDERSON, H. A., Jamestown.......(WS)
ANDREWS, L. A., Schenectady.......(WS)
ARANEO, A. E., Binghamton.........(WS)
ATKIN, W. J., Inwood—Sgt..........(WU)
AUGUSTINE, ANGELO, Mt. Vernon...(WS)
AURILIO, M. A., Ossining...........(WS)
BELL, NOBLE, Rouses Point.........(WL)
BENNETT, C. A., Eagle Harbor......(WL)
BOLUKOT, B., New York Mills.......(WS)
CARR, GRANT, Rochester............(WL)
CASAW, B. J., Massena.............(WS)
CHAPIN, HARRY M., Buffalo.........(WS)
CROCE, D., St. Johnsville..........(WS)
DARLING, CLARK, Syracuse.........(WL)
DART, A. F., Rochester.............(WL)
DECARE, R., Fulton—Corp...........(WU)
DE CELL, ARTHUR W., Buffalo......(WU)
DEELLIS, JOHN, Frankfort—Corp....(WU)
DEWEY, ALBERT W., Syracuse.......(WS)
DOMBROWSKI, FRANK, Mellenville..(WL)
DUNLOP, JACK, Buffalo—Corp.......(WU)
EBERHARD, FRANK, Kingston.......(WL)
EGAN, HENRY E., Elmira...........(WU)
ENSER, L. J., Cowlesville...........(WU)
ERZIFFI, G., Hornell...............(DA)
FALLON, JOHN, Yonkers—Corp.......(WU)
FEDERICI, FRANK, Buffalo—Corp...(WU)
FLEMING, FRANK, Beacon..........(WS)
FRAZIER, R. A., Westport—Corp.....(WS)
GALLENZ, V. J., Pleasant Valley.....(WU)
GARDINIER, H. O., Syracuse.........(WL)
GRACE, H. F., Hornell..............(WL)
HATCH, A. L., Feura Bush...........(WU)
HENDRICK, F. R., Rochester.........(WL)
HILL, C. D., Buffalo...............(WS)
HULL, C. E., Antwerp—Sgt..........(WL)
JENNINGS, J. F., Niagara Falls.....(WL)
JENZEN, K. T., Tonawanda—Corp....(WU)
JOHNSON, A. S., Albany—Sgt.........(WL)
JOHNSON, ALEX., La Salle—Corp....(WU)
JUDD, B. J., Norwich—Sgt...........(WL)
JULIANO, JAMES, Lindenhurst.......(WS)
KELSO, C. O., Kingston.............(WL)
KERBER, E. O., Rochester...........(WL)
KIMBALL, C. H., Albion—Corp.......(WL)
KINNE, E. J., Le Roy...............(WU)
KOBOS, STELAN, Niagara Falls.....(WL)
KOCAK, J. H., Binghamton—Corp....(WU)
KOENIG, W. H., Buffalo.............(WL)
LIOTTA, SABASTIAN, Rochester—Bgl.(WU)
LYON, J. H., Elmira—Corp...........(WU)
LYONS, CORNELIUS, Hammondsport.(WL)
McCAULEY, J. A., Portageville......(WL)
MARRA, R., Rochester—Cook.........(DD)
MEADE, GEORGE W., Norwich.......(WS)
MICELI, E., Jamestown—Corp........(WU)
NAGLE, CHARLES F., Troy...........(WS)
NEMIER, JAMES B., Watertown......(WS)
NUNHEIMER, C., Woodside—Mch......(WL)
PRESTIGIACOMO, ROCCO, Hudson....(WL)
PROKOPOVIC, J. F., Clinton—Corp...(WU)
RIEL, HENRY, Cohoes...............(WL)
SANJULE, FLOYD C., Lawrence......(WL)
SIXT, BERT, Springville—Cook.......(WL)
STEWART, C., Jr., Walloomsac—Corp.(WU)
SWIERSKI, ADAM, Buffalo...........(WU)
TANNEY, JOHN E., Rome............(WS)
WEIS, EDWARD C., Rochester.......(WL)
WILDAY, G. C., Schenectady—Sgt.....(WL)
WILSON, E. J., Oriskany—Corp.......(WU)

ALABAMA.

JOHNSON, A., Jr., McCullough—Cook..(DD)

ARKANSAS.

FLEMING, ARTHUR, Osceola—Cook...(DD)
JORDAN, MONROE, Sherrill—Cook....(DD)
MORRIS, HARRY A., Wynne—Cook....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ANDERSON, HAROLD, Norfolk......(WU)
BOWMAN, FRANK R., Hartford......(WS)
BRODY, JACOB, New Haven..........(WS)
BURKE, B. L., Wethersfield—Sgt.....(WS)
CONSENTINO, FRANK, Wethersfield..(WS)
FAGAN, J. L., Jr., Bristol—Corp......(WU)
FINIOLO, GIULIO, New Haven........(WS)
GALLIGAN, DAVID, Hartford.........(WU)
GOODMAN, E. F., Torrington—Sgt....(WL)
HOFFMAN, H., Torrington—Corp.....(WU)
KELLY, JAMES O., Danielson........(WU)
McPHEE, COLE, E. Waterbury—Corp.(WU)
MEHERAN, JAMES, Hartford—Corp..(WU)
MEICKLE, WM. N., Jr., New Haven...(MA)
MITYKA, JOSEPH, Milford...........(WL)
MOLLOY, JOS. H., New Haven.......(WL)
OTIS, FRANCIS A., New Haven.......(WS)
PLUECKER, WALTER, Bridgeport...(MA)
SANDLAND, H. W., Waterbury.......(WS)
SHEA, Bert, Moosic—Corp............(WS)

GEORGIA.

HALL, JOSEPH C., Rockledge—Sgt....(DD)
HUTCHESON, W. L., Meeks—Cook....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

GAUMIANT, H. J., Belleville—Sgt.....(DA)
JAGELS, FRED C., Warsaw—Cook....(DD)

IOWA.

DYSON, WILLIAM R., Avoca—Cook..(DD)

KANSAS.

SONDKER, E. H., Holton—Cook.......(DD)

KENTUCKY.

ROYALTY, W. M. F., Louisville—Cook.(DD)

LOUISIANA.

HARRIS, W., Boyce—Cook............(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

FALLON, J. J., Roxbury.............(D
KENNESON, E. R., Arlington Heights—Lt. ....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

HERRINGTON, F. J., Ludington—Cook ....(DD)
TICE, PAUL, Houghton—Sgt..........(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

PEARSON, R. V., Banner—Cook.......(DD)

NEBRASKA.

WEHMER, H. G., Sterling—Cook......(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BELLIS, G. F., Jersey City—Corp.....(WU)
BOUGADIS, L. J., Jersey City........(WL)
BRADY, A. J., Plainfield............(WS)
CHAMBERS, CHARLES, Millville.....(WS)
DOHERTY, JAMES, Jersey City.......(WU)
DUSENBERY, G. H., Rutherford......(WS)
DZIK, BARNEY, Perth Amboy........(WL)
FALCO, S. P., Hoboken..............(WL)
FIGLIA, N. D., Newark..............(WL)
FRANKS, WILLIAM, Newark.........(WS)
FROMM, F. J., Elizabeth............(WL)
GARCIONE, NICK, Newark...........(WL)
GINSBERG, JOHN, Montclair—Sgt....(WU)
GOODMAN, E. W., Jersey City—Capt..(WU)
GORDON, JOHN, Maplewood—Corp...(WU)
HAND, WALTER, Highlands—Corp....(WU)
HENDERSHOT, ELWOOD, Washington Corp. ....(WU)
HYLAND, J. H., Jersey City—Corp...(WU)
JASPER, PHILLIP, Newark...........(WS)
KAPPMEIER, CHARLES, West Hoboken ....(WL)
KEARNEY, A. A., West Hoboken.....(WL)
KENDRICK, ANTHONY, Elizabeth—Sgt. ....(WU)
KIEVIT, L. A., Passaic—Corp........(WU)
KIRGET, NIKOLAJ, South River......(WL)
KOPP, E. J., Jersey City............(WL)
LIPPMAN, S. M., Jersey City—Corp...(WU)
LYSTER, FREDERICK, Vineland.....(WL)
MORETTI, EDWARD, Union Hill......(WL)
MULHERN, J. F., Kearney—Corp....(WU)
O'TOOLE, EUGENE, Hoboken.........(WS)
PAESANI, ANTONIO, Franklin.......(WL)
KAPPAS, NICK J., Newark—Corp.....(WU)
RIEMERSMA, GEO., Prospect Park...(WL)
SERRIDGE, WM. J., Lambertville—Cook ....(DD)
SHINN, CHARLES R., Vincentown....(WU)
SHNELL, CHARLES, Hoboken—Corp..(WU)
STIRES, WILLIAM, Far Hills.........(WL)
STOPPANI, EMILIO, Jersey City....(
TRASZOZUK, WACYL, Perth Amboy..(WU)

NEW MEXICO.

VIARIAL, M. B., Alcalde—Cook........(DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

MATTHEWS, T. H., Dunn—Cook......(DD)
RUFFIN, J. H., Lewiston—Cook......(DD)

OHIO.

WEBB, JOS. V., Quincy—Cook........(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

HOMSHER, LEROY S., Tulsa—Lt.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

FOGGETTA, T., Philadelphia—Cook....(DD)
McCABE, T. M., Lutzville—Cook.......(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOSEPH, WILLIAM, Bucksville—Corp..(DD)
LOMAX, L., Greenwood—Cook.........(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BENDER, THEOFIELD, Java—Cook..(DD)

TENNESSEE.

LAWSON, W. McK., Beech Grove......(DA)
McKEE, GEORGE H., Atoka—Cook....(DD)
STACK, R. F., Thomasville—Cook.....(DD)

TEXAS.

ROSSI, J. P., Sweden—Wagn...........(DD)

WISCONSIN.

McCARTHY, H. L., Janesville—Cook...(DD)

CONSIDER NEW YORK WAR LOSSES LIGHT

Army Men Comment on Official Report of Casualties in 27th and 77th Divisions.

THEY SAW HEAVY FIGHTING

Officers of Both Organizations Are Credited with Showing Exceptional Leadership.

The 27th Division and the 77th Division, composed of New Yorkers, although fighting with a fury that won the commendation of the British and French veterans, went through the war with remarkably small casualty lists. An analysis of the tables of losses published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday disclosed that the combat troops of both divisions lost only one in twenty killed in battle, while the total casualties, killed, wounded, and including prisoners, was only one out of eleven, facts which army men said yesterday indicated that the former National Guard officers and the officers trained at Plattsburg had shown exceptional leadership.

The casualties in the infantry units of the Twenty-seventh Division, including the 105th, 106th, 107th and 108th Regiments, was one out of seven; the killed in action in these organizations, however, being 1 out of twelve. In the 104th, 105th and 106th Artillery regiments of the former New oYrk National Guard, the casualties were strikingly light—only one out of every 133 men being reported killed, wounded or missing, while the killed in action ratio was one out of every 222 soldiers. Equally low were the ratios of casualties in the machine gun units and in the engineers of the division.

The 27th was trained at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and went overseas in command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. After a short period of overseas training—the division was about nine months at the South Carolina camp—it was brigaded with the British in Flanders. Under Field Marshal Haig the division covered itself with glory, and to the 106th and 107th Infantry has been given the credit for smashing the redoubtable Hindenburg line during the dawn of Sept. 29. The division saw weeks of almost ceaseless fighting, but came through with only the casualties tabulated below:

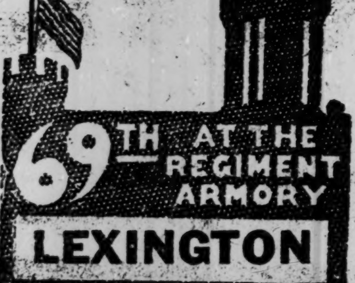
Unit.	Killed.	Died.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Total.
INFANTRY REGIMENTS.					
105th	233	95	92	5	425
106th	315	77	137	134	663
107th	418	99	25	16	558
108th	248	85	56	3	392
MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.					
104th	8	4	..	..	12
105th	17	12	1	..	30
106th	8	4	1	..	13
ARTILERY REGIMENTS.					
104th	11	8	..	..	19
105th	4	3	1	..	8
106th	3	..	..	..	3
TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.					
102d	..	..	..	..	..
ENGINEER REGIMENT.					
102d	37	17	17	..	71
Total	1,302	404	330	158	2,194

The 77th Division, which prepared at Camp Upton, L. I., under the direction of the late Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, went through a longer spell of training in France than did the 27th Division, but when it was flung into the battle line after a period at a quiet sector in Lorraine it found itself in the terrific Argonne fighting. Though launched against machine gun nests, although it had men whose no-surrender mettle was displayed in the famous "Lost Battalion" or in the heroic company at St. Juvin, the division came out of the conflict with a ratio of infantrymen killed in action as low as one out of every thirteen, but with every fifth man reported a casualty, either through disease, wounds, or missing.

The infantry units of the 77th are the 305th, 306th, 307th and 308th. Of these, the 308th suffered the heaviest, the regiment's total for all casualties being 682. The artillery organizations of the 77th lost one man out of every 71 through death on the battlefield, while every forty-third artilleryman figured as a casualty, a very high percentage, of course, now being back on duty with the Upton division. This shows the exact and official report on the war losses of the 77th Division:

Unit.	Killed.	Died.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Total.
INFANTRY REGIMENTS.					
305th	262	150	119	..	531
306th	203	91	173	155	622
307th	320	132	85	71	608
308th	343	105	125	100	682
MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.					
304th	2	3	..	..	5
305th	22	9	5	..	36
306th	42	9	1	1	53
ARTILERY REGIMENTS.					
304th	25	10	2	..	37
305th	15	9	6	..	30
306th	16	10	2	..	28
TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.					
302d	..	..	..	..	..
ENGINEER REGIMENT.					
302d	25	24	11	..	60
Total	1,276	552	529	336	2,692

When last reported from France, the Upton division was in command of Major Gen. Robert Duncan, a West Pointer.



Can your daughter get back her health?

Two girls just budding into womanhood—Your daughter and your neighbor's daughter. Your neighbor's daughter is developing into a red-blooded, vivacious young woman. But your daughter has contracted *Chlorosis* or "Green Sickness." So she now drags out her days, a sufferer from the most distressing symptoms of anemia. Gude's Pepto-Mangan will help to make her blood rich and red, and help to banish the anemia.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

It is helpful in toning up the system, aids the appetite, improves the color. It helps increase the red blood cells and their capacity to distribute oxygen—the breath of life—to all parts of the body, filling every cell and tissue with new health and vigor. Pepto-Mangan is easy to digest, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Prescribed by the medical profession.

FRIENDLY WARNING: There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's Sold in bottle and package as shown here Sold by druggists everywhere.

Study this picture so you will know how Pepto-Mangan looks.

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It is increasingly evident that motor car buyers are coming to value more and more highly the qualities of comfort, reliability, and economy.

They are making their purchases with these characteristics importantly in mind.

So it is entirely natural that there should be this steadily growing eagerness to own Dorts.

The record of the Dort in service has fixed firmly its pronounced ability to travel smoothly and comfortably, to endure capably hard usage, and to keep operative cost at a low level.

The latest Dort models are shown in this Motor Show Exhibit.

Whether you have much or little time to spend at the show you ought to see these cars.

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Sedan - - $1355
Coupe - - 1355
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DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Flint-Mich.

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The announcement of a reduction of $280 in the price of the GMC Model 16, ¾ ton truck, is good news to truck buyers.

Back of this action is an interesting story of war production of which little has been told.

The General Motors Truck Company is one of the largest builders of motor trucks. Prior to the close of the war fully 90% of its production was for the government.

But it was building GMC trucks for the government—GMC models selected by the government.

The enormous government demand made extensive improvement in manufacturing facilities necessary. The capacity was doubled and trebled and every possible efficiency measure adopted.

With war orders completed, we have proceeded without factory changes or alterations in design—we are continuing quantity production.

We are making the same high grade trucks that the government selected and standardized after they had been proved by years of government service and had successfully stood every test, under official scrutiny.

The reputation that GMC trucks have made, not only in government service, but among the best business concerns throughout the world, is one we are proud of.

We cannot afford to, and will not cheapen our trucks in any particular; we constantly make them better when we can.

But we can and have reduced the price on all six models of GMC trucks to the lowest point consistent with their high quality and a legitimate manufacturer's profit.

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GMC TRUCKS

PIERCE ARROW
DUAL VALVE SIX

THE new Dual Valve Engine gives increased power so perfectly harnessed that the Pierce-Arrow is a more efficient instrument of locomotion than it ever was before. It goes faster or slower, uphill or through traffic, with no gear manipulation—giving that sense of perfect control, of power well in hand, which is the finest and keenest feeling a motorist can experience.

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EXHIBITING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FEBRUARY 1 TO 8

BENNETT SHOOTS IN GOOD FORM AT TRAVERS ISLAND AND LEADS N. Y. A. C. MARKSMEN

J. FROST
ASSORTED WEATHER

A customer called last Saturday wearing an old-fashioned ulster, one he'd bought here some thirty years ago. Said he wouldn't sell it for $100. Still good enough for the car, though not as smart as he'd like for the street.

It showed wear, real hard wear in spots, but what more could you ask from a coat that had weathered thirty Winters?

A new one was simply a matter of slipping on his size and sending the old one home.

Moral? "Good buy" or "Good Bye!"

Whether ulsters, Winter *Scotch Mists, suits, hats, shoes or fixings, here, your satisfaction is guaranteed. *Moneyback,* any old time —if you want it.

**Registered Trademark.*

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"Four Convenient Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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ECONOMY SHIRT SALE!

Shirts from our own stock and a well-known make

at $1.15
value $1.50

Better Grades at $1.35 and $1.75

Extra Fine Percale & Madras

$4.00 Fibre Silk Shirts, $2.75
$5.00 Silk Shirts, $3.49

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Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**

VICHY
CELESTINS
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT

Cash Paid Immediately for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Your Valuables Saved for You; Confidential.

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BLUE ROCKS EVADE N. Y. A. C. GUNNERS

A. P. Bennett Turns In Best Score for High Scratch Prize at Travers Island.

SCORES BELOW AVERAGE

New Conditions at Shoot Bring Out Unusually Large Field of Nimrods for Sunday Sport.

Although there was not much wind at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club, the Winged Foot gunners found considerable difficulty in "killing" the tiny blue rocks. As a result, the scores were not up to the average. Still, the gunners had an afternoon of excellent sport, principally because the new conditions gave every man a splendid chance at winning prizes. Probably the new conditions were responsible for a field of twenty-nine gunners reporting, one of the largest gatherings for a Sunday shoot ever seen at Travers Island.

A. P. Bennett was the high scratch gunner of the day, taking the all-important prize with a card of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunner was H. B. Knight, who won out on a shoot-off. One of the new special cups at twenty-five targets also went to Mr. Knight. It was the handicap prize. The special scratch trophy was taken by A. L. Burns. The ghost targets also were thrown yesterday. Two were "killed" and two were missed. C. A. Brown and F. J. Ham were the gunners to hit the ghosts. W. J. Smith and J. Callahan lost the white targets.

The usual number of legs were scored on the regular fixtures. In the shoot for the Red Cross and the Accumulation cups, which are shot off together, no less than eleven gunners made full totals and were given legs. Eight turned the same trick in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. These events were at twenty-five targets each. In the Byronel Cup shoot at fifty targets, seven gunners scored.

The scores:

Name.	Ac. Cup.	T'rn. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scratch and H'cap Cup.
C. A. Brown	5 22	5 24	10 45	71, 20— 91
G. H. Martin	2 23	2 25	4 48	88, 12—100
M. Howe	3 24	3 24	6 45	81, 12— 93
G. F. Hutchings	2 20	2 21	4 45	78, 12— 90
E. B. Anderson	2 20	2 22	4 42	76, 14— 90
W. J. Allen	3 24	3 25	6 43	80, 12— 92
J. Callahan	6 25	6 22	12 38	61, 24— 85
G. M. Pynchon	5 18	5 22	10 40	60, 20— 80
A. L. Burns	1 23	1 25	2 48	92, 8—100
J. Kelley, Jr.	1 23	1 24	2 49	92, 8—100
J. C. Taylor	4 22	4 22	8 40	68, 18— 86
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 25	6 48	90, 12—100
D. I. Bradley	1 25	1 21	2 47	90, 8— 98
J. Snow	0 19	0 20	0 39	78, 0— 78
Dr. Culver	1 25	1 23	2 50	95, 8—100
J. H. Vanderveer	2 25	2 23	4 50	90, 10—100
A. P. Bennett	3 25	3 25	6 50	96, 15—100
G. W. Derrick	3 25	3 23	0 38	80, 12— 92
F. J. Ham	3 24	3 22	0 42	85, 14— 99
J. C. Newington	7 25	7 23	14 45	67, 30— 97
R. S. Smith	7 25	7 25	14 50	79, 30—100
A. P. Walker	4 24	4 25	8 47	80, 18— 98
H. B. Knight	2 22	2 25	4 43	82, 18—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	1 25	1 23	2 44	88, 8— 96
J. Nida	5 25	5 23	10 50	79, 20— 99
C. W. Stevens	3 21	3 22	6 49	80, 14— 94
J. D. Calhoun	6 18	6 21	12 50	66, 24— 90
R. L. Spotts	1 22	1 24	2 49	91, 8— 99
R. L. Spotts, Jr.	2 24	2 18	4 50	85, 12— 97

WINNERS.

Accumulation Cup—Legs scored by J. Callahan, R. B. Cole, D. I. Bradley, Dr. Culver, J. H. Vanderveer, A. P. Bennett, G. W. Derrick, J. C. Newington, R. S. Smith, M. McVoy, and J. Nida.

Tournament Cup—G. H. Martin, W. J. Allen, A. L. Burns, E. B. Cole, A. P. Bennett, R. S. Smith, A. P. Walker, H. B. Knight.

Byronel Cup—J. Snow, Dr. Culver, J. H. Vanderveer, R. S. Smith, J. Nida, J. D. Calhoun, and R. L. Spotts, Jr.

High Scratch Prize—A. P. Bennett.

High Handicap Prize—H. B. Knight.

Special Scratch Prize—A. L. Burns.

Special Handicap Prize—H. B. Knight.

Ghost Targets—Hit, C. A. Brown and F. J. Ham; missed, W. J. Snow and J. Callahan.

SCHNEIDER FIRST HOME.

Leads All the Way in L. I. A. L. Road Race.

D. Schneider of the Kings County A. A., displayed promising endurance ability yesterday in winning the handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League. The case was conducted by the Knights of St. Anthony over a four and one-half mile course. Schneider, with a handicap of three minutes 30 seconds, led all the way.

Frank Ruddy took the fast time prize after running in better form than he has displayed in any previous runs this reason. Ruddy finished fourth in 22:52.

The order of finish follows:

D. Schneider, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 23:18; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 24:31; F. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 23:04; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (2:15,) 22:52; A. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (4:15,) 26:13; B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 25:14; D. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., (2:00,) 24:00; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., (1:15,) 23:15; F. Zabludofsky, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 26:00; J. Sherman, Kings County A. A., (4:00,) 26:39; O. Pollack, Kings County A. A., (4:00,) 26:58; P. Zabludofsky, Kings County A. A., (scratch,) 23:45; J. Braccia, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 27:18; A. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 29:07.

NEW YORK PLAYERS WIN.

Alexander and Hall Easily Take Tennis Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The Boston and New York intercity tennis matches ended today with exhibitions in mens' doubles. The New York men's team, Alfred Alexander and W. Merrill Hall, very easily disposed of Harry Johnson and Irving Wright of Boston, taking two straight sets, 6—1 and 6—2.

Owing to Miss Molla Bjurstedt's inability to play in womens' doubles because of a bad cold, Miss Eleanor Goss, with Julian S. Myrick as partner, played against Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston. The vice president of the U. S. L. T. A. and Miss Goss established a good lead in the first set, but were overtaken and beaten, 7—5. Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein then took the second set, 6—2.

In the morning the match at the covered courts was between Fred Alexander with Mr. Myrick as partner and George Wightman and Edwin Sheaf of Boston. the home players won the first set, 7—5, but were beaten easily by the New Yorkers in the others, 6—3 and 6—1. Miss Bjurstedt returned to New York this afternoon but unless much better tomorrow she will not play in the Brooklyn women's tournament.

PATERSON WINS AT SOCCER.

New York Football Club Loses One-Sided Match.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Paterson proved altogether too much for the New York Football Club in the National League championship match at Olympic Field here today and won out by the one-sided score of 5 goals to 1. A penalty kick, negotiated by Ferguson, gave New York the lead in the first five minutes.

The lineup:

Paterson, (5.)	Position.	New York, (1.)
Healy	G.	Ferro
Murray	R. B.	Ferguson
Broadbent	L. B.	McWilliams
Meyerdirks	R. H.	Koelsch
A. Vandeweghe	C. H.	Kelly
T. Stark	L. H.	J. Vandeweghe
Knowles	O. R.	O'Halloran
Hunziker	I. R.	Wyatt
Bleich	C.	Quinn
A. Stark	I. L.	Callahan
Brown	O. L.	Petrie

Goals — Paterson: Hunziker, (3,) Bleich, (2;) New York: Ferguson. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes. Referee—J. Ward, Passaic. Linesmen—Messrs. Post and Meyers.

Robins Dry Dock and the Babcock & Wilcox soccer eleven battled for two full periods and an extra half hour in the cup tie series of the American Football Association at Bayonne yesterday, but the game ended in a 1-1 tie, and will be replayed at Todd Field in Brooklyn Sunday.

The Viking soccers obtained the verdict over the Fulton A. C. eleven in a New York Combination League game by the score of 2 goals to 0 at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday.

After leading at half time by 1-0 in the Combination League soccer match against the La Sultana eleven, the White Rose team had to be content with a drawn game at the White Rose Oval in Astoria.

Morse Dry Dock soccer players scored a victory by 6 goals to 1 over the Federal Ship eleven in the Shipyards Soccer League championship match at Clark's Field in Newark yesterday.

Clan MacDuff experienced no difficulty yesterday in disposing of the Queens Rangers by 4 goals to 0 in the Combination Soccer League championship game at Lenox Oval.

WINS INVITATION SHOOT.

Captain Lewis Has Two Perfect Strings of 25.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 2.—With four strings aggregating 96, Captain Tracy H. Lewis won a 100 clay bird invitation shoot on the new traps of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club this afternoon. Captain Lewis had two perfect strings of 25 each. Daniel E. Smith, the Port Washington veteran, was second, breaking eight less than Captain Lewis.

The scores follow:

Captain Tracy H. Lewis, 96; Daniel E. Smith, 88; C. E. Kline, 82; Captain Perry Graves, 77; Thomas O'Connell, 76; W. C. Poertner, 71; Bernard Kalker, 69.

ARONSON FIRST IN HIKE.

Marine Hero Leads Big Field in Pastime A. C. Walk.

Joseph Aronson of the Pastime A. C., one of the marine heroes of Belleau Wood, led home a large field of walkers yesterday in the four-and-one-half mile handicap hike of the Pastime A. C. Aronson started with a handicap of 5 minutes and 30 seconds. He took the lead when the field was entering upon the last mile of the course and held it thereafter. The victor's actual time was 37:25. Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., former national distance walking champion, started from scratch with Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C. Renz finished fifth in 33:14, the fastest time recorded.

The order of finish follows:

J. Aronson, (5:30,) 37:25; H. Brady, (7:30,) 40:25; W. Fertig, (4:45,) 37:45; P. Anthony, (3:00,) 36:00; E. Renz, (scratch,) 33:14; F. Hill, (4:45,) 38:46; J. Cushing, (6:30,) 41:12; A. Arnold, (5:30,) 40:13; L. Labowitz, (scratch,) 34:39; W. Redey, (4:15,) 39:35.

TO DECIDE CHASE CASE THIS WEEK

Accused First Baseman Likely to Come to Giants at Once if Cleared.

It is expected that President John Heydler will render a decision this week in the Hal Chase case and thus clear the decks in the National League so that the managers can go ahead with their preparations for the Spring. The Chase case has been obstructing progress because it is known that if the first baseman is cleared of the charges brought against him he will figure in a trade at once.

The Giants are particularly concerned in the decision, for it is no secret that Manager John McGraw is waiting to put through a deal to bring Chase to New York if he is exonerated. This will complete the wide exchange of first basemen which has recently taken place. Undoubtedly Walter Holke will be sent to Brooklyn to replace Jake Daubert, who was traded to Cincinnati, and Chase will come to the Giants in a three cornered arrangement.

While Chase is waiting for a decision in his case his friends are confident he will be cleared. The testimony in the case was not made public, but it is known that Chase spent most of the afternoon of the trial on the stand, and it is said that he explained all the circumstances in the case made out against him. It is said that he even went further and explained previously unknown circumstances in connection with troubles he had in the past in the American League, particularly while he was with the Yankees. This evidence was offered because his past actions in baseball had been brought into the case.

If McGraw is able to include Chase on the New York roster, his main problems will be solved. He will have rounded out a team with which he will be ready to face the pennant race. Although he did not succeed in inducing Dave Robertson to return to baseball, McGraw does not expect much trouble with his other players. Robertson has long desired to retire and practice medicine and it was not a surprise that he turned down the offer from McGraw.

However, the New York manager has foregone a vacation in order to round up his players and will begin this week to get in touch with any who have not been fully satisfied with their new contracts. He does not anticipate much difficulty. This is the season when players make demands, but few complaints have been heard and McGraw expects to sign all his men before the end of the month.

Brooklyn is regarded as having profited by the trade wtih Cincinnati by which Jake Daubert went to the Reds for Shortstop Kopf and Outfielder Griffith. The Dodgers have long needed a capable shortstop, and of the many men tried out at that position by Manager Robinson none has been entirely satisfactory. Kopf should capably fill the weak spot in the Brooklyn infield, while Griffith is a steady if not brilliant outfielder.

Manager Robinson, however, is also waiting on the Chase case to complete his plans, since he now needs a first baseman. Should he get Holke from the Giants he will have the strongest club he has piloted since he won the pennant in 1916.

TO BOX FOR SOLDIERS.

Series of Bouts Arranged for Base Hospitals.

A series of five boxing entertainments have been arranged for the base hospitals in this city and vicinity to be held this week under the auspices of the Boxers' Loyalty League. Bouts will be held tomorrow night at the Grand Central Palace Base Hospital; Wednesday at Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; Thursday at Base Hospital 3; Friday at Ellie Island, and Saturday at St. Mary's Hospital. Selections of boxers to participate in the bouts planned, will be made from the following: Harry Wills, Smoke Kelly, K. O. Joe Daly, Eddie Fitsimmons, Benny Valgar, Panama Joe Gans, Oscar Gardner, Young Ahearn, Happy Howard, Artie O'Leary, Young O'Leary, Young Brown, Frankie Burns of Jersey City, Joe Jeannette, Frankie Nelson, Pepper Martin, Tiger Brown, Farmer Sullivan, Sailor Volk, Jack Eile, Freddie Lewis, Leo Johnson, Kid Carter, Jack London, and K. O. Bill Brennen.

MEADOWLARKS WIN FIRST POLO MATCH

Defeat Rovers, 15 to 4, in the Phillips Cup Tourney.

The Meadowlarks polo trio scored the initial victory in the Phillips CCp tournament at Durland's Riding Academy, yesterday, when they overwhelmed the Rovers by 1 to 4. The victorious poloists conceded a handicap of one goal to the Rovers.

Max Phillips, donor of the tournament cup, played Nod. 2 for the successful team, and scored the most goals. From the start the Rovers were outclassed in horsemanship and stickwork. The score at the end of the first period stood 8 to 3, with the Meadowlarks on the long end. Phillips in this period annexed four goals, while Earle Hopping, at back, accounted for three. Dr. H. B. Blackwell, No. 2 on the Rovers, made his team's only scores in this period.

In the second period the Meadowlarks kept the Rovers almost continually on the defensive. Near the finish Goodman, at No. 1, scored the fourth goal for the Rovers.

The lineup:

Meadowlarks, (15.)	Rovers, (2.)
No. 1—Dr. E. Biers.	No. 1—M. Goodman.
No. 2—M. Phillips.	No. 2—Dr. Blackwell.
Back—E. Hopping.	Back—R. Grammiss.

Goals—First period, Dr. Biers, Phillips, (4.) Hopping, (3.) Dr. Blackwell, (2.) Second period, Dr. Biers, Phillips, (3.) Hopping, (3.) Goodman. Referee—Archie Kinny. Timekeeper—V. Grimwood. Scorer—George Sherman. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

180 Golfers Enter Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 2.—More than 180 players will tee off in the qualifying round of the annual St. Valentine tournament which opens at Pinehurst tomorrow. Among the entries are: Rodney Brown of Brookline, J. N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau, Everett E. Wilbar of Fitchburg, R. W. Gwaltney of Baltusrol, F. W. Kennedy of Toronto, R. F. Mundy of Garden City, W. E. Truesdell, the seniors champion, and George A. Dixon, Jr. of the national links.

PORES WINS TIME PRIZE.

Five-Mile Champion Shows Speed Against Big Field.

Charles Pores, national five and ten-mile running champion, gained the fast time prize yesterday in the handicap road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League, held over the Paulist A. C. course of about four miles. The diminutive title-holder, making his first competitive appearance in two months, completed the course in 21:16. At the end of the journey Pores took ninth position.

Pores was penalized one minute. The champion made his best running in the closing mile, when he gradually cut down his rivals, to whom he had conceded liberal handicaps. He was forced at top speed, however, to nip the veteran Craig Richards at the finish line. Pores, although he has renewed his affiliations with the Millrose A. A., competed unattached.

The race was won by M. Seinfeld, who started with a handicap of 2 minutes 15 seconds and led home a pack of seventeen rivals. His time was 22:55. Close to him were Eddie Trick, Paulist A. C., and J. Cerino, another Winged P runner. The three runners were staggering as they went over the finish line. The limit handicap runners were overtaken when about half the distance had been covered.

The team prize went to the Paulist A. C. over the Clark House A. A. by a score of 23 to 32.

The order of finish:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1	M. Seinfeld, Clark House A. A.	2:15	22:55
2	E. Trick, Paulist A. C.	2:45	23:27
3	J. Cerino, Paulist A. C.	2:15	23:01
4	G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.	2:15	23:12
5	L. Vass, Hungarian-Am. A. C.	2:15	23:24
6	I. Fassler, Clark House A. A.	2:30	23:49
7	J. Sweeney, Paulist A. C.	3:00	24:25
8	J. R. Gottlieb, Clark H. A. A.	2:30	24:03
9	C. Pores, unattached	*1:00	21:16
10	C. Richards, Paulist A. C.	2:45	24:31
11	J. Losero, Paulist A. C.	0:30	22:25
12	W. Burke, Paulist A. C.	2:30	24:42
13	S. Rochmes, Seward A. A.	3:00	25:20
14	W. Schippel, Paulist A. C.	1:45	24:13
15	J. McCormack, Paulist A. C.	2:00	24:28
16	S. Inselbach, Clark House A. A.	2:30	24:58
17	J. Schwed, Hungar.-Am. A. C.	3:30	26:08
18	W. Siegelman, Clark H. A. A.	3:30	26:28

*Penalized 1 minute.

TEAM SCORE.

Paulist A. C.	2	3	4	6	8—23
Clark House A. A.	1	5	7	9	10—32

N. Y. U. Frat Fives to Meet Today.

New York University's Inter-Fraternity basketball season will open this afternoon, at the University Heights gymnasium when the fast Pi Kappa Alpha quintet clashes with Zeta Psi.

BOAK WINS BY SPRINT.

Outruns Clubmate for First Place in Road Race.

W. Boak of the Mohawk A. C., aided with a handicap of 3 minutes, showed the way to a field of twelve rivals yesterday in the Bronx Athletic League handicap road race, held over the Pennant A. C. course of about four and one-half miles. Boak earned his victory in a sprint with P. Smeriglio, a clubmate. His time was 26:24. Fast time prize went to Charles Holl, another Mohawk A. C. runner, who finished fifth. Holl started with an allowance of 1 minute 45 seconds, and covered the course in the actual time of 26:03.

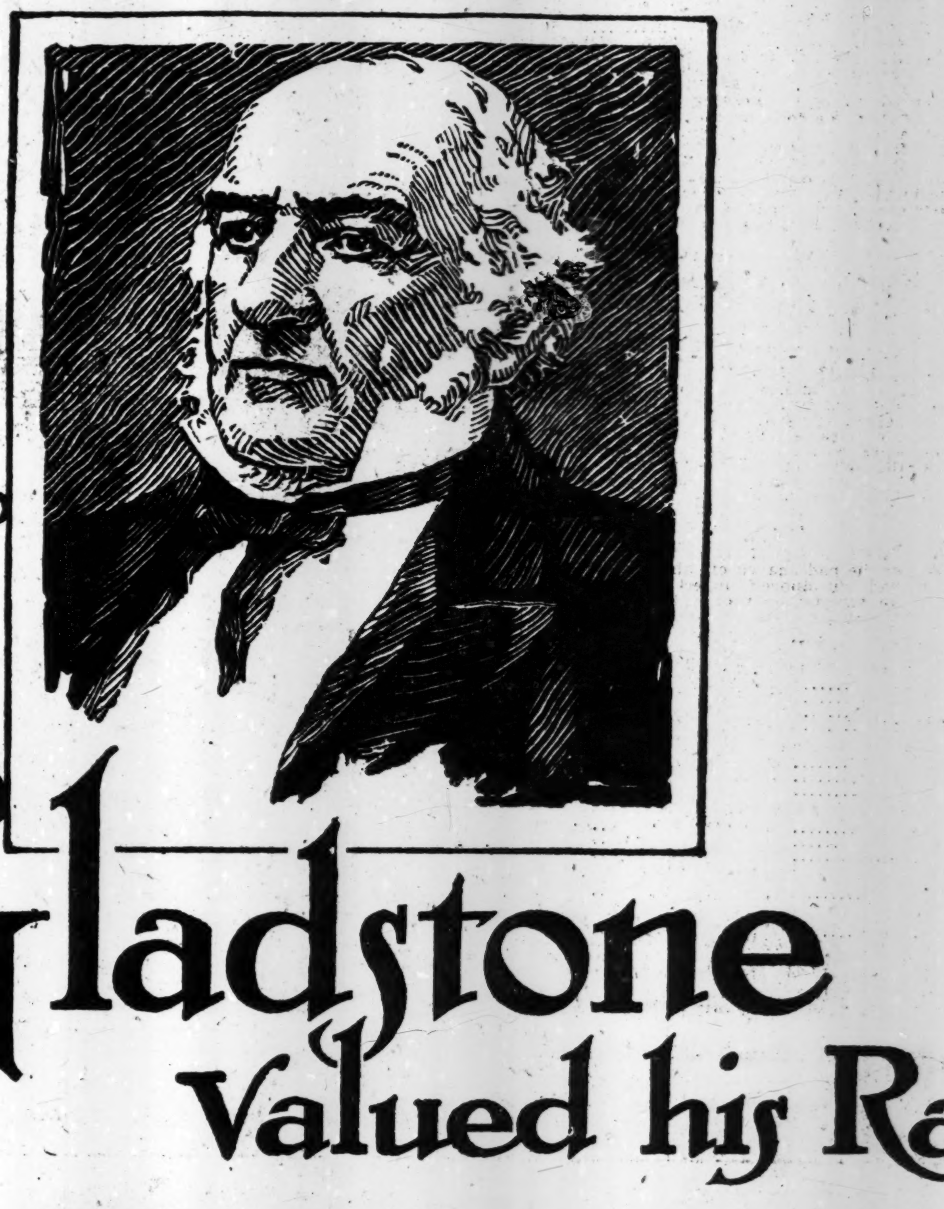
The order of finish follows:

W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 26:24; P. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C., (4:00,) 27:32; M. Russo, St. Anselms A. C., (3:30,) [illegible]; J. Flatley, St. Anselms A. C., [illegible] 28:02; C. Holl, Mohawk A. C., (1:45,) 26:03; C. Beagan, St. Anselms A. C., (3:45,) 28:14; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 27:45; J. Kurtzo, Pennant A. C., (3:45,) 30:01; F. Titterton, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) 26:25; L. Ivino, St. Francis C. U., (4:15,) 31:00; W. Mechman, Pennant A. C., (4:15,) 31:24; J. Nydegger, Pennant A. C., (4:15,) 31:40; A. Ladner, Pennant A. C., (4:15,) 31:45.

Snooker Tourney Begins Tonight.

The annual Snooker pool tournament, which is a feature of the billiard season at Doyle's Broadway room, will begin tonight. Eight players are entered. Raymond Crane, the amateur champion, will compete as well as George Barton, Nat Lewis, Raymond Potter, William Downs, William Marsden, Roy Johnston, and William Wathey.

69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON



Why Gladstone valued his Razor

THE Grand Old Man of English politics might well have had our great Peace Conference in mind when he said: "I ask that we practice what we have so often preached, namely: that the concession of a local self-government is not the way to sap or impair, but it is the way to strengthen and consolidate a unity."

And the razor which Gladstone used was as sound in principle as his own views on the Rights of Man—*dependable, keen* and *perfectly balanced,* lacking only the safety and extra convenience of the *guarded, two-edged*

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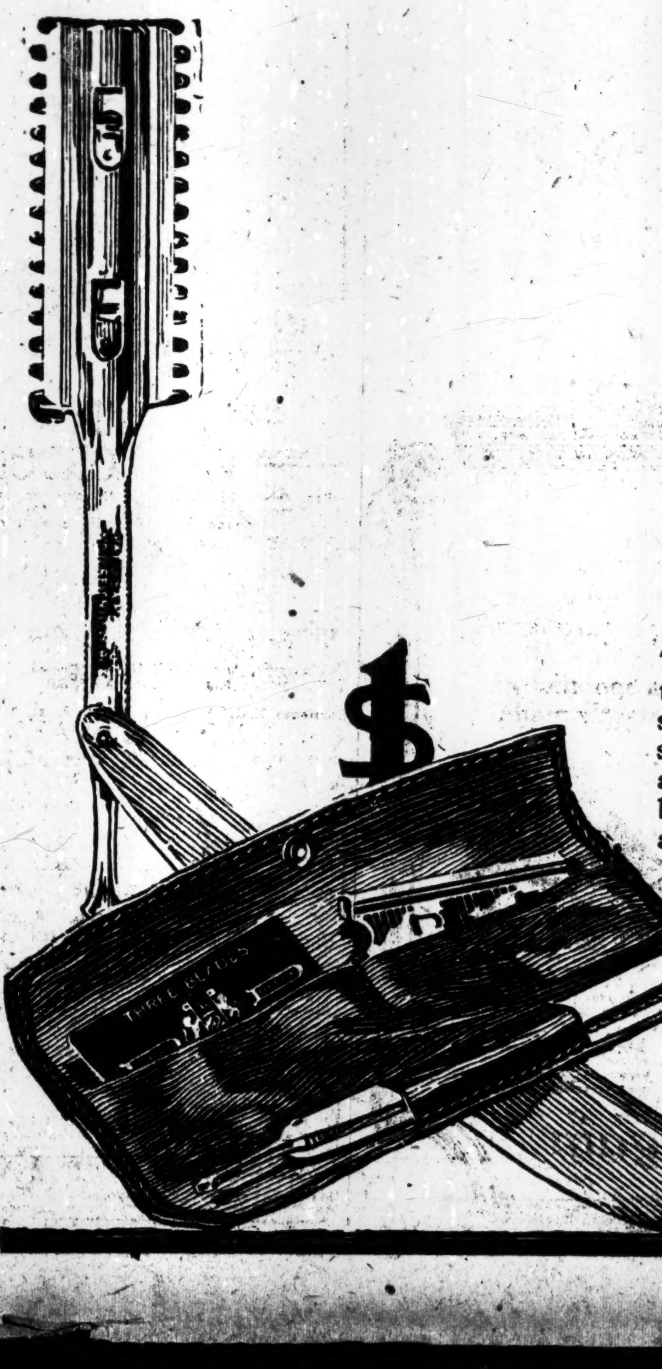

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Rich in their fabrics and tailoring—in their appropriateness for metropolitan wear—in their intrinsic values. From a plain dress coat of distinguished refinement to a big tourist coat or motor ulster. All from our regular stocks, made to our regular standards—the extremes in value at their original prices.

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MUSIC

"Cleopatre" and "Loreley" New.

The Chicago Opera Association yesterday posted its operas for the company's third week in New York, starting next Monday with a repetition of Leroux's "Le Chemineau."

Massenet's "Cleopatre," with Mary Garden in the title role, will be new on Tuesday, and the following night Galli-Curci will sing in "The Barber of Seville."

Catalani's "Loreley" is another novelty on Thursday of next week, with Fitziu and Dolci. There are a Friday "Jongleur," with Garden, and Saturday matinee "Traviata," with Galli-Curci.

Galli-Curci Next at Hippodrome.

Music and society are to figure together in the second of the Campanini concerts at the Hippodrome next Sunday, when Galli-Curci makes her first concert appearance at a benefit for Stony Wold Sanatorium, the first such event given by the Stony Wold Auxiliary, it is said, in fifteen years. A committee of New York women is in charge of the boxes and floor, assisted by young girls of the Junior League.

The Chicago stars gave their first concert in the Hippodrome last evening without Anna Fitziu, who is to sing in "Isabeau" at the Lexington tonight. In her place both Forrest Lamont and Cyrena Van Gordon were added in the first part, led by Louis Hasselmans and Campanini, and including opera airs for Virgilio Lazzari, Stracciari and Journet, the last in Massenet's "Legend of the Sage" from "Le Jongleur."

Henri Fevrier conducted for the first time in America his hymn, "To Those Who Died for Their Land," sung by Alfred Maguenat to words by Charles Peguy, killed at the Marne. Polacco introduced the second part, in which Alessandro Dolci, tenor, made his début in airs from "Trovatore" and "Tosca," as well as a duet with Lazzari from Rossini's "Moses." Yvonne Gall gave an air from "Freischütz," and in conclusion, with Lamont and Journet, the trio from "Faust."

Caruso to Sing on Lincoln Day.

Caruso will sing a Lincoln's Day matinée of "Aïda" at the Metropolitan on Wednesday of next week, with Mmes. Muzio, Claussen, and Sparkes, Messrs. Whitehill, Mardones, d'Angelo, and Audisio, Mr. Moranzoni conducting. Next Monday evening "Crispino e la Comare" and "Petrushka" will be repeated as a double bill.

Mischa Elman drew a great crowd of standees at the Metropolitan concert last evening, when the Russian violinist was heard in Mendelssohn's concerto, with the opera orchestra under Hageman, and later in Massenet's meditation from "Thaïs" and a Wieniawski polonaise.

May Peterson added "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and other encores to her songs, including the gavotte from "Manon" and lyrics by Laforge, Schindler, and Spross. Rafael Diaz had an air from "Romeo and Juliet," songs by Ronald and Chadwick, and Miss Foster's war piece, "The Americans Come."

There were concerts last evening by the Clef Club at the Selwyn, and by Martha Atwood, soprano, at the Princess Theatre.

Grainger Conducts and Plays.

Percy Grainger, now an American citizen and just out of the army, in which he taught our military musicians and himself learned to play unusual instruments in the band, returned to the stage for a day, as he will for longer next season, at yesterday's Carnegie Hall matinée of the Philharmonic Society, which was sold out to the doors.

Though nervous at his return, the pianist played with all his old freedom in Grieg's familiar concerto, and he conducted two of his own works, the "Mock Morris" dance in original orchestra version, and the "Colonial Song," in which he put in broad, simple melody, an expression of the life of his native Australia. Messrs. Megerlin, Kovarik, and Schulz in turn carried the solo air, reinforced by J. Lotito, harp, and W. H. Humiston, piano, with the addition of the euphonium in a full orchestral echo at the close.

Something of Grainger's interest in the songs and dances of plain people everywhere was reflected in Mr. Stransky's entire program, which ended with Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World." There was at the start Rimsky-Korsakoff's overture, "The Russian Easter," which recalls the bells of the Tikhvin monastery near the composer's boyhood home, and, as Montague Nathan has shown, emphasizes in its dancing measure "the contrast between the Orthodox festivals and the pagan rites in which they originated."

Casella's War "Films" Heard.

Alfredo Casella's "Films," which bore the sub-title "War Pictures" to mark their source in the recent worldwide reproduction of photographic scenes of war, made a profound impression at first hearing by yesterday's audience of the Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall. The young Italian composer's work, which Mr. Damrosch prefaced with a brief explanation, achieved distinction in the use of discord, notably in the exquisite anguish of the muted "Alsace: The Wooden Cross," relieved by a single broken quotation from the "Marseillaise."

Casella's "Cossack Ride" was added to the four little pieces announced, which included also a novel and realistic treatment of such episodes and scenes as the German cavalry passing through Belgium, the ruins of Rheims Cathedral, representing France, and a warship on the Adriatic, for the composer's own Italy. There was characterization in the music of remarkable power and more extraordinary brevity. The work should be heard again.

Raoul Vidas repeated his recent performance of Mozart's violin concerto in E flat, and Mr. Damrosch conducted Schumann's fourth symphony and Wagner's finale from "The Rhine Gold."

VIENNA GREETS U. S. TROOPS

Detail of Troops Escorts First American Food Train.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Feb. 1, (via Geneva, Feb. 2.)—The public is welcoming the arrival of the first American food train containing 1,000 tons of flour, which will help to maintain the full bread ration for the succeeding week.

The shipment was escorted by ten American officers and 100 soldiers from the Piave front.

Vienna expects a regular succession of shipments from now on.

ALLIES IN ADRIANOPLE.

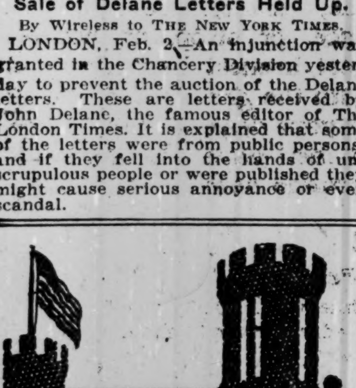
SALONIKI, Feb. 1.—Detachments of allied troops have arrived at Adrianople and put an end to Turkish terrorism of the inhabitants which had been in progress during the war.

The Greek inhabitants of the city are now wearing hats instead of the fez which the Turks forcibly compelled them to wear.

Sale of Delane Letters Held Up.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An injunction was granted in the Chancery Division yesterday to prevent the auction of the Delane letters. These are letters received by John Delane, the famous editor of The London Times. It is explained that some of the letters were from public persons, and if they fell into the hands of unscrupulous people or were published they might cause serious annoyance or even scandal.


69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON

THE SCREEN

Speaking generally, John Barrymore is an actor of double talent. Formerly he was known on the stage for unusual ability in comedy, and latterly in "Justice," and "Redemption," for example, he has achieved distinction in tragic rôles. Any one who has seen him in both characters must recognize that his serious work is infinitely the greater art, and surely no one would have him turn back to the lighter rôles of his past. Yet, because he was so delightful in those still remembered comedies, one cannot be blamed for feeling a slight regret that it is practically impossible to have both Barrymores on the stage—that is, if one restricts his attention to the stage. If one will look elsewhere, however—namely, on the screen—the regret will vanish, because Barrymore, the comedian, remains on the screen, while Barrymore, the tragedian, continues on the stage. There are two Barrymores growing where but one grew before.

The word "growing" is not misapplied, for John Barrymore seems an even better comedian on the screen than he did on the stage. In addition to being an actor who can speak his lines, he has a remarkable talent for pantomime which finds full opportunity within the limits of photoplay technique, and he becomes more exact and expressive in each succeeding vehicle. His latest is "Here Comes the Bride," at the Strand this week, and to see him in the rôle of the bridegroom is to enjoy one of the most laughable farce characters known on the Broadway screens. Most people will probably remember the original of this piece of foolishness, and, taken by itself the play is so extravagant that one may be disinclined to follow it into its numerous far-fetched situations, but, with Barrymore in the leading rôle, supported by Faire Binney, Alfred Hickman, Frank Losee, and others, it is something to smile and laugh at from beginning to end. And John S. Robertson, the Director, should be included when credit is being distributed.

The Strand program this week has other numbers of merit, too. There is a color picture entitled "Catalonian Pyrenees" that is made up of beautiful views, and the "Educational" is interesting, with Raymond L. Ditmar's "Porcupines," and another of the "Analysis of Motion" pictures, showing boxing.

Cecil B. DeMille's "Don't Change Your Husband," at the Rialto this week, has the finished workmanship recognizable in the DeMille productions, and Elliott Dexter, Gloria Swanson, Lew Cody, Theodore Roberts, and Sylvia Ashton, in the principal characters, keep up to their high standard. But if dissatisfied wives were guided by the argument of "Don't Change Your Husband," the divorce courts would be more crowded than they are now. Its emphasis is all in favor of changes, provided its formula is followed.

When the story begins Leila is married to James Porter, a Glue King. James has lost his waist line, he chews up one end of a cigar while the other is burning, he knocks ashes on the rugs, he eats onions, and, all in all, offends Leila's delicate tastes in about everything he does. So she changes, and takes for husband Schuyler van Sutphen, an immaculate young philanderer, who wears his evening clothes well and dances divinely. Schuyler, however, continues to philander, and Leila has to smell whiskey on his breath instead of the onion odor of her first mate. She is heartily sick of her change when James reappears.

Left alone with his shortcomings he had taken pains to correct them. He had sworn off on the onions, he smoked carefully clipped cigars in a clean holder, he had shaved off his moustache, he had put himself under the tyranny of an athletic instructor, in fact, he had thoroughly and completely reformed. And he still loves Leila, so she gets him back, fashioned to her taste.

So, clearly, the moral of "Dont Change Your Husband" is "Change your husband—and then change back."

The Rialto magazine includes some magnificent views of Mount Edith Cavell, in Canada, released by the Ford Motor Company, and a number of other excellent chapters.

The principal films at the Rivoli this week are "Breed of Men," with William S. Hart, and "Model Girls," a Prizma color picture.

Allen Holubar's "The Heart of Humanity," continues in its seventh week at the Broadway.

Burton Holmes's suject at Carnegie Hall last night was "With the Yanks at the Front," and he will repeat the travelogue there this afternoon.

SUNDAY MOVIES IN JERSEY.

Eight Elizabeth Theatres Show Educational Pictures on Mayor's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 2.—Sunday moving picture shows in this State gained further foothold today when all the eight houses in this town gave exhibitions in the afternoon and evening without interference. After a conference on Saturday with Supreme Court Justice James J. Bergen, Mayor Victor Mravlag informed the theatre proprietors they would not be interfered with, provided they opened only between 2 and 4 in the afternoon and 8 and 10 at night and exhibited only educational pictures. A policeman was stationed at each theatre to enforce the Mayor's instructions.

Justice Bergen said he would not interfere unless formal complaint was made, and so far as could be learned tonight no one contemplated such action. Despite the blue laws of 1778 pictures now are being shown in several cities without objection.

ASQUITH DEFENDS LEAGUE.

World Worse Off Without It Than Before the War, He Says.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Temptations to war must be removed by prohibiting conscription and scaling down armament, according to former Premier Asquith, who delivered an address at Albert Hall yesterday in support of the League of Nations. He said that nationalization or internationalization, in the sense of effective control of the manufacture and transport of munitions, might be necessary as an additional precaution.

"On these points," Mr. Asquith said, "I would ask every one to read what is so wisely said in his pamphlet by my friend General Smuts. The league should guard and aid the free development of populations not yet ready to determine their own future. How is the league to make its will effective? We must not be afraid to meet the difficulties of international policing, but there are other weapons, both economic and moral, which are likely to prove more serviceable and effective than the exercise of force. Suppose the league is an impractical policy, what is to take its place?

"If the old system continues new factors are at work. One is the incalculable effect of harnessing science to the chariot of destruction. If there is to be no league we shall be far worse off than before the war."

Mr. Asquith emphasized the importance of the league in view of social unrest and upheaval, and suggested that a league of classes was perhaps no more Utopian than a League of Nations seemed five years ago.

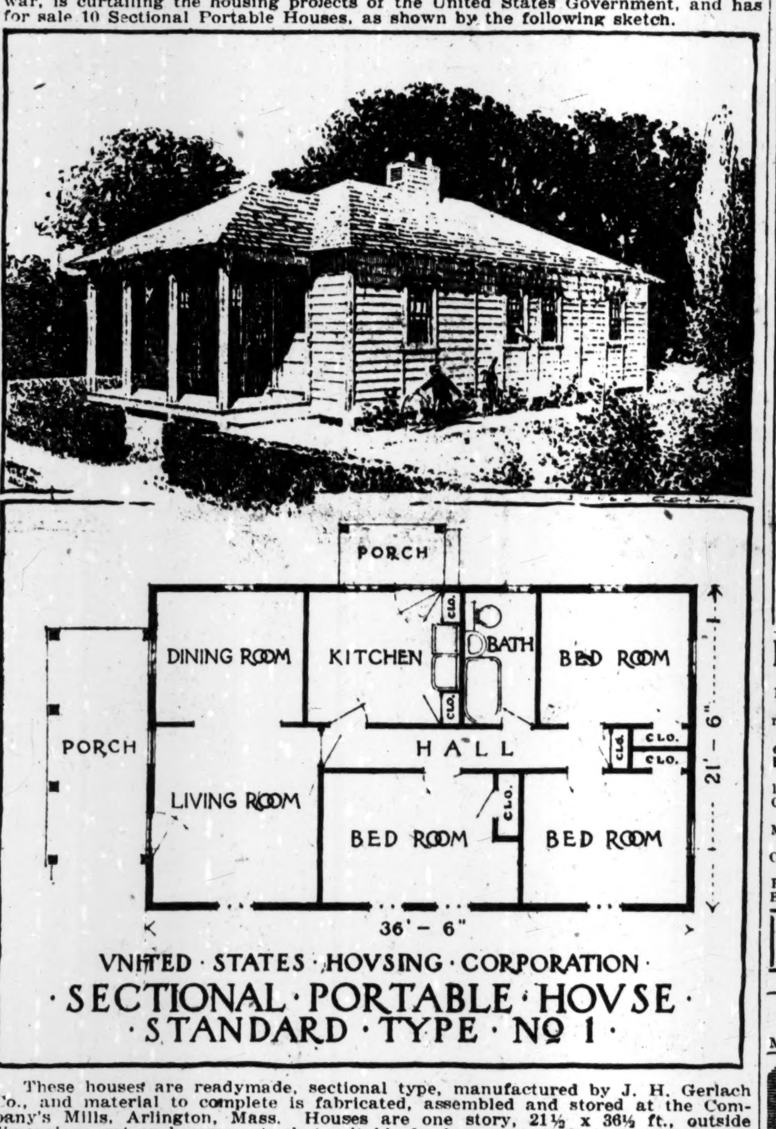
Our Squadron Reaches Santos.

SANTOS, Brazil, Feb. 1.—The American squadron, with Rear Admiral Caperton in command, arrived here today. The Admiral will proceed to Sao Paulo Monday, where extensive entertainments have been arranged.

69TH AT THE REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON

PROPOSALS WANTED.

The United States Housing Corporation, owing to the termination of the world war, is curtailing the housing projects of the United States Government, and has for sale 10 Sectional Portable Houses, as shown by the following sketch.



VNITED · STATES · HOVSING · CORPORATION ·
· SECTIONAL · PORTABLE · HOVSE ·
· STANDARD · TYPE · Nº 1 ·

These houses are readymade, sectional type, manufactured by J. H. Gerlach Co., and material to complete is fabricated, assembled and stored at the Company's Mills, Arlington, Mass. Houses are one story, 21½ x 36½ ft., outside dimensions, set on heavy posts, but suitable for basement, if desired, and contain Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Bath Room, and three Bed Rooms with closet for each. Exterior walls are insulated with heavy paper and boarded with tongued, grooved and jointed boarding. The roof is sheathed and covered with slate surfaced asphaltum shingles. The inside of exterior walls and the interior partition walls are wainscoted with "Linapestos" wainscoting to a height of 2½ ft. and the balance of walls and ceilings finished with Gypsum Rock Plaster Board with joints covered with stripping. Complete outfit of electric lighting fixtures and wiring is included for each house. Materials included are sufficient to finish each house in every particular, making a complete, turnkey job, as per plans and specifications, which can be seen and any other information obtained. The U. S. Housing Corporation is offering these houses for sale and invites proposals for their purchase either singly or in lots to suit. Offers must be made per house. Payment must be 1-3 cash, 1-3 60 days and balance 120 days, with unpaid balance covered by mortgage during each period. Sealed bids will be received by The U. S. Housing Corporation, 613 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., until Feb. 11, and must be accompanied by check for 5% of amount of bid, said check to be retained as liquefied damages in case of failure to execute contract by successful bidders. All checks covering unsuccessful bids will be returned immediately after opening of bids, which will take place at above hour and date. Bids will be received and considered in the order of amounts bid for each house, any part of the lot, or entire lot. This Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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G. WASHINGTON'S COFFEE is pure Coffee. It is nothing but Coffee. It is the Coffeeness taken out of the berry, while the waste and woody substance is discarded.

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Its flavor is exquisite.
It is not denaturized, de-caffeinized nor de-anythinged.
It is Coffee—Perfected for human use.
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COFFEE
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G Washington's
PREPARED COFFEE
ABSOLUTELY PURE SOLUBLE COFFEE
Back from the war

AMUSEMENTS.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Feb. 7th at 8.30
By Popular Demand
CAPTAIN
CARPENTER, V.C.
of H. M. S. "VINDICTIVE," will
REPEAT AGAIN
His Famous Illustrated Lecture on
THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.
$5 to 50c, plus Tax, at Agencies and Box Office. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42d.

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PRINCESS Thea., Thurs. Aft., Feb. 6, at 3.
First Public Appearance of the Poet
ROBERT NICHOLS
Lecture and Reading on
THE POETRY OF THE WAR.
Boxes $15, Seats $2 at Box Offices and Managers
J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42d.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00.
Moves to 44th St. Theatre Next Monday
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in
SINBAD
44th Week in New York.

CENTURY GROVE—Roof of Century Theatre
NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL
—AT 11:30—
A SENSATION!
Phone Col. 8800.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30.
3 Matinees This Week: Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALICE BRADY
Personally in FOREVER AFTER

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12
Riotous Musical Comedy
MELTING OF MOLLY

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Last 8 Times
MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE

BOOTH Thea. 45th St., W. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD
in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

LYRIC 42nd St., West of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
THE SEASON'S HIT | With RICHARD BENNETT | 6TH BIG MONTH
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPLE

39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bry. 413. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The Laugh Play
Keep IT TO Yourself
"Audience shrieks with delight"—Darnton, Ev. World

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK
THE CLIMAX —with— ELEANOR PAINTER
Beginning Mon., Feb. 10
Seats Thurs.
A New Comedy "Toby's Bow"
with NORMAN TREVOR.

NORA BAYES Thea., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
NORA BAYES | LADIES FIRST

SELWYN Thea., West 42 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
JANE COWL
THE CROWDED HOUR

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th Street, near B'way.
THE COMEDY HIT
TEA for 3
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
WHITESIDE 3RD MONTH
in THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30
A. E. Anson
Chrystal Herne
Lee Baker
Albert Bruning
"RIDDLE: WOMAN"

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'y & 97. Evs. 8:15.
Musical Comedy Rock-A-Bye Baby Mat. Tomor'w. Best seats 50c.

LONGACRE WEST 48th ST. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT
MARIE CAHILL in the new comedy.
Just Around the Corner
by Geo. V. Hobart & Herbert Hall Winslow.

SHUBERT W. 44th Reg's THURS. Eve. Seats Now
"GOOD MORNING JUDGE"
GEORGE HASSELL | MOLLIE KING | CHARLES KING

VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy,
A LITTLE JOURNEY
With Estelle Winwood & Cyril Keightley

MANHATTAN Opera Ho., 34th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
In Her Favorite Role EYES OF YOUTH
25c. to $1.50. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.

WM. COURTENAY AND TOM WISE IN "CAPPY RICKS" AT THE MOROSCO IS THE BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT IN NEW YORK.

ASTOR 45th Street & B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
"ADORABLE."—Mail.
EAST IS WEST
A New Comedy with FAY BAINTER.

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier
65 W. 35. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
THIS WEEK L'AMI FRITZ
Seats 50c to $2. Sat. Night Pop. Prices.

44th ST. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Smartest Musical Show in Town | Prettiest Girls in the World
LAST WEEK LITTLE SIMPLICITY
MON., Feb. 10 Al Jolson in Sinbad Moves here from Winter Garden.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th | Phone 9590 Col. | Mat. Sat.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS.
Beginning TO-NIGHT 8:15
NOTABLE ALL-STAR REVIVAL
The National American Comic Opera.
ROBIN HOOD
By De Koven and Smith.
☞ THE GREATEST CAST EVER ASSEMBLED IN COMIC OPERA.

PLYMOUTH West 45th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

SPECIAL—PLYMOUTH THEATRE
THURS. AFT. at 2:30 & SAT. 10:30 A. M.
WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"Easily the unique event of the dramatic year."—Louis V. De Foe, World.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners with IRENE BORDONI

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S 2 B'way Hits
New Musical Play—The 100% Cast
"SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL B'way & 47. Bry. 17. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
A Merry Musical Romance SOME TIME with ED. WYNN
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

PRINCESS Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Evenings at 8:20.
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes.
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"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—N. Y. Herald.

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"BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE"

METROPOLITAN OPERA

Tonight at 8, La Reine Fiammette. Farrar; Lazaro, Rothier, Didur. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8, Forza del Destino. Ponselle, Gentle; Caruso, Montesanto, Mardones, Chalmers. Cond. Papi.
Thurs. at 8, double bill, **Traviata.** Hempel; Hackett, De Luca, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Foll'd by **Ballet Petrushka.** Galli; Bolm. Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8, double bill, **L'Oracolo.** Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Scotti, Didur. **Pagliacci.** Muzio; Caruso, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Carmen. Farrar, Romaine; Martinelli, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), **Manon Lescaut.** Muzio; Crimi, Montesanto, Segurola, Rossi, Bada. Cd., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8, Double Bill, **Crispino.** Hempel, Braslau; Scotti. Cond., Papi. **Petrushka.** Galli; Bolm & Entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux.

Wed., Feb. 12 (Lincoln's B'th'y), Mat. 2. ($1-$5)
AIDA Muzio, Claussen; Caruso, Whitehill, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sale of Seats Begins Today at 9 A. M.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS,
Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays 3:30.
February 4—MONNA VANNA.
M. Terriberry, Sec., 78 W. 55th. Circle 457.

Lexington THEATRE, 51st St. & Lex. Ave. Phone Plaza 4024.
CHICAGO OPERA ASS'N GRAND OPERA

Tonight at 8, "Isabeau." Fitziu, Lamont, C. Lazzari, Baklanoff. Cond. Sturani.
Tues., "Linda Di Chamounix," Galli-Curci, Stracciari, Lamont, C. Lazzari, Trevisan. Cond., Sturani.
Wed., "Pelleas and Melisande," Garden, Maguenat, Bouilliez. Cd., Charlier.
Thurs., "Manon," Gall, Fontaine, Maguenat, Journet. Cond., Hasselmans.
Fri., "Lucia Di Lammermoor," Galli-Curci, Dolci (Debut), Rimini. Cond., Campanini.
Sat. Mat., "Gismonda," Garden, Fontaine, Maguenat, Journet. Cond., Campanini.
Sat. Night (Popular prices). **"Madam Butterfly,"** Tamaki Miura, Lamont, Bouilliez, Pavloska. Cond., Polacco.
SUNDAY NIGHT, CAMPANINI CONCERT, N. Y. HIPPODROME
Mon., Feb. 10, "Le Chemineau," Yvonne Gall, Maguenat, Baklanoff. Cond., Hasselmans.

SEVENTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Feb. 7, at 11.
EUGENE YSAYE
ANNA FITZIU
CYRENA VAN GORDON
Res. Seats $3, Box Seas $5, now on sale at Biltmore Box Office from 9 o 6 (balcony floor). Management, R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY...Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Friday Aft., Feb. 7, at 2:30.
YOLANDA MERO
BEETHOVEN, Symphony "Eroica."
TCHAIKOVSKY, CHABRIER.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8:30.
GUIOMAR NOVAES
Tickets at Box Office. Felix L. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall Lincoln's B'day, Wed. Aft., at 3. Feb. 12
VIOLIN RECITAL MAYO
WADLER
With LEO ORNSTEIN Pianist
Seats Now on Sale.
Mgt. Jules Daiber. Knabe Piano Used.

N.Y. SYMPHONY
SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Morn., Feb'y 8, at 11
SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN.
Mr. Damrosch will explain
THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS.
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way, Every Evg. at 8:15
Gypsy Troubadours, Rudinoff, Harris & Manion, oths. In thea., Fred Stone, "Under the Top." | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. AFT., Feb. 6th, at 3:30
PIANO RECITAL by HANS Barth
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN, Sat. Aft., Feb. 8, at 3
ANOTHER PIANO RECITAL
BAUER
50c. to $2. Mgt. L. Charlton.
Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3.
LAMBERT MURPHY
SONG RECITAL. Tickets at Box Office.
Carnegie Hall, TOMORROW Eve., 8:15.
SEATS NOW. HULDA
LASHANSKA
Only Song Recital in N. Y. This Season.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Eve., Feb. 7, at 8:30
ORCHESTRAL
Society of New York
MAX JACOBS..............CONDUCTOR
Tschaikowsky, Symphony No. 5; Tragic Overture, Brahms; new American compositions by Wilson, Schroeder and Korn.
Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 5, 8:15.
CONCERT—Auspices French High Commission.
SOCIETE des INSTRUMENTS ANCIENS
Direction French Amer'n Ass'n for Musical Art
Seats 50c to $2. Now on Sale.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon., Feb. 3, 8:15 P. M.
JOHN POWELL
PIANO RECITAL
Steinway Piano
Tickets 50c to $2. Boxes $12 to $15
MANAGEMENT WINTON & LIVINGSTON

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Tues.) Eve. at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
Irene Williams
Seats at Hall. Mgt. Walter Anderson.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
Helene Romanoff
Richard Hageman at the piano. Mgt. Haensel & Jones

Princess Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 9, 3 P. M.
SONG RECITAL
Penelope Davies
Tickets $2.00, Box Seats, $3.00. Management Miss Emma E. Coburn. Knabe Piano.

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
TUES. AFT., CARNEGIE HALL, at 3:00.
FEB. 11 Soloist: MME. OLGA SAMAROFF, Pianist.
Tickets, 50c to $2.00, at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tom'w Aft. at 3.
Piano Recital by MLLE. MAGDELEINE BRARD
Prix d'Honneur Conservatoire Nationale de Paris.
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Wonderful Color Views
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KLAW & ERLANGER INTRODUCE
THE VELVET LADY

A Hilarious New Musical Comedy
Music by VICTOR HERBERT
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William Gillette | BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald | Dear Brutus
"To have this play in New York is indeed good Fortune."—Eve. Sun.

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The MARQUIS de PRIOLA

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It's a Bird
JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN
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3 Plays by LORD DUNSANY 'The Golden Doom,' 'King Argimenes and The Unknown Warior.'
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TO-MORROW NIGHT
MRS. FISKE
in a New Comedy
"MIS' NELLY OF N' ORLEANS"

LIGHTNIN Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Friday and Sat., 2:30.
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3 Wise Fools Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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Cohan & Harris West. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. WED., 2:30.
Most Fascinating Play Ever Written
THREE FACES EAST
Hundreds turned away at every performance.

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GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince

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DADDIES

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With MR. and MRS. COBURN

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WILL OPEN
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1919.

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OUR ALTERNATIVE NAVAL PLAN.

The three-year building program unanimously adopted by the House Naval Affairs Committee will have the unqualified approval of the country. That Congress will accept it and that the bill will be passed at this session without opposition or friction can now be assumed. The reason is that the program is satisfactory to advocates of an adequate navy, and suits those who hope that naval expansion on a large scale will not be necessary if the Peace Conference lays strong and deep the foundations of a league which shall have authority to keep the peace among the great Powers and the lesser nations. It may be said that this naval plan is a consummation of common sense. If the deliberations of the Conference at Paris do not produce a practicable league uniting the Allies for the preservation of civilization without war, the United States will be free to build and maintain a navy of any size to protect its interests and defend its rights. Great Britain would not object; in fact, she would approve, because she believes that, in the event of failure of the plan for a League of Nations, the naval power of the United States and of Great Britain, raised to any strength each may deem necessary, would command the seas of the world, in which case no other nation would venture to break the peace.

On the eve of the great war the United States and Great Britain were preparing to celebrate one hundred years of friendly relations. Every difference between them had been settled by arbitration, and there was never a war cloud as large as a man's hand on the horizon, except in the eyes of irresponsible jingoes. The Monroe Doctrine had the support of Great Britain; she, too, was an American Power, by virtue of her relations with spacious Canada and of British colonies in the West Indies and in South America. If Great Britain desired to live in amity with the United States before the great war, the sentiment has been intensified by the interests they have had in common and the dangers they have shared in the conflict with Germany and her allies. If the results of the Peace Conference should not bring the two nations together, more closely than ever, in an anti-war league, Great Britain would still consider herself as an ally of the United States in the good work of promoting peace in the world. She would maintain as large a navy as she needed, and she would expect the United States to do the same.

Great Britain has suspended naval expansion, in the hope, if not the belief, that armaments can be reduced when the Peace Conference adjourns. The United States, assuming that the second three years' program with its provisos is to be approved by Congress, will also call a halt on naval expansion. No contract for new construction is to be let before Feb. 1, 1920, by which time the Peace Conference should have passed into history and it will be officially recorded, to quote from the House Naval Committee's amendment, whether there has been "established with the co-operation of the United States any tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determination of international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments."

A League of Nations would need a strong naval police and the United States and Great Britain would be called upon for the largest contributions in capital ships and other units, but it would not be necessary for either of them to keep up a vast navy and tax its people to maintain it. If the ideal should not be realized, then the United States would proceed with its three years' programs to safeguard its interests and play its destined part in the world. The action of the House Naval Affairs Committee will be universally commended. It is practical and wise.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE.

If the reports reaching us from the Peace Conference are true, the spirit in which the conferees have come to their deliberations is quite amazing. Matters affecting, one would say, the gravest interests of individual nations and nearly touching their cherished traditions have been approached in a spirit of friendliness and of willingness to give up old and deep-felt national aims which is simply astounding. Who could have believed a short time since that England could even discuss the freedom of the seas or her colonial policy, that Italy could so much as consider the Adriatic question or her own need for raising troops by conscription, or that Japan, in the face not only of treaties but of her immemorial needs, could submit to open discussion the question of the Pacific islands or her own influence in China?

If these and many other questions were submitted only to be settled in the ancient affirmative, the matter would still be matter enough of surprise. But they are submitted in a manner which involves the possibility of a modern negative, a negative which is often rendered. Italy and England harken often to the refusal of their ambitions and their determinations; so does even France, though the affirmatives to France's questions have far outnumbered the negatives. In this fact alone, this willingness to hear refusals, the Peace Conference is far different from any assemblage of politicians that has ever met. It is not, indeed, an assemblage of politicians, but of high-minded men bent on upbuilding the world without regard to personal fortune, and, what is still more remarkable, without regard even to national fortune.

THE SHIPPING "WAR."

The shipping war discovered last week began—so far as it has any existence—promptly after the armistice was signed. We began demobilizing soldiers. England began demobilizing commerce, and demobilized it too fast for her own interest. The guardians of American interests who discover enmity in the embargo placed on our exports at the week-end are under equal necessity to remark the friendship shown in the removal of that embargo in November. The fire-eaters in the commercial war should remark that the embargo placed on our goods was also placed on Canadian goods, and for the same reason. England must have time to arrange payments for the goods dumped upon her under her liberality toward trade; it is troublesome to maintain the rate of exchange at the figure which is desirable in the interest of all.

Those who distrust the sequence of events might well pay attention to the explicit statement in The Journal of Commerce on Saturday, quoting the official in charge of the New York branch of the Shipping Board: "The British lines and the Shipping Board worked together in making the reduction." That statement was made in connection with the reduction of rates on both the Atlantic and Pacific routes. The rates were cut by our Shipping Board in the first week of the year 30 per cent. from Atlantic ports to all continents except Europe. The Pacific rates were cut by us in the middle of January, and the British lines declined to meet it. Our competitors of several nations said that our cut was indiscreet, for it is impossible to live under the cut rate when there is a still lower rate and a lack of cargoes for the return trip. The others preferred that the business should be done by our board under the conditions imposed. And nobody said a word about our assault on the commerce of the other countries.

In what position are we to protest that the embargo is hostile because it is insinuated that the motive is protection of British home industries? If so, have we not waged war on the world for decades without the world's whimpering? Assuming that the alleged British retaliation for our cutting of rates was for that purpose, is it not obvious how beneficial that retaliation was? Did not the rise of cotton more than make up the loss on freights? And is not the reduction of the cost of carriage the same in effect as a bounty on our exports? Is not the "war" merely competition of the sort which our laws fastened upon our railways, and do we not send to prison those who agree on prices in the manner of conspirators? Which is worse, the agreement of the steel trade to reduce prices, or the understanding for the reduction of freights in the manner charged against the British and American managers of shipping? Just what was expected by the gentlemen who proposed to cut rates on cargoes in ships costing twice or thrice world prices, and worked by crews paid above world wages? Can we take it as an unfriendly act that those who can carry more cheaply than we should do so, and if so how can we make them raise their rates, and what would be the resulting discouragement of our trade?

The incident is as welcome as necessary, whatever view is taken of it. The billions the nation has in the shipping industry are an involuntary investment, and not imputable to anybody for blame. The idea that the writing off of a billion was the cause of England's "war" and embargo is worthy of a lunatic asylum. There remains an investment large enough to demand a policy, and there is none discoverable. As the case stands, our private owners are as much afraid of the Shipping Board as they are of their foreign competitors, even more so. There is a limit to competition on an economic basis, but none to business done with tax money, and with the intent to raise costs. Our war debt is considerable, but when the total is known all is said. But we are taking a course with railways and shipping toward an undiscoverable destination. The profits in the railway business were so objectionable that the roads have been taken over, and are run at a cost dwarfing the dividends. Our shipping dilemma is such that there is a proposal to justify it by penalties upon our competitors trading with us, although the experiment has been tried and found to be punishment of ourselves.

CELESTIAL MOVIES.

Mr. Marconi's talk of wireless dispatches to the stars has set them off. Now comes Nicola Tesla with a reminder that nearly twenty years ago he received "faint extraplanetary signals whose measured regularity was such that they could not have been accidental. I signaled back with my powerful radio transmitter," he continues, "and I am certain that I produced disturbances on Mars." This seems an unkindly act; perhaps Mars, like Earth, has disturbances enough of its own without getting others inflicted on it from external space.

Mr. Tesla has small confidence in the Marconian idea of getting into communication by way of mathematics, because it would be hard to carry on conversation by figures; not so very hard, though, for it is done in most diplomatic and military codes. But he would prefer to send pictures by wireless; the human face, for example. This is tempting as a commercial enterprise; if Martian taste is presumed to resemble that on earth—and such a presumption underlies every proposal for communication—it may be supposed that the first faces wirelessed to Mars will be those of movie favorites. With this beginning whole feature films can be sent by radio across the solar system and released in Mars on the night that sees their première on Broadway.

But in all this there is the same fallacy that vitiates Mr. Marconi's proposal to communicate by mathematics—the supposition that the laws of knowledge, or the canons of taste, are universal. Suppose you wireless your face to Mars, and then you receive the answer, delicate but firm, that Mars does not like your face and has no desire to see more of it. This would be a regrettable rebuff to scientific investigation, and one which we should do well to avoid. If civilization on Mars is as old as we are asked to believe, the Martians have no doubt acquired their own taste in faces.

SENIORITY AND THE SPEAKER.

The election to the Speakership of Mr. Gillett, Mr. Fess, or Mr. Longworth, or any one like them, our Washington correspondent says, "would carry with it a revision of the rules." This is another and clinching reason why such a Representative, and not James R. Mann, should be elected. The revision proposed would deprive the seniority rule of all its power for harm, and practically amount to its destruction. For the sake of a reform which would so greatly benefit the country Mr. Gillett, Mr. Fess, or Mr. Longworth should be elected, even if there were nothing else to be said in their favor, which of course is not the case.

The seniority rule always worked evil, but it took the war to expose its full capacity for injury to the country's interests. It was the seniority rule which made Mr. Kitchin the majority leader and afflicted the country with bungling or vindictive revenue legislation. It was the seniority rule which made Mr. Dent Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and made it necessary for a Republican, Mr. Kahn, to take charge of the military legislation needed for our entrance into the war. The House's committee lists are studded with the names of ill-equipped Chairmen, while men fully equipped hold rank under them.

If the seniority rule were a good one, it would not have been necessary to make exceptions in its application, yet those exceptions have been made by the House and Senate in times past. They have only been made, however, where the man who was entitled by seniority to the Chairmanship was so glaringly and notoriously unfit that his appointment would have been a scandal. If the man was merely a mild incompetent, or if the committee was one not expected to figure prominently in the legislation of the year, the House has passed over his disqualifications and given him the place.

The proposed reform would permit the seniority rule to stand in cases where the senior was recognized as a man of ability, but would put an end to such promotions in cases where length of service was the senior's only recommendation. This is more than a reform in the practices of the House; it is a matter nearly affecting the individual citizen and taxpayer, as the lamentable working of the old system in the last two years has shown. It worked as badly before the war, but the limelight did not fall on it.

THE KAISER'S STATUS.

"Legally speaking my father is dead," says the ex-Prince Eitel Friedrich. "Circumstances have wiped him out of history. You will never see him again." Here speaks the dutiful son, for there can hardly be any doubt that Count William Hohenzollern would breathe a great sigh of relief if he could once convince the world that he is as dead as, say, his distinguished fellow-Caesar, Caligula. Obviously if a man is dead once he cannot die again. William Hohenzollern, once civilly dead and removed from the judgment of tribunals of this world, could live on in peace for twenty years at Amerongen.

But is he dead? It is a nice question of legal fictions, of the delicate definitions of jurisprudence and metaphysics. "The King of Prussia is dead, long live the King of Prussia," is now become as sounding brass and a tinkling symbol; the King of Prussia is dead and a Constituent Assembly lives. But the King of Prussia, considered as an immortal legal entity, a corporation sole, must have his dwelling from time to time in certain mortal bodies, from which he moves as they fall into ruin. If, therefore, the King of Prussia removes from his latest tenement of clay sooner than had been expected, and finds no other place to go, the situation is not different from that of a gentleman who removes from an apartment in town to a bungalow in Westchester, and finds upon arrival that the bungalow has been burned overnight and that his furniture is piled in the road. The apartment where he used to live still exists, although he left it; and whatever may be the misfortunes of that impersonal being, the King of Prussia, William Hohenzollern is at present only the deserted apartment. His present agitation may be compared, continuing the metaphors of real estate, to that of the owner of a property who wonders if his tenant's misdoings do not, as certain laws provide, inculpate the landlord.

But aside from these philosophical hairsplittings there is another circumstance which invalidates Eitel's filial argument offhand, namely, that William Hohenzollern does not admit that he is dead. So far from being convinced that he is dead already, he seems to be actively afraid that he is going to die in the near future. William will have to be deader than this before the world will believe it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Could Go Back as They Came.

An article in The Journal of Heredity assumes to tell what has happened, is happening, and is going to happen to the descendants of the little band of men and women who came to this country on the Mayflower. The substance of the article is that this much lauded—and much criticised—strain is not holding its own, at least so far as numbers go, as an element in the population of the United States, and that, unless its representatives mend their ways with respect to the size of their families, complete extinction at a time not very remote will be its fate.

As the writers of the article, S. J. Holmes and C. M. Doud, put the case, "We shall soon celebrate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, but if their present birth rate continues for another 300 years, it would probably be possible to put all the surviving descendants back into the Mayflower without overcrowding the limited capacity of that celebrated vessel."

A Situation Perhaps Irremediable.

To ascribe the obvious or apparent diminution in New England and the United States of the original British stock to its failure, reprehensible or unwise, to keep up its numbers, is something that more than possibly involves several fallacies. Perhaps there is in this phenomenon nothing of intention or of indifference to racial welfare, but, instead, the inevitable working out of the penalty imposed by "nature" on human beings who transfer themselves from a climate to which they had been adapted by the elimination through many generations of unfit strains to a widely different climate and influences which will compel a wholly new struggle for survival.

In the remarkable works of the late Colonel Charles E. Woodruff a theory as to the effects of such a climate and of such intensity of light as prevail in most parts of the United States on a people descended from ancestry who lived under the cloudy skies of Northern Europe was presented in a way convincing to most of his readers. The relative sterility observed among the descendants of immigrants from that region was due, he insisted, to a lack of quick adaptability to new conditions not special to any group, but common to all humanity. In his opinion, the only way permanently to preserve the old stock was by continuous importations from the old homes. If such importations ceased, he said, the United States would in time be peopled wholly by the descendants of immigrants from parts of Europe in climate and sunshine more nearly like that of this country.

An Inexcusable Form of Economy.

If the Board of Education does not see itself put on the defensive by the revelation of conditions in the High School of Commerce it will be because its members are strangely blind to what is obvious to everybody else. The statements made by the investigators of the Public Education Association and confirmed by the Principal of the High School are such as to demand not only immediate remedial action but an explanation, if one be possible, of the board's failure to make reforms and improvements in the building and its maintenance that were long since and often demanded, and demanded in vain.

The exculpatory plea presumably will be lack of money, but that cannot be admitted as adequate. New York has never grudged money for its schools, though officials with an eye to the political effect of the tax rate and with false ideas of economy not infrequently have refused needed appropriations or reduced them unduly. Always in such cases disclosure of such facts as have now come to public notice would have brought irresistible pressure to bear on the misguided economists and the evils would have been abolished in short order.

It is strongly intimated that the High School of Commerce is not the only one, by many, of our school buildings where the fundamental sanitary and educational laws are violated, and where the time and energy of both instructors and pupils are to a greater or less extent wasted because of the environment in which study is done. That is not economy—it is extravagance of the very worst sort.

Neutrals Hard to Find.

Count von Bernstorff—or perhaps he is plain Herr Bernstorff now—was in this country as Ambassador to learn not a little about it and its people, and that fact probably accounts for the caution with which he defines what in German opinion will constitute "a peace of justice." At any rate, he is wiser than many of the Germans in that not once in his long statement is there any declaration of what Germany will or will not do—of what it will and will not tolerate.

The ex-Count's knowledge and intelligence save him from making mistakes of that sort, but, on the other hand, he is equally cautious when he comes to discuss the delicate question of responsibility for the war. As to "guilt," he expressed no personal opinion, contenting himself with saying merely that "the German people, in the vast majority, do not feel guilty, though they admit that mistakes were made." By whom he does not disclose.

The only way he can think of to find out who, if anybody, deserves punishment is to have an investigation made by a neutral commission. That is an interesting suggestion, but it would have been more valuable if he had indicated the lands where Commissioners really neutral could be found. Long before the war was over practically everybody in the world had more than enough of firmly fixed opinion of war rights and wrongs to bar him from jury duty, and neutrality deserving of the name had quite disappeared.

THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE.

Admiral Fiske Recalls the "Grand Design" of Henry IV. of France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of numerous letters in the daily papers in which have been urged the claims of certain men now living to the invention of the scheme for a League of Nations let us not forget the "Grand Design" of Henry IV. of France, about 1600 A. D.

It will be remembered that this Grand Design was to establish permanent peace by forming the nations into a Christian republic, made up of States as nearly equal in strength as practicable, whose differences were to be adjusted by a Senate of wise, disinterested and able judges.

BRADLEY A. FISKE,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Retired.
New York, Feb. 1, 1919.

For the 22d Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning appears an editorial article on "Why Stop, with 'Stop'?" I am heartily in favor of the adoption of Amendment 22 to be submitted by Senator Poindexter and to read: "After one year from the ratification of this article the use of the words 'stop' or 'period' in lieu thereof within the United States or the Territories subject to their jurisdiction is prohibited. Congress and the several States shall have power to enforce this article by concurrent legislation."

There is a reason. As Secretary of a Red Cross chapter in a Middle West city of about 100,000 inhabitants, I was the recipient of numerous telegrams during the early months of the war. About four months after the United States entered the war, and about two weeks previous to a divisional convention to be held in our city, and embracing territory from Kansas to California, a very long message arrived from divisional headquarters. After certain data had been given as to the coming convention, the telegram read: "Stop Ray Smith en route West for conference stop." It then continued to the close of the message.

I mentally made the comment that the divisional director was not entirely there or in telling me to stop Ray Smith he would have indicated where I might reach him. However, we were in the war to win, and being told to stop Ray Smith, both before and after, it was up to me to stop him. Telegraphing to Washington, I stated that divisional headquarters had instructed me to stop Ray Smith en route West for conference, but as I did not know where to reach him would they kindly convey the message to him or send me his location. A message came back: "Ray Smith at Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday morning only." This was Monday, so a night letter went to Mr. Smith at the Blackstone Hotel that night in which train schedules were given and stating that arrangements were being made to receive him for a stopover on his way West. The reply came back that it would be impossible for him to stop over at this time, but that he would be present two weeks later for the divisional conference.

What had been something of a mystery to the Secretary proved, when told to those more familiar with the telegraphic custom of "stops" in long messages, a joke on that same Secretary, and upon the arrival of Ray Smith at the convention no one enjoyed more than he the explanation of why the conference city had been so eager to have him stop at the particular moment of the Chicago telegram when he had planned to be there two weeks later.

And so I say that if "stops" are as much stumbling blocks to United States Senators as to unsophisticated Secretaries, then amend the Constitution!

HARRIET E. STANLEY.
New York, Feb. 1, 1919.

Speaking of Mild Winters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present Winter to date is not the mildest on record. According to the records of the New York office of the United States Weather Bureau the average temperature for December and January last was 37 degrees. This was exceeded during the Winters of 1912-13, 1905-6, and 1889-90, with averages of 39.3, 37.5, and 40.8 degrees, respectively. The Winter of 1889-90 was the warmest ever recorded; December, January, and February each had an average temperature above 40 degrees, and March, with an average of 37.5 degrees, was the coldest month of the Winter. A good many of your readers ought to be able to remember it. Even the most recent example of mildness, 1912-13, showed a minimum temperature for December and January of 17 degrees, which is 8 degrees higher than the minimum so far recorded this Winter.

With respect to snowfall, our present shortage was equaled or exceeded during the Winters of 1913-14, 1905-06, 1900-01, 1889-1900, 1895-96, and 1888-89, in none of which did the Winter's snowfall up to Feb. 1 exceed 4 inches.

With respect to the close proximity of mild and cold Winters, it may be noted that the mild one of 1905-06 followed the severe one of 1904-05, but that the record-breaking mildness of 1889-90 was preceded and followed by others abnormally mild and had to wait twenty-seven years to meet its antithesis in the record-breaking cold of last Winter.

This has so far been an unusually mild Winter, but not a record-breaker.

C.
Bridgehampton, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1919.

VENEZUELA'S STATUS.

A Long Period of Personal Rule and the Result.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of historical clarification bearing on the proposed League of Nations I hope you will find of general interest the following data regarding my country, Venezuela.

On account of our Spanish blood the history of the peninsula is a touchstone for the investigation of our political development, for it teaches how Spain for many centuries groaned under the sundry tyrannies of Carthage, Rome, the Barbarians, and the Arabs, a period in which our ancestors acquired the pernicious habit of servility unfortunately inherited by their descendants. It is not, then, surprising to find that after Spain became independent her native rulers, with few exceptions, imitated the example of the overthrown foreign masters and governed that country in the same despotic and unscrupulous fashion; nor is it extraordinary to learn that the commanders in chief that Spain sent to Venezuela were faithful adherents to the doctrine of might, and that the creole, negro, and Indian population under their sway became practically their slaves. Servility had therefore taken deep root among us as a national trait, greatly aided by the profound ignorance in which the masses were kept within the narrow limitations of the Roman Church as the only available source of education.

American independence and the French Revolution stimulating our most receptive minds brought the hopeful sign of our insurrection against the intolerable Spanish yoke, when the theory of the divine right of Kings was to receive its finishing stroke in our country, but as a logical consequence of the inveterate habit of servility the majority of our people still clung desperately to the theocratic doctrine and created the "providential" man whom the saner element preferred to call "indispensable." Through this new conception Bolivar was during our days of struggle for independence our sole guiding spirit, so much so that our Congress, supposedly the highest authority in the conduct of the war, became entirely subservient to him.

After the death of our liberator the eighty-odd years of Venezuelan history as an independent State are identified with the lives of five so-called providential or indispensable men: Paez, Guzman, Crespo, Castro, and Gomez. These five men have become in succession absolute rulers of the country, in a direct or indirect way, for considerable lengths of time. They all have attained power through the sword, so that it is axiomatic in Venezuela that "the world belongs to the bully." They all have had a great cause to defend, which in practice only embodies their own personalities, and wherever they have used their pet precept "slaves of my ideas or enemies of the cause" they have only meant in plain English: Think as I do or you will become my personal enemy. On the other side the degrading submissiveness of our people is pitifully and clearly defined in the almost general assertion, "Haré lo que quiera el Jefe," (Whatever the chief commands I will do,) as a modern version of "I hear and obey," which echoed centuries ago through the corridors of the Alhambra.

But the path of our heroes is not all flowery: as we give all the honor and the glory to our supreme chiefs, in the same manner we place all the blame upon them when things go wrong, instead of blaming the system which has produced them; and as we turn to the self-called reformers we find that in their preliminary negotiations for saving the country the greatest problem is not how our single political panacea, the revolution, must be carried through to a satisfactory conclusion or how things are to be arranged in order to establish a true democracy with the help of all the people; the question of paramount importance is, Who is going to be the supreme chief? And here, at least, we have one explanation why personalism always revives and flourishes among us.

After reading this bit of Venezuelan history, is it not pertinent to ask: "Has Venezuela even been a republic, and, if not, what is her true political status?"

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
New York, Feb. 1, 1919.

The News from Epirus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news which has reached the organization of the Epirotes in America that the district of Korytsa has been surrendered by the French authorities to the Greek Government and that the people of Korytsa welcomed the Greek soldiers with unbounded enthusiasm, and the more recent news that Italy has evacuated Frassari, Delvinon, Delvinaki, Premeti, and other districts and that Greek officials have been sent there, indicate a better understanding between Greece and Italy in the Balkans.

The memorandum of Mr. Venizelos and his unwavering purpose not to sacrifice the Greek province of Northern Epirus to foreign domination have evidently impressed those who looked for expansion at the expense of Greece in that part of the country.

Apparently a better mind begins to direct the statesmen of Europe. And this fact should make us hope for an even greater understanding between the peace delegates.

N. J. CASSAVETES.
Boston, Jan. 31, 1919.

THE LOOMS.

The looms that sing in Germany under the hands of men,
Are they singing old songs they knew before the war—
Of red-roofed towns in Belgium they will not see again,
Of little Belgian children playing near a cottage door,
Of sturdy Belgian workmen who sought the window lights,
Coming home at evening along a quiet way?
The busy looms in Germany have looked on cruel sights—
I wonder what they whisper as they swing and weave today!

The busy looms in Germany are making cloth for men;
They always chatter as they work—the looms are never still.
I wonder if the workers ever start and tremble when
They hear the curse of stolen things amid their thrift and skill.
Into the cloth in Germany is woven blood and tears—
A Nessus shirt for Germany of poison and of fire.
The hand of fate is weaving and a scarlet thread appears—
The thing that's made in Germany is cursed beyond desire.

The singing looms in Germany give work to German men;
The factories in Belgium are broken and despoiled.
The Belgian workman does not find his wife and child again,
His church bell, or his hearthstone, or the loom at which he toiled.
The workingmen in Germany are asking us for bread,
While their singing stolen looms resound across the sea.
They ask us to forget the men who search uncomforted,
Amid the desolation wrought by men of Germany.
But though the German people shout across the hemisphere,
The singing of their stolen looms is all that we can hear.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

TO UNITE MEXICAN FACTIONS

Objects of Alliance Formed Here Told by Enrique C. Llorente.

A movement has been started among Mexicans living in the United States which has for its purpose among other ideals the uniting of the various factional elements of the republic in order to establish a permanent peaceful régime and to preserve the country's sovereignty and integrity. Enrique C. Llorente, who represented the Convention Provisional Government of Mexico in this country in 1914; Federico Gonzalez Garcia, and Ramon Prida, leaders of the movement, disavow any desire to foster a new revolution in Mexico. On the other hand, they declared yesterday, in making public the details of the movement, that their plan has met with the enthusiastic indorsement of leaders of all parties in Mexico to whom it has been communicated.

An organization known as the Alianza Liberal Mexicana was perfected in this city last November, according to Mr. Llorente, who said that chapters had been formed in several American cities having Mexican residents. The alliance was in no sense a political party, he said, nor would its members tolerate any attempt to make it so for the purpose of supporting or opposing the present régime in Mexico.

A formal statement by Mr. Llorente said that the alliance had already started a campaign of education to acquaint the public with the ideals for which it had been formed. Among these are organization of the courts of justice to insure fair and impartial trials; primary education in all parts of the republic; recognition of the right of every Mexican to remain within the borders of the republic regardless of political, religious, or economic principles; respect for all religious creeds; distribution of lands, but with respect for property rights legitimately acquired, and the establishment of the economic independence of Mexico through the development of its national wealth on the basis of equity of international exchange of products.

The executive officers of the alliance are Mr. Llorente, General Felipe Angeles, General Antimio I. Villarreal. Enrique Santibanez is Secretary, and Federico Gonzalez Garcia is Treasurer. The provisional headquarters in New York is at 22 West Seventy-eighth Street.

FEARS BAN ON IMMIGRATION.

League Sees Possibility of Many Returning to Europe.

The National Liberal Immigration League yesterday gave out the following statement:

"Prior to the entrance of the United States into the great war Congress passed over the repeated veto of the President the literacy test. That this was a measure lacking in foresight was indicated when in the course of the last year the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Immigration, modified the operation of the literacy test and also the contract labor law because of the shortage of labor. Immigrants were permitted to enter from the north and south through contracts made before they reached the border and without taking the test for reading. It would have been desirable to have waited to see if further restrictions were needed.

"We now have a proposal to shut out immigrants before we know whether there will be any immigrants or not. Indeed, many are likely to go to Europe to buy land because they believe it will be cheap, to visit relatives, to look for inheritances, and perhaps, in the case of Italy, because Italy has called for them. It would be wiser, therefore, to wait until we have a problem before we attempt to solve it."

Delegates representing 418 Jewish organizations having a total membership of about 68,000 and comprising the United Jewish Organizations of Greater New York, met yesterday afternoon at the University Settlement House at 184 Eldridge Street for the purpose of protesting against the Burnett Immigration bill now pending in the House of Representatives and which purposes to close the doors to immigrants for a period of four years.

The Executive Committee was instructed by the delegates to select a committee to go to Washington to interview the Congressmen from New York City and to ask them to support a minority report on the bill. It was also decided to hold a series of mass meetings in the auditoriums of the public schools of the city and to circulate petitions in the districts where ex-immigrants are now living.

FAVORS A FREE ARMENIA.

Archbishop of Canterbury Tells of Sentiment in England.

The American Committee for the Independence of Armenia yesterday made public a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury telling of strong sentiment in England for the proposal to make Armenia a free and independent State. This letetr was directed to Bishop Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, and said:

> I have today received the telegram you sent to me on behalf of eighty-two of your brother Bishops or the American Church in protest against the possibility of Armenia being in the coming arrangements left under Turkish rule. There are very few subjects upon which we can more certainly than on this secure the unanimous and eager support of Christian people generally without distinction of denomination. The Government here is well aware of the strength of public opinion on the subject. It has been voiced not only by ecclesiastics, though we have voiced it to the best of our power, but also by men like Lord Bryce and many others.
>
> I am at once transmitting to the Foreign Office a copy of your telegram, together, of course, with a further letter from myself. I presume that the President of the United States is fully aware of the Christian sentiment of America on this subject, and I doubt not that he will himself press the matter upon the attention of the representatives of the allied powers. No honest and capable man will fail to see that the practical question of how the thing is to be done is surrounded with difficulties, but these difficulties have to be overcome, and certainly on my part no effort will be lacking to support those who are working for that end.

The New York Federation of Churches yesterday forwarded by cable a resolution to President Wilson urging him to "champion the right of Armenia to a free national existence within her historic boundaries" and suggesting that "either Great Britain or America extend to Armenia such aid as she may need during her formative period."

TELLS OUR WORLD DUTY.

Dr. Wheeler Says the League of Nations Must Be Established.

Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, editor of Current Opinion, who recently returned from a tour of the allied countries, delivered an address last night at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

"The League of Nations is a sovereignty which not only will be, but which must be. There is hardly a problem that can be settled without some form of a League of Nations. The German colonies, the Balkan troubles and the guarding of the German territory in the hands of the Allies can only be satisfactorly settled in this way. The world cannot be without a League of Nations and the League of Nations cannot do without the co-operation of the United States."

Dr. Wheeler said it was a "manifest destiny" that was forcing the United States to take part in outside affairs. He said we had the Philippines thrust upon us, and that we did not wish to take over the Panama Canal, but that they were duties which we were compelled to take up.

SAYS WAR HAS MADE THE WORLD POORER

Dr. Hollander Tells Beth-El Congregation That Society Has Not Gained.

LABOR'S INCOME TO SUFFER

Despite Its Ability to Bargain Collectively, He Says, Its Market Will Be Glutted During Readjustment.

In an address on "War and Want" given before the congregation of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning, Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, head of the Department of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, took issue with those who, he said, found in the war a specific social and economic gain to society, particularly the working class. He declared that thoughtful consideration of the subject would show the fallacy of such an attitude. The reduction of wages in wartime industries and post-bellum unemployment showed, he said, that the world was the poorer because of the calamity of war.

The largest ill which the wage-earner would suffer from the economic sequel of the war, Dr. Hollander said, was the impairment of the State's power to engage in projects of social betterment, the result, as he expressed it, of the increditable squandering of the world's wealth in war expenditure. The injury done, he asserted, extended beyond the people of this generation. On the question of wages and labor, the speaker said, in part:

"It is not only from the unemployment or reduced employment of demobilization that the working classes' incomes are bound to suffer. Peace pricks the bubble of war gains, be they excess profits or bonus wages. With the nation's existence in the balance there is neither time nor warrant for that competitive higgling which in the long run is the safeguard of society. War loans and war taxes supply seeming limitless funds, and the Government, always a generous employer, is under critical stress, less than ever disposed to drive a hard bargain.

"The rule of commercial employment is different. The margin is scantier, the competition fiercer. Just as profits pass from the years of plenty to the years of famine, so the labor world confronts the changed conditions of a reduced social surplus and more drastic division. Organized labor will struggle bravely and in a measure successfully against this drift. It will be able to substitute part time employment of an entire labor force for outright unemployment of some part of that force; it will be able to resist unnecessary encroachment upon its wage scales, and, most important of all, it will be able to maintain its existence as an instrumentality for collective bargaining. But the larger penalties it cannot escape. The labor market will be glutted—acutely during the period of readjustment, appreciable thereafter—and unemployment and part time employment must result."

Dr. Hollander analyzed the labor situation since the beginning of the war, showing the change of wartime conditions on the wage earners. He told of the unprecedented wages that were being paid unskilled labor. The scale of wages had enabled thousands of men to glimpse standards of living hitherto unattainable, the speaker said.

"Like every other feverish stimulation the gain was achieved at excessive cost," Dr. Hollander added. "There is no short cut to general economic improvement. The individual may profit by the chance event. War brides will confer beatitudes upon the laborer as well as the enterpriser. But, bargaining equality once attained, wage earners, as a class, are likely to advance and to retain their vantage only by the hard road of greater efficiency, increased production, intelligent thrift, and rational expenditure."

Wartime industry had failed to do these things, he said. There was increased production, he pointed out, but not of the goods that ministered to the wants and conveniences of men. Commodities were created, he declared, and not utilized. There was very little thrift and much waste, he added, "easy come, easy go," becoming the rule of working class economics.

CHINA DEPORTS TEUTONS.

About 2,500 to be Taken Away in British Ships by March 1.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Feb. 2.—Twenty-five hundred enemy subjects will be deported from China approximately by March 1. Shipping has been provided by Great Britain, who later will charge the cost of transportation to the Chinese Government, the other costs being met by a loan of $500,000, advanced by foreign associated banks, including the International Chartered, Banque Industrielle, Banque Indo-Chine, Sino-Belge, and Russo-Asiatic, at 8 per cent., secured by a salt surplus.

ITALIAN PAPERS BY AIRPLANE

First Delivery Made from Rome to Naples in One and One-half Hours.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 1.—The aerial newspaper delivery in Italy was made today, when 1,000 copies of the Giornale d'Italia were transported by airplane from Rome to Naples, a distance of 120 miles, in an honr and a half. The machine which accomplished the journey was a Caproni biplane of 600 horse power.

Many machines constructed for war purposes are now being modified for commercial uses. An immense number of engineers, mechanics, and pilots have set to work on new aeronautic problems.

LORD READING TO RESIGN.

Ambassador to Return to Bench After Short Visit Here.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lord Reading, it is understood here, soon is to give up diplomacy and politics and return to the peaceful haven of the bench.

He will, according to The Evening News, return to Washington probably by the same boat as President Wilson, but he will not stay in America very long after transacting certain business for which his personal attention is necessary. He will resign his post and return to this country.

KING AND QUEEN HIS GUESTS

Willard Gives First Dinner Since War at Madrid Embassy.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were the guests of honor at a dinner last night at the American Embassy. Prominent members of Spanish society and leading Spanish statesmen also were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Willard. Mrs. E. M. House, who is visiting Mrs. Willard, was present.

The dinner was the first since the war given by a foreign diplomat to be attended by the King and Queen.

SHOW FRENCH BACK IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Throng at Globe Theatre Sees Exhibition of Pictures of the Triumphal Entry.

JOY OF POPULACE EVIDENT

Spokesman of France Confers Cross of Legion of Honor on Charles R. Miller.

At the Globe Theatre yesterday afternoon, 1,200 members of the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains witnessed in motion pictures the triumphal entry of the French into their native Metz, Strasbourg, Mulhouse, and Colmar, and cheered and applauded as the familiar figures of French military leaders galloped across the screen at the head of marching columns. The pictures were the official films of the French Cinematographic Division, and they were prefaced by an address in which Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission told "How Alsace and Lorraine Have Become French Again."

In the course of the entertainment M. Knecht introduced Controller General Johannet of the French High Commission, who conferred the boutonniere and Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. M. Johannet made the presentation in behalf of Edouard de Billy, French High Commissioner to the United States, who was in Washington.

M. Knecht reviewed the history of the slavery of Alsace-Lorraine under German rule and said that the famous bell of Metz, which had remained silent during the forty-eight years of Prussian tyranny, silent so long that it became known to the populace as "the mute," was once more ringing joyously, clanging forth "I am here to ring for justice."

"Our enemies proposed a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine," he added. "When you see these pictures which are to be presented to you now you will witness for yourselves the fallacy of such an idea.

Joyous in Their Freedom.

"You will see the French Tricolor acclaimed by a joyful populace, the dancing children in their native costumes, all taught by their mothers to love France. You will understand on which side these people were during the struggle and with whom their sympathy now lies.

"Thank God the children of these provinces now kiss the French flag, which means so much to them after their long endured slavery. One of their mothers on that triumphal day in November was so overcome with emotion at the historic sight of French troops marching through her native village that she cried out to all who could hear that it was a more beautiful day than that on which she was married. Those who hoped to see a red flag flying over Alsace-Lorraine may now see the French tricolor, the flag of 1869.

"You will see what temples of patriotism the cathedrals of Alsace-Lorraine became at the reception to the victorious French. The unity of spirit among our people in those provinces caused them to throng in vast assemblages into the houses of worship on that day to thank God for their deliverance. Plebiscite—that was the plebiscite."

Mme. Delaunois of the Metropolitan Opera Company then sang the "Habanera" from "Carmen" and a folksong of Lorraine, and M. Léon Rothier "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," while a dozen French sailors from the French cruiser Gloire stood at present arms behind him on the stage.

Legion of Honor Cross Conferred.

The sailors came to present arms again during the brief ceremony in which M. Johannet, who spoke in French, conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Mr. Miller. Mr. Johannet said:

"Mr. Miller: On behalf of the President of the Republic, for your distinguished services to France during the war just closed, I make you a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor."

Replying, Mr. Miller said that the honor bestowed upon him was an appreciation of a labor in which not only his pen was engaged but also his heart. Every good American loved France, he said, and if during this war he had done something, however slight, to make clear to Americans the ideals that inspired France, he was very glad, because it was the desire of every American to aid in this cause. He was glad, too, he said, for the repatriation of Alsace-Lorraine after her many sufferings. Against that monstrous wrong of forty-eight years ago, Mr. Miller concluded, America had always protested.

The pictures were divided into two groups, the first showing the entry of the conquering French into Lorraine, the second presenting the evenly swinging columns of sturdy poilus, tramping through the streets of Alsatian cities. A click and the streets of Diouze were packed with a jubilant throng and through a lane came the French Foreign Legion, rapier-like bayonets, short, snappy step, in line after line and wave after wave. As the veterans marched past, the enthusiasm of the liberated Lorraine was unbounded, the troops passing between lines that cheered without halt and under a shower of flowers from balconies, windows and housetops.

With Marshal Pétain astride a white horse riding ahead, the columns strode proudly through Phalsbourg, Sarrebourg; then shifting to Alsace, where Generals Hirschauer, de Castelnau and Gouraud entered the picture beside Pétain, down to Metz, the once great stronghold of the Germans. The pictures disclosed that the French marched back to Alsace and Lorraine with the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Tricolor on gunstock and cannon.

"IN NERVOUS TRIALS the very root of the trouble seems to lie in the loss of power to endure and in the sense that the ordinary underpinnings of life are giving way.

"Relief comes not only as a blessing in itself, when the end of pain has been accomplished, but as part of a far greater blessing in a deeper understanding and appreciation of life."

From Arthur A. Carey's New Book

New Nerves *for* Old

All Bookstores. $1.25. Little, Brown & Co.

THEY say that the Art of Play Writing is the Art of Leaving Out. That is the Art of Advertising, too. We especially excel in epigrammatic Advertising that tells the tale and clinches the sale. Confer with us!

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NORMAN ARMOUR WEDS.

Russian Princess Bride of Young Diplomat Yesterday, at Stockholm.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the marriage at the Russian Church, Stockholm, yesterday of Norman Armour of Princeton, N. J., second Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, and Princess Myra Koudacheff, only daughter of Prince and Princess Koudacheff of Petrograd. Ira N. Morris, the American Minister at Stockholm, was the best man.

Mr. Armour is a son of George Allison Armour of Allison House, Princeton, N. J., and is a member of the Union Club of New York. He was formerly second Secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd, leaving the Russian capital last September. His engagement to Princess Koudacheff was announced in November on his return to the United States.

HINDENBURG OFF TO FRONT.

Time for Work, Not Honors, He Says, as He Goes to Polish Border.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In accepting the freedom of the town of Cassel, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, said the time was not for diplomas and honors, but for work, and that the defense of Germany was threatened in the East.

The Field Marshal, on leaving Cassel, went to Kelsberg which is the headquarters of the German armies operating against the Poles and the Bolsheviki.

FUNERAL OF IRVING WISE.

San Franciscan Buried Here on Arrival of Rabbi Wise from France.

The funeral of Irving Wise, the California lawyer, who died at his home in San Francisco on Jan. 23, was held here at the Rodeph Sholom Temple, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, yesterday. Mr. Wise's father, the late Rev. Aaron Wise, served this congregation for more than a quarter century. The funeral had been postponed until the return of Mr. Wise's brother, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, from Paris.

The services were conducted by Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Melder. The Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, who had also just returned from France, paid a tribute to Mr. Wise and told of the high esteem in which he was held in San Francisco, where the Courts had closed following his death.

A private service was held at the home of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who later officiated at the Union Fields Cemetery, where the body was placed in a receiving vault.

Brig.-Gen. C. P. Eagan Dies Here.

Brig. Gen. Charles Patrick Eagan, U. S. A., retired, died Saturday afternoon of heart disease at General Hospital No. 1, in Gun Hill Road, the Bronx. For a year he had lived at Hotel Latham, 17 West Thirty-second Street. General Eagan in 1863 received an appointment as First Lieutenant in the First Washington Territory Volunteers. Honorably discharged in April, 1865, he re-enlisted a year later, and remained in the service until Dec. 6, 1900, when he was retired at his own request. He distinguished himself in the Indian campaign in California in 1873. He was 74 years old.

General John M. Wilson Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Brig. Gen. John Moulden Wilson, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here late last night after an illness of several months. General Wilson was Chief of Engineers during the Spanish-American war. He also served as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy and as Military Aid to President Cleveland. He was 81 years old.

E. W. Paige, Pioneer in Grain, Dies.

Eugene Walter Paige, a retired member of the New York Produce Exchange, died of Bright's disease yesterday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Paige was born in Cabot, Vt., the son of a farmer, sixty-six years ago. In this city for many years he handled all the product of the Pillsbury flour mills of Minneapolis, and was one of the first to help in developing a great grain port at Buffalo.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY MATILDA STITT MILLER, wife of George Miller, a retired wholesale merchant, died Saturday at the Hotel Beresford of pneumonia. She was the daughter of the late William J. Stitt, who for fifty years was a coffee merchant on Chambers Street. Mrs. Miller was born in Jersey City about seventy years ago.

HERBERT B. ALLEN is dead at his home, 761 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was superintendent of the printing department of The New York Evening Journal and was 57 years old.

JACOB LEESTER, President of the New York Independent Meat Company, died Saturday of heart disease at the Hotel Colonial. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, sixty-four years ago and was for many years a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

WILLIAM NEIL CRAINE, General Manager of the Northwest for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died Saturday at Roosevelt Hospital. He was 76 years old and lived at 237 West Seventy-fifth Street.

EDWARD R. COOPER, for the last twenty years a letter carrier of Station E, the Herald Square Station, died Friday at his home, 1,265 University Avenue, the Bronx. He was for fifteen years previously carrier from Station A, East Houston Street and Broadway.

CHARLES M. SCHROEDER, 66 years old, who was for eighteen years general manager of Madison Square Garden, died Saturday at a sanitarium in this city. He made his home at the Hotel Alexandria. Mr. Schroeder at one time managed the old Fifth Avenue Theatre.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, for many years in the automobile business in this city with P. C. Brice, died Saturday at Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia. His home was at 954 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was 55 years old and was born in Ireland.

EDWARD L. SOMERVILLE, 52 years old, a Brooklyn lawyer and real estate man, died Saturday at 2,118 Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, of double pneumonia. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School and admitted to the bar in 1896.

C. ELLIOTT MINOR, a lawyer at 64 Wall Street, died Saturday at his home, 290 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old. His Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., had been in the Minor family for sixty years.

Mrs. MARY LANE STANTON, widow of Edmund C. Stanton, who was Director of the Metropolitan Opera House in 1890, died Saturday night at her home in New Haven, Conn., at the age of 65 years.

Mrs. FLORENCE Z. ISRAELS, 74 years old, widow of Lehman Israels, at one time real estate editor of The World and later of The Herald, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 372 West 120th Street.

Captain JOHN W. CARROLL, veteran of the Spanish-American war, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 65 West Twelfth Street, at the age of 47 years.

THOMAS J. LYNCH, Police Inspector of Boston, died there yesterday of pneumonia. He made a record in the "arson trust" case, in which fifty men were arrested, and the capture of the bandit Tracey, as well as that of the Forest Hills bandits, whom he located in London, and the principals in a famous jewel robbery, who were caught in Australia.

Rev. MARTIN STODDARD HOWARD, for fifty years a Congregational pastor at Wilbraham, Mass., died there after a short illness yesterday. He was 88 years old.

NEW AUTOS LURE BUYERS TO SHOW

Many Inquiries by Prospective Purchasers Portend a Prosperous Trade Year.

CHANGE IN WHEEL BASES

Tendency to Shorten Them Noted in Exhibits—Growing Popularity of the Six-Cylinder Motor.

Visitors from the industrial centres of the country discussed with general interest in the big hotels yesterday the successful opening of New York's nineteenth motor car show in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory Saturday night. The inquiries for new cars from prospective purchasers were so numerous on the first night as to lend truth to the prediction that the coming year will be one of the most prosperous that the automobile trade has ever experienced.

The show will open in both buildings today, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning and will continue throughout the week. One of the marked features of this year's show is the steadily increasing popularity of the six-cylinder motor. Nearly 55 per cent. of the models in both buildings are of that type; the four-cylinder cars represent about 30 per cent. The eight and twelve-cylinder makes have remained practically stationary for four years, the eights leading the twelves by a slight margin.

"It is interesting to note the growing tendency toward shorter wheel bases," said a Detroit engineer. "This gradual change is not due to any objections to the long wheel base, having its prime reason in the ability to reduce the weight of the cars. Designers have been able to obtain just as much passenger space and in some cases a slightly longer tonneau from the reduced wheel base, because they have been able to simplify the engine construction, thereby shortening the hood while obtaining greater power from the motor.

"Longer springs have lengthened the period of vibration, which was generally too short on the small cars, and this improvement has added immensely to the comfort and ease of riding. The shorter power plant seems bound to be one of the important post-war developments in future automobile construction."

Nearly 90 per cent. of the 1919 cars now carry vacuum fuel feed systems. On the remaining models the gravity and pressure feed systems are about even. The adoption of the vacuum method of fuel feeding to the carburetor has been one of the rapid advances in the last four years.

The special motor feature today outside of the show will be the dinner in honor of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, the airplane fighter, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in the evening. All of the different motor organizations will be represented. It is expected that more than 1,000 motorists will be present. Representative Ireland of Ohio will be toastmaster and Secretary of War Baker will be one of the guests and speakers. As this will be Army and Navy day at the show several hundred invitations have been extended to the officers and other men in both of those branches of the Government in the city to visit the exhibition.

NEW YORK'S MOTOR TRUCKS

Over 75,000 in the State, of Which New York City Has 32,000.

Figures just compiled by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo give the registration of motor trucks for the past two years, in the Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, the amount paid in registering, as well as the percentage of registration increase in the various counties the past year over 1917. They are of interest to motor truck distributers, to the business world in general and likewise to other sections of this State which have also enjoyed a remarkable expansion in the number of their motor trucks during the last twelve months.

New York City has approximately 32,000 motor trucks, representing a gain of 7,000 for the year. During the same period New York State increased its trucks from 55,402 to 75,268, a year's gain of 19,866 vehicles representing 34 per cent.

The following figures give the motor truck registration in the New York City boroughs for 1917 and 1918:

	1917.	1918.	Inc.	P. C. Inc.
Bronx	1,440	1,988	548	38
Kings	6,809	8,831	2,022	30
New York	14,250	17,046	2,796	20
Queens	2,025	2,746	721	36
Richmond	554	801	247	40

The increase in receipts amounts to $150,476, or 30 per cent.

Secretary Hugo estimates the number of motor trucks which will be registered in the State during the present year at 115,000, which means an increase of approximately 40,000.

"This year will be the biggest and best the automobile world has ever known," said Secretary Hugo. "An early resumption of the normal output, a market practically barren and clamoring for cars, and the return of ordinary business conditions are the arrows that serve to point the way."

SOLDIERS' RIGHTS DEFINED.

Newton Explains Status of Those Who Held State Jobs.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Attorney General Charles D. Newton has prepared an opinion, which was made public tonight, defining the rights of returning soldiers, sailors, and marines who were State or municipal officers or employes at the time of their enlistment or induction into service.

The opinion was rendered in interpreting a wartime amendment to the State's military laws in which it was provided that civil officers and employes entering Federal military service could return to their old positions if they desired, that the difference between their civil and military pay should be paid by the State or cities and that their promotion and advancement ratings should be retained.

The intent of the statute, he says, is to have a soldier treated in matters of reinstatement, re-employment, promotion, vacation, and compensation exactly as if he had not been away. His rights are no greater and no less than if there had been no war.

Where a civil employe would have been entitled to promotion as of a definite date, if he were not in the army, he should get it on that date in spite of his absence, and should be paid accordingly from that date and not only from the time of his return to civil duty.

So long as a soldier-civil employe remains in the army he is protected by the statute up to two months after the declaration by the President that peace has been consummated. But he cannot elect to remain in the army after that and continue to draw pay from the State or the cities during his army service beyond the two months' period.

After discharge a man should return to his civil duties in a reasonable time. What is reasonable the head of the department employing him should determine.

Catholics to Aid Soldiers to Jobs.

In order to help provide employment for the returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, the National Catholic War Council has started a canvass of Manhattan and the Bronx to interview employers and arrange to have men who are discharged from the service step into jobs for which they are fitted. More than 5,000 workers of the council have formed a special war activities committee to support the United States Employment Service, and eleven bureaus have been opened in the two boroughs. More bureaus will be opened during the week. Headquarters have been established at [illegible]

Death of Thomas O. Piper.

Thomas O. Piper, a newspaper writer, died of pneumonia last night at his home, 379 Third Street, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old and began work in 1886 for The New York Graphic and The Star. For many years he represented The Evening and Morning World at the City Hall, where he was the friend of Mayors Low, Strong, Van Wyck, Mitchel, and Gaynor. He was with Mayor Gaynor when that executive was shot on a pier at Hoboken in 1910.

Born.

SILBERSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Silberstein, (nee Esther Zelenko,) 251 West 98th St., announce the birth of a son, Feb. 2.

VICKERS.—On Sunday, at 131 East 57th St., to Captain and Mrs. Leslie Vickers, a daughter.

Married.

ARMOUR—KOUDACHEFF.—At the Russian Church, Stockholm, on Sunday, Feb. 2, Norman Armour of Princeton, N. J., Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, and Myra, only daughter of Prince and Princess Koudacheff of Petrograd.

Card of Thanks.

BERRENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Berrent, Herbert I. and Rose, take this means of acknowledging to all their relatives and friends their many kind expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

Died.

ABBOTT.—William H. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Lebanon Hospital Association of the City of New York the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with deep and genuine sorrow of the demise of our Superintendent,

William H. Abbott,
it is

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. William H. Abbott, Lebanon Hospital has lost a friend, co-worker, a most excellent man, distinguished by rare gifts of administrative ability, high character, loyalty, unfailing courtesy and genius of heart; and it is further

Resolved, That as a token of esteem in which the departed has been held, the officers and Directors extend to his family their most sincere and affectionate sympathy in this hour of their great and irreparable loss, that the board attend his funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, 1919, at 9:30 A. M., at St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Av., between 140th and 141st Sts., and that an engrossed copy of these minutes be sent to his deeply bereaved family.

SAMUEL ARNSTEIN, President.
LEWIS COON, Honorary Secretary.

ABBOTT.—William Henry. Members of Lebanon Hospital Alumni Society are kindly requested to attend the funeral of our late Superintendent, Mr. William H. Abbott, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 140th St. and St. Ann's Av., Monday, Feb. 3. Services at 9:30 A. M.

A. J. RONGY, M. D., President.
LOUIS SHIENMAN, M. D., Secretary.

ANDERSON.—Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, Lena Clark, beloved wife of Mestell Anderson, aged 30. Services at her late residence, 672 59th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BAYLIS.—On Feb. 1, at his residence, 11 East 66th St., William Baylis, son of the late Abraham Burtis and Deborah MacDonald Baylis, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock.

BOLYN.—Blanche. Body lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's.)

BRAY.—On Jan. 31, 1919, Lillie A., sister of Joseph F. and David S. Bray. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell Building,) B'way, 66th St., Monday morning, 9:30 o'clock. Interment Fair View Cemetery, Red Bank, N. J.

BRINSMADE.—At the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 1, Anna L., daughter of the late William Bartlett and Charlotte Chapin Brinsmade. Funeral services in the Congregational Church, Washington, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Feb. 1, Archibald, beloved husband of Kate E. Campbell. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CLEMENTS.—Jan. 31, 1919, Anna Gertrude Clements, U. S. Army nurse at the U. S. General Hospital, Biltmore, N. C. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CONOVER.—At Orange, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1919, Ruth Osborne, wife of William I. Conover and daughter of Jonathan M. and Evie Osborne of East Hampton, L. I. Funeral service and interment private.

COOK.—At Deal Beach, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 1, John Thompson Cook. Funeral services at his late home, Hathaway Av., Deal Beach, on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Interment in Sunset Hill Cemetery, Clinton, N. Y.

COWMAN.—Phillip, on Sunday, Feb. 2, beloved husband of Mary Cowman, (nee Cox,) and father of Marie and Elizabeth Cowman. Funeral from his late residence, 2,376 Ryer Av., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 10:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary.

CRAINE.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, at Roosevelt Hospital, William Neil Craine, husband of Lucia Thomas, of 237 West 75th St. Funeral private. Interment at Indianapolis, Ind.

CROMWELL.—At sea, on Jan. 19, 1919, Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, daughters of the late Frederic and Esther Husted Cromwell. A memorial service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 4 o'clock.

CRONYN.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, Anna T., wife of George Edward Cronyn. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 326 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1919, at 2 P. M.

DANZIGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, in her 63d year, Eliza Wulf, beloved wife of the late Raphael Danziger and mother of Leonard, Arthur, Beatrice, and Frieda. Funeral services at her late residence, 419 East 135th St., Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

DARRAH.—Paul Lenox, Sunday, Feb. 2, youngest son of James Neil and Stella Pauline, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass. Funeral notice hereafter.

DELANEY.—At St. Vincent Hospital, Jan. 31, 1919, Louise M. Delaney, for thirty-four years faithful servant in the family of Mrs. G. N. Spanton. Funeral to be held at St. Vincent's Hospital Chapel, Monday morning, 9:30.

DENNY.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, Johanna, beloved daughter of the late John and Catherine Denny, County Tipperary, Ireland, and sister of Mary and Catherine Denny. Funeral from her late residence, 205 West 109th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

DU BOIS.—Fred A. Body lying in state "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Frank Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th St. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DUNSEITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, Maria, aged 67 years. Funeral services on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1919, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 354 West 42d St.

FENRICH.—Elizabeth, (nee Schmeider,) beloved mother of William, Joseph, Julia, and sister of Joseph and Julia Schmeider, at New Haven. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GANNON.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919, Estelle Becker, beloved wife of James A. Gannon, in her 25th year, at her residence, 139 25th St., Elmhurst. Mass at St. Bartholomew's Church, Ithaca St., Elmhurst, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock.

GIPS.—On Feb. 2, in her 60th year, Della, dearly beloved wife of Leopold, and devoted mother of Ruth. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,051 College Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

GOLDBERG.—Dr. Jacob, 853 Beck St., Bronx. Funeral services will be held at his late home Monday, 1 o'clock.

GOODHART.—Bertha Joachimson, widow of the late Morris Goodhart, on Feb. 1, 1919, in her 70th year. Funeral from her late residence, 2,053 63d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

GORMAN.—At the residence of her son, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, Mrs. Amelia, widow of the late John J. Gorman, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral private.

GRAY.—At his home, 421 West 150th St., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, George Gray, in his 90th year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GRISWOLD.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, Dr. Henry Griswold, beloved husband of Charlotte Burkhart Griswold. Services at his late residence, 70 West 48th St., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 4 P. M.

GRISWOLD.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Henry Griswold, M. D., Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, 70 West 48th St.

ERNEST W. LOVEJOY, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

HANSON.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 2, 1919, Thomas Edward, in his 90th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 45 Heywood Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken for Mountain Station 2:51 P. M.

Died.

HARLEM.—Mary, on Feb. 1, 1919, widow of the late Gustave and dear mother of Mrs. Miriam H. Frank and Louis W. Harlem. Funeral private.

HART.—At her home, 66 Hawthorne Av., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 31, 1919, Emily Adams, wife of Percy G. Hart. Funeral service and interment private.

HEEREN.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, at her residence, 1,013 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Fricle Amend, beloved wife of Reinhard Heeren. Funeral private.

HINRICHS.—Lazelle P., beloved wife of Frederic W. Hinrichs, entered into rest Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919. Funeral from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick C. Bates, 117 Amity St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 2:30. Kindly omit flowers.

HIRSCH.—Esther, beloved wife of Abraham Hirsch, mother of Minnie, Anna, and Otto. Funeral from her late residence, 142 East Houston St., Monday, 10 A. M.

HITEMAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, Henry Hiteman, beloved husband of Ella Warriner. Funeral services Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M., at the Congregational Church, West Winfield, N. Y.

HOGEL.—In the service of his country at Ellington Field, Texas, on Jan. 29, of pneumonia, Lieutenant Milton Howard Hogel, Jr., Reserve Military Aviator, in his 24th year. Funeral services Union Reformed Church, Ogden Avenue and 169th Street, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock. Lake Charles, La., and Ithaca, N. Y., papers please copy.

ISRAELS.—Florence V., suddenly, on Feb. 2, aged 74, widow of Lehman Israels, mother of the late Charles H. Israels and Josephine De Luna and grandmother of Adrian De Luna and Carlos, Miriam, and Josef Israels. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., 372 West 120th St.

IVES.—At Rye, N. Y., Feb. 2, Augusta Beulah, daughter of the late James M. and Caroline C. Ives. Funeral services at her late residence, 425 Boston Post Road, Rye, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 11:15 A. M.

JACOVES.—Sarah, beloved daughter of Louis and Emma Jacoves, Feb. 2. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M., from 1,611 50th St., Brooklyn.

KARPF.—Mary, beloved mother of Harriet Rosner, A. Victor, Jack Irving, and Pauline Karpf, Feb. 2. Funeral private. No flowers. 738 Kelly St.

KRAMER.—Fannie, (nee Samuel,) on Feb. 2, in her 51st year, born at Mitau, Kurland, beloved wife of Julius, dear mother of Bella Englehardt, and Michael, Anna, (Bessie Hallen,) Charles, (Olga Albert,) Joseph, Freda, Pauline, and Sam. Member of
Newmark Young Men B. A.
Elias Aaron Lodge 7, O. B. A.
Abraham Lincoln 23, I. O. B. A.
Aaron Kisselstein Lodge 225, I. O. B. S.
Lady Garfield Lodge No. 7, I. O. B. A.
Harlem True Brothers, S. B. A.
Harlem True Sisters, S. B. A.
Greater New York Metal Dealers' Ass'n.
Funeral from her late residence, 470 West 166th St., Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M. Mount Neboh Cemetery.

LABAU.—Francis, beloved husband of Julia Stanley, in his 60th year, at his residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday morning, Feb. 1. Funeral services 11 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 4, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, North Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y. Train from Grand Central Terminal leaves 9:40 A. M. Burial services at Rahway Cemetery, St. George's Av., Rahway, N. J., at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

LANDON.—Dana Fitzhugh, of pneumonia, at Bay City, Mich., Jan. 27, aged 32 years, son of Dr. Henry B. and Florence Fitzhugh Landon.

LEESER.—On Feb. 1, Jacob Leeser, at Colonial Hotel, 81st St. and Columbus Av. Funeral services at 14 East 39th St. on Monday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

LEVE.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, Gustave, beloved husband of Gertrude, (Hiller,) father of Margery and Louise Freeman. Funeral service on Monday, Feb. 3, at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, 490 West End Av. Interment private.

LINCOLN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, of pneumonia, Caroline Tyler Lincoln, in her 75th year, widow of Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln of New York. Services private. Kindly omit flowers.

LOEBLE.—Friday, Jan. 31, Frances M., beloved sister of Joseph, Mary, Teresa, Catherine, and Lillian Loeble. Funeral from her late residence, 758 Prospect Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Feb. 4. Solemn requiem mass at Church Immaculate Conception, 150th St. and Melrose Av., 10 A. M.

LOMAX.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919, at his residence, 601 West 149th, William Vernon of McEwen, Tenn., in his 60th year. Funeral private. Memphis and Nashville papers please copy.

LONG.—On Feb. 2, 1919, at his residence, 1,124 Woodycrest Av., Richard Long, husband of the late Norah Butler Long. Funeral from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Highbridge, New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

LOWELL.—Minnie, (nee Meyer,) wife of George H., and mother of Lucien, Walter, Edgar, and Renee. Funeral Monday at 2 P. M. from residence of her brother, Judge Abraham G. Meyer, 302 Convent Av. Interment private.

McKENNA.—From wounds received in action, Nov. 3, 1918, Private Wm. J. McKenna, Co. D, 2d Anti-Aircraft M. G. Bn., beloved brother of Mary A. Coghlan and Margaret V. McKenna. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M. Monday, Feb. 3, 1919, at Church of the Incarnation, 175th St., near Audubon Av.

McMAHON.—On Feb. 1, at her residence, 445 West 57th St., Julia, (nee Gavin,) beloved wife of Owen McMahon, and mother of Patrick, Terence, Edward, Joseph, Mary, and Thomas. Native of Kinclare, Caltra, County Galway, Ireland. Notice of funeral later.

MATTHEWS.—After a short illness, William J. Matthews, beloved husband of Ella Matthews, (nee Murphy,) and uncle of Mabel Meyers, (nee Porter.) Relatives and friends, also members of Peter Cooper Post 818, G. A. R., and his associates Health Board, New York, are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 116 Washington Place, Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's, Washington Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MICHELSON.—Louis, husband of Amelia, father of Gertrude and Jerome. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., 592 West 178th.

MILLER.—Mary. Services 9:30 today, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell's,) B'way, 66th St.

MINOR.—At 290 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1919, C. Elliott Minor. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 11 A. M. Interment at Christ Church Cemetery, Greenwich, Conn., 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 1, 1919, Sarah Ann, beloved wife of George N. Mitchell. Funeral services at her late residence, 520 West 158th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MOORCROFT.—Joseph, at his residence, 1,735 Monroe Av., Bronx. Funeral services Tuesday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MURRAY.—Christopher J., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at his residence, 4,719 11th Av., Borough Park, beloved husband of Susan T. Hughes. Mass of requiem at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning at the Church of St. Francis de Chantel. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

PAIGE.—At his home in Pittsfield, Mass., on Feb. 2, 1919, Eugene Wallace Paige, in his 67th year. Interment at Cabot, Vt.

PALMER.—Bessie Van Dyke, beloved wife of Harry Dickens Palmer, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, at her residence, 1,545 56th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1919, at 2:30 P. M., St. Jude's Church, 55th St. and 14th Av., Borough Park. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

POSNER.—Henry B., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Posner, and brother of Jacob D., Herbert, Sadie, and Irene, Sunday, 7 P. M. Funeral services at 66 Lewis Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 3, 11 A. M. Interment at Acacia Division Bayside Cemetery.

PROCHAZKA.—At Mount Vernon, on Feb. 2, Ferdinand Prochazka, aged 58 years. Funeral services at the mortuary chapel of Burr Davis & Son on Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock.

PRYER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 1, of pneumonia, at his home, 12 Prospect Av., Larchmont, N. Y., Harold Chardavoyne Pryer, Jr., only son of Harold Chardavoyne and Nanette Waddy Pryer, aged 7 years, 7 days. Funeral private.

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Died.

QUINLIVAN.—Bridget, on Sunday, Feb. 2, aunt of the late Alice M. Flynn. Funeral from W. J. Boyd's chapel, 2,610 Marion Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

REIZENSTEIN.—Jacob, on Feb. 2, beloved husband of Fanny, (nee Lion,) father of Elmer. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Baltimore papers please copy.

SAUER.—On Feb. 2, Catherine Sauer, in her 46th year, beloved wife of Peter J. Sauer and mother of Charles, Theodore, Julia, and Catherine. Funeral from her late residence, 1,285 Dean St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

SCHROEDER.—On Feb. 1, 1919, Charles N., in his 66th year. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Monday at 10:30 A. M. San Francisco papers please copy.

SILVERMAN.—John, son of the late Abraham and Fannie, after a lingering illness, in his 44th year. Funeral from his late residence, 866 Kelly St., Tuesday at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

STAFFORD.—Kate, beloved wife of Thomas J. Stafford, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., at her residence, 556 West 160th St. Funeral Tuesday morning. Interment St. Joseph's Cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y.

STANTON.—Mary Lane, at the age of 65, on Feb. 1, widow of the late Edmund C. Stanton. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 487 Orange St., New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Wednesday afternoon.

SUNDHEIMER.—At his residence, 56 Fort Washington Av., Ignatz, beloved husband of Thekla and father of Hugo, Paul, Emil, and Carl Sundheimer, in his 71st year. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Monday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.

THOMAS.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 31, 1919, Cornelia K., daughter of the late John and Sarah E. Thomas, in the 83d year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 177 Union St., Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.

TISCHLER.—Members of Society Bruder Des Bundes are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Julius Tischler, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av.

JULIUS J. JACOBS, President.
S. COHEN, Secretary.

VERNOL.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, after a short illness, Charles T. Vernol. Funeral services at his late residence, 203 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.

VOGEL.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, Ludwig Vogel, husband of the late Wilhelmina Boucsein Vogel. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 224 East 41st St., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family, in Lutheran Cemetery.

WARING.—On Feb. 1, Colonel Caulfield B., beloved husband of Christianna S. Waring, native of County Galway, Ireland; member of Society of Tammany or Columbian Order. Funeral from his late residence, 65 47th St., Corona, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Corona. Interment Calvary.

WHEELER.—Feb. 2, 1919, Rebecca H., beloved mother of Captain William H. Wheeler and Mrs. H. P. Brooke, in her 97th year. Funeral private.

WIENER.—At 559 West 164th St., suddenly, on Feb. 2, in her 26th year, Hortense, (nee Mainzer,) beloved wife of Milton, and devoted mother of Ruth, and daughter of Jonas and Bertha Mainzer. Funeral private.

WOOLNER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 2, at her residence, Woodmere, L. I., Rose Woolner, beloved wife of Alfred C. Woolner. Funeral notice later. Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

WORTHINGTON.—At East Hampton, L. I., Feb. 1, 1919, Louise Grant, widow of Henry Carver Worthington and beloved mother of Laura T. Worthington. Funeral services at the Brick Church Chapel, New York City, Feb. 3, 1 P. M. Interment Plainfield, N. J., on arrival of 2:50 P. M. train from New York.

YGLESIAS.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919, Pablo Yglesias, in his 81st year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 109 West 68th St., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Syracuse papers please copy.

In Memoriam.

BAKER.—Captain Hobart Amory Hare, killed in airplane accident in France Dec. 21, 1918. Short memorial service will be held at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3:15 P. M. Friends are cordially invited to attend. Trains to Princeton leave Pennsylvania Station 11:12, 12 and 1:24, arriving Princeton 1:06, 1:48 and 2:57 respectively. Returning trains leave Princeton 3:37, 4:55 and 6 P. M.

HALL.—In memory of Helen, Feb. 3, 1913.
She is not dead, the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ Himself doth rule.
SISTERS.

SHEPPARD.—Henry. In ever loving memory of a devoted husband and father. Entered into rest Feb. 3, 1917.

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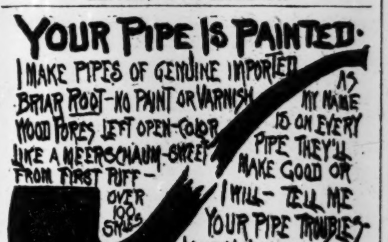
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34 PINE ST., New York.
60 STATE ST., Boston.

OUR February list of bond offerings will be sent to investors upon application. It contains a wide variety of State and Municipal Bonds exempt from Federal Income Taxes yielding from 4⅜ to 4¾% and a selected list of Railroad and Corporation Bonds yielding from 5 to 7.20%.

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York
15 State St. Boston

Ohio Cities Gas
RIGHTS
Specialists in Rights
McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 BROADWAY Phone—Rector 7800

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Steel Income Points to Altered Industry

The reduction of the Steel Corporation's extra dividend and the report of sharply decreased earnings in the final quarter of 1918 contained much more significance last week than that involved in the lessened income for share owners. The two developments stood as a signpost pointing toward current conditions and possibilities of the early future in the steel industry. The Directors of the largest unit in the trade are wont to handle facts exactly as they find them, and they have never been moved to either minimize or exaggerate the state of earnings and of operations at the mills. With these qualities in mind it is necessary to contend that the relatively poor income of the quarter reflected not only the money received through the sale of goods but also certain readjustments in respect to inventories and "allowances for estimated proportion of extraordinary cost of facilities installed by reason of war requirements and conditions," as the report stated. In other words, the corporation took account of the ending of war demands and made progress in getting back to a peace basis. It was in respect to earnings that the quarterly statement was most important; the extra dividend was a product of extraordinary revenue which came from an extraordinary cause, and to a degree has been controlled ever since it was added to the regular disbursements by this cause. Only the most optimistic owners of the stock believed that the high return could be continued long after the war stimulant passed from production. This is not to predict that the extra dividend will shortly be eliminated in entirety, but to indicate a belief held in financial circles that hereafter the payments to shareholders will be governed by the state of income under peace buying of steel products. The benefits which stock owners will derive from the corporation's liquid resources in the way of cash, Liberty bonds, &c., are only conjectural. These resources are large, but at the same time the corporation would seem to have much war-plant amortization yet to provide for, a factor likely to be directed by the use which can be made of additional facilities. As the steel industry is considered the barometer of general business conditions, the quarterly report had a bearing on the position of business which extended beyond the boundaries of the industry itself. As the earnings of other corporations are made public it may be expected that further light will be cast on the processes of readjustment now going on, with the belief in many quarters that substantial declines of profits will be noted in lines less affected by war demands than the products of the Steel Corporation.

The stock market of the week supplied a subject for special study in view of the Steel Corporation's earnings and dividend. Quite naturally, there was a considerable reaction of quotations for a time, but the market steadied itself, and it could not be said that any great increase of depression in either speculative or investment sentiment occurred. The public displayed, if anything, a greater lack of interest than in preceding weeks, as evidenced in the small turnover of stocks from day to day. It appears doubtful that the market since Jan. 1 has reflected a positive opinion in regard to the future, and developments at home and abroad have so far failed to indicate a breaking of the deadlock for some time to come. As long as security owners are content with their stocks and the price paid for them and new buying fails to appear, the market lies in the hands of professional speculators, who have made small efforts to depress quotations. The action of the Money Committee in removing restrictions on market loans was justified by last week's results. The plaint previously voiced in speculative quarters that the lack of adequate credit was dampening the latent ardor for stocks has proved to have small grounds for justification. In fact, the moderate decline of prices brought with it a decrease instead of an increase in the use of credit for carrying stocks.

Problems entailed in the Victory Loan flotation grow larger as the time approaches for the campaign. The number of suggestions which bankers are receiving from local and out of town sources are legion, dealing with the interest rate believed necessary to make the loan both a patriotic and business proposition and methods to make the offering attractive to the man in the street who is already possessed with sizeable holdings of Liberty bonds. One factor appears to be settled, and that is that the loan will run for no longer than five years. Whether to set the rate at 4½, 4¾ or 5 per cent., whether to make the bonds subject to income taxes or not, whether to provide for some sort of a conversion privilege for part of the Liberty Loans, are questions receiving daily discussion among members of the Liberty Loan Committee and other bankers and bond men. The time is drawing near for formal discussions between bankers and the Treasury Department, and until some official utterance is made on the subject the bond market is likely to be bereft of positive information for its guidance. While no exceptionally large block of new securities has appeared since preparations for the Government issue got under way, there has been a ready market for scattered offerings making a good return, and plans for fresh sales to a substantial aggregate are in the making. To this extent the judgment of investment bankers in regard to the absorptive capacity of the country in the face of the great Government sale may be visualized, showing a belief that necessary corporate financing may be carried out conservatively without interfering with the Victory Bonds. An interesting transaction of the week was the successful bid of a Chicago syndicate for $25,000,000 Southern Railway notes. The purchase implies a distribution of the paper in regions considerably removed from New York and would seem to point to a growing investment demand in the Middle West. In view of the prosperity of the last few years and the education which has been derived from the Liberty Bond campaigns, it would not be surprising if in the future a great deal of financing hitherto handled chiefly in the East moved Westward and into the South.

Copper producers are selling very little copper, and the movement at various mining centres to renew the sliding wage scale entails an effort to get costs down to a level commensurate with current bids for the metal. Should wages again be regulated by the copper selling price the change from the present basis would stand as the most important wage readjustment since the armistice was signed. For this reason the situation would be studied with close attention by many employers. In the textile trade a further contraction of operations was reported during the week, and part-time manufacturing has become general in numerous lines. Some of the smaller steel companies are estimated to be working from 55 to 65 per cent. of capacity. Conflicting statements on unemployment are coming from industrial centres, of which a summary would be that a great many men are out of work, whatever the proportion to normal times. These indications of reduced production bring prices and wages into closer relation than heretofore, but supply a not unexpected factor in the readjustment period.

$98,269,808 MORE LENT TO RAILROADS

Federal Advances in January Included $30,071,471 for New Cars and Locomotives.

$947,641 FOR WATERWAYS

Balance in Revolving Fund, with Surplus Receipts Added, Reduced to $61,332,738.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Director General Hines of the United States Railroad Administration announced tonight that it had made advances aggregating $98,269,808 on account of various railroad systems during January. This brought up to $787,304,567 the aggregate payments and advances made by the Director General to the railroad corporations and Federal managers, including payments on standard equipment ordered for the year and one month which ended Jan. 31.

Director General Hines explained that of this latter amount $57,030,000 represented what he had gotten back in the matter of various loans that had been made to railroads, leaving a net advance of $730,,274,567 by the Director up to Jan. 31. The Railroad Administration had also received up to that date surplus operating receipts of various railroads amounting to $237,605,000, and from the express companies a total of $57,243,599. The excess of all disbursements to and for account of transportation systems for the period of one year and one month f Jan. 31, including $57,030,000 received from collection of loans, was $435,425,068.

The payment of $98,269,808 made in January included loans and advances on account of compensation to railroad corporations, and advances made to Federal managers of these properties to meet operating needs aggregating $67,250,696; payments of $30,071,471 made during the month on account of the new standardized cars and engines and payments of $947,641 to inland waterways and canals.

During January the Director General received $24,323,638 from all transportation lines, of which $10,327,183 was received from express companies, and $13,996,455 from the operating managements of the various railroads. As the total disbursements for January were $98,269,808, the excess of disbursements over receipts for January were $73,946,170.

The aggregate amount of loans made by the Director General to railroad and other transportation companies, and still outstanding is $151,254,767. This is exclusive of the amounts advanced for the benefit of various roads on account of standardized equipment.

There is still due to the Director General by various roads on account of the amounts advanced to the builders of the standardized cars and engines the sum of $144,585,871.

The balance remaining in the $500,000,000 revolving fund Jan. 31, plus the sum total of balances remaining on hand with the Director General from the surplus receipts turned over by certain roads, aggregated $61,332,738.

The only railroads from which the United tSates Railroad Administration has received in the period of one year and one month to Jan. 31 as much as $1,000,000 or more in excess of the amounts paid to the railroad properties are:

Duluth, Messaba & Northern	$10,400,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	9,200,000
Elgin, Joliet & E.	7,500,000
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N.	7,360,000
Northern Pacific	5,000,000
Bessemer & Lake Erie	4,000,000
Duluth & Iron Range	3,400,000
Pullman Lines	2,800,000
Union Pacific	2,200,000
Richmond, Fbg. & Pot.	1,900,000
El Paso & Southwestern	1,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 1, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,283,331	11,807,141
Same period a year ago	3,109,064	14,771,523

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	71.99	70.84	74.99	69.73
Same period a year ago	69.48	66.21	69.48	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	48	48	48	+2¾
2,300	Advance Rumely	24½	22½	22¾	+¼
5,600	Advance Rumely pf	61¼	58	60⅝	+2⅜
1,400	Ajax Rubber	73½	70	70½	−2
1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	−⅝
4,700	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1⅞	−¼
1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32	30½	30⅞	−¾
500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	83½	82⅝	83½	+1½
2,300	Am. Ag. Chem	100⅝	99⅞	100¼	−½
300	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	99	99	99	+½
4,700	Am. Beet Sugar	69	67½	68½	−⅝
14,900	Am. Can	47⅛	45⅝	46¼	−⅜
11,100	Am. Car & Foundry	90½	87⅞	88	−2
900	Am. Car & Foundry pf	115⅛	115	115⅛	+¼
3,200	Am. Cotton Oil	43¾	41	43	+1
72,100	Am. Druggists	13½	11⅛	*12⅝	+1¾
400	Am. Express	90	88	88	−2
18,100	Am. Hide & Leather	17½	14¾	16¾	+2⅛
60,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	88¾	81	87½	+6
1,700	Am. Ice	41½	40	40¾	+1
2,300	Am. Ice pf	58	55	57	+2
700	Am. International	54⅜	53½	53½	−1½
7,200	Am. Linseed	49	46¾	47¼	−1¼
400	Am. Linseed pf	90½	89	89	−2
300	Am. Locomotive	59½	59	59	−1⅞
100	Am. Locomotive pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
900	Am. Malting	1⅝	1½	1½	−½
800	Am. Mal. 1st pf. c. of d.	47¼	46	46	..
32,000	Am. Smelting & Ref.	72⅛	69⅝	71⅛	+⅛
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	106½	106½	106½	+¼
200	Am. Snuff	109¾	109½	109½	−5⅜
2,600	Am. Steel Foundries	80¼	78¼	78½	−2¼
1,100	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	112	112	−1½
8,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	102	98¼	98⅝	+4
10,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	100⅞	98¾	100	−½
650	Am. Tobacco	196¼	193	193	−3¼
1,900	Am. Woolen	46⅜	45⅜	45¾	−1
600	Am. Woolen pf	95	94½	94½	−¾
400	Am. Writing Paper pf	33	32	32	−2
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	11½	11	11	−½
18,900	Anaconda Copper	59⅝	58⅛	59⅜	+⅝
200	Assets Realization	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
1,000	Associated Dry Goods	21½	20	20	−2⅝
500	Associated Oil	74¼	72	72	−2¼
2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅜	91¼	*91¼	+⅛
400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	86¾	86½	86½	−1¼
200	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
500	Atlantic Coast Line	98	96½	96½	−1½
6,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	101	97	97	−5
600	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	66	64	65	−2
49,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	69¾	64⅞	66½	−3¾
200	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	..
5,600	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	45	*45	−1
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	55⅜	54¾	*55	+2¼
200	Barrett Co.	110	110	110	−1
400	Barrett Co. pf	110¼	110	110	−½
1,300	Batopilas Mining	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛
400	Bethlehem Steel	61	59	59⅝	−⅛
51,000	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	61⅜	58⅝	58⅞	−2
400	Bethlehem Steel, 7% pf	91¼	90½	91¼	+¼
1,713	Bethlehem Steel, 8% pf	104	102½	102¾	..
1,600	Booth Fisheries	19⅛	18¾	19	..
17,800	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	20⅞	18⅜	19⅞	+⅝
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	80¼	80¼	80¼	−¼
200	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	9½	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
300	Burns Brothers	154	148	*148	−⅞
100	Butte Copper & Zinc	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
500	Butte & Superior	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅝
100	Butterick Co.	16	16	16	−⅛
3,400	CALIFORNIA PACK	54	51½	51½	−2⅜
8,100	California Petroleum	24¾	23	23⅛	−⅞
2,300	California Petroleum pf	69¼	67½	68¼	+¼
200	Calumet & Arizona	60	60	60	+1½
50	Canada Southern	43	43	43	..
1,400	Canadian Pacific	159⅛	157¼	157¼	−¾
100	Central Foundry pf	32	32	32	+1⅞
3,900	Central Leather Co.	59½	58¼	58½	−⅝
400	Central Leather Co. pf	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	−⅛
200	Certain-Teed Prod. 1 pf.	88	85	85	+¾
1,530	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32	31½	32	..
3,200	Chandler Motor	112½	105	112½	+6½
2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	54¾	54¾	−¾
100	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	..
300	Chi. Great Western pf	25	23¾	24½	−1½
15,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	39½	36⅝	36⅝	−2⅞
12,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	73½	70	71¾	+⅛
900	Chi. & Northwestern	96	95⅞	95⅞	..
90	Chi. & Northwestern pf	131	131	131	..
3,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	24	23	23	−¾
500	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. pf	76½	76	76	+⅝
1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf	64¼	63	63½	−⅛
13,400	Chile Copper	18½	17⅜	17⅞	+⅛
3,400	Chino Copper	34⅜	33⅛	33⅝	+⅜
200	Cluett-Peabody	62½	62¼	62¼	−¾
800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36⅜	35	35⅜	−1⅛
200	Colorado Southern	21½	21¼	21¼	−⅛
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf	49½	49½	49½	..
100	Colorado Southern 2d pf	47	47	47	−1
4,500	Columbia Gas & Elec	42⅝	39¼	*39¾	−2
200	Computing Tab Record	38½	38¼	38¼	+½
10,900	Consolidated Gas	93½	87⅛	93½	+4
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	8¼	8¼	8¼	−½
1,100	Continental Can	69½	68⅛	68⅛	−1¾
700	Continental Insurance	62	61	61⅞	+⅞
15,300	Corn Prod. Refining	47¾	46½	47⅛	−½
420	Corn Products Ref. pf	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	+⅜
14,700	Crucible Steel	54⅞	53¼	53⅞	−⅛
40,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	20⅞	23⅞	+1¾
17,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	77	71⅛	76	+3½
100	DEERE & CO. pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
400	Delaware & Hudson	104	103	103⅝	−1⅜
500	Denver & Rio Grande	4	3¾	3⅞	..
1,500	Denver & Rio Grande pf	6⅝	6¼	6½	−½
1,400	Detroit Edison Co. rts	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
29,600	Distillers' Securities	55½	53⅝	54⅜	+2⅜
5,400	Dome Mines	12	10⅝	10¾	−⅞
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl	3	3	3	−¼
200	ELKHORN COAL	27¼	27¼	27¼	−¼
3,200	Erie	16¼	15¾	16	−¼
100	Erie 1st pf	26	26	26	−¼
200	Erie 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	−½
300	FED. MIN. & SM. pf	35½	34½	35½	+½
3,000	Fisher Body	44⅝	41	41	+2¾
615	Fisher Body pf	92¼	92	92	−1½
3,600	GASTON, W. & W.	29	27⅞	*28	+⅛
2,200	General Cigar	49¾	47⅞	48	−¾
2,100	General Electric	149¾	146⅝	146⅝	−3⅜
9,000	General Motors	126	121¾	125½	+2
28,935	General Motors rts	1½	1	1½	+⅜
600	General Motors pf	84	83	84	+½
9,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62½	59⅝	60⅜	−⅛
400	Goodrich pf	103	103	103	−½
400	Granby Consol.	75	73⅝	74	..
2,900	Great Northern pf	92¾	91⅝	91⅞	−¾
23,800	Great Nor. cfs. for ore p	38⅜	36⅝	37¾	+¼
1,700	Greene-Cananea Cop	44⅜	43⅛	43⅛	−⅞
500	Gulf States Steel	52	51⅛	52	−1
100	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	8	8	8	+½
300	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf	33	32	33	+1¾
200	HARTMAN CORP.	54½	54½	54½	−½
300	Haskell & Barker	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+⅛
100	Homestake Mining	96	96	96	+½
450	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97½	96½	96½	+½
8,300	Inspiration Copper	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	..
2,000	Interborough Con.	5¼	5	5	−⅛
2,100	Interborough Con. pf	19¼	18⅜	18¾	−½
400	Internat. Agricultural	15	13	15	+1¾
700	Internat. Agricul. pf	57	54⅝	57	+2⅝
600	Internat. Harv., new	114	112¼	112⅞	−½
100	Internat. Harf. pf., new	117½	117½	117½	−½
24,500	Internat. Mer. Mar	24⅝	21¼	22	−2¼
168,400	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	102½	95⅝	97¾	−4¾
32,550	Internat. Nickel	27	24⅝	25	−2
3,400	Internat. Paper	35	33¾	34	−1
100	Internat. Paper pf., stpd	62½	62½	62½	−⅝
100	JEWEL TEA	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+⅞
500	KAN. CITY SOUTH	18	16¾	17	−1
900	Kan. City Southern pf	51	50	50¼	+¼
13,700	Kelly Springfield Tire	80½	77	79½	−2½
100	Kelsey Wheel	34	34	34	..
100	Kelsey Wheel pf	90	90	90	−1
11,300	Kennecott Copper	33⅜	32¼	32¼	−¼
400	Kress (S. H.) Co	62½	62⅜	62½	−½
1,600	LACK. STEEL	67	64½	65¾	−¼
100	Lake Erie & West	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅝
100	Lake Erie & Western pf	19	19	19	−¾
23,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	24¾	22⅝	23¾	+1½
1,700	Lehigh Valley	56½	55¼	55¼	−1½
200	Liggett & Myers	210	205½	210	+5⅛
13,000	Liggett & Myers pf	108	107	108	−1
600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	46	44⅝	44½	−¾
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	−¼
100	Lorillard (P.) Co	162	162	162	−4
600	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	109	107	108	−2
200	Louisville & Nashville	114	114	114	+½
200	MACKAY COS.	70	70	70	..
151	Manhattan Elevated	82	82	82	−5½
3,200	Maxwell Motors	30½	27⅛	30¼	+2¼
1,600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	53¼	52	53	+1
2,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	22⅝	19¾	22	+2
700	May Department Stores	64¼	63	63	−1¾
179,000	Mexican Petroleum	172	164¾	166⅛	−2
2,200	Miami Copper	24⅛	22⅝	*22¾	..
15,300	Midvale Steel	42¾	40½	40⅝	−1⅞
425	Minn. & St. Lous, new	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	4⅞	5	..
9,500	Mo. Pacific	25	23⅝	23⅝	−⅞
2,600	Mo. Pacific pf	53½	52	52½	+⅝
300	Montana Power	71	71	71	+½
100	Montana Power pf	105	105	105	..
200	NATIONAL ACME	30½	30⅛	30½	−¼
100	National Biscuit	111½	111½	111½	+½
100	National Biscuit pf	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	+2⅛
20	National Cloak & Suit pf	104	104	104	..
1,100	National Cond. & Cable	14¾	14⅛	14¼	−⅝
700	National Enam. & S.	48½	47⅞	48½	−½
3,800	National Lead	68	66	67⅞	−⅜
200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7	7	7	−½
500	Nevada Con. Copper	17	16¾	17	+¼
200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex	31½	31	31	−1⅜
2,500	N. Y. Air Brake	101½	92¼	92¼	−12¾
6,030	N. Y. Central	73⅛	71⅞	72½	..
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	28	28	28	..
200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	−¾
100	N. Y. Dock	24	24	24	−½
50	N. Y., Lack. & West	91½	91½	91½	..
3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29½	28	28½	−1
600	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	19	19	−½
300	Norfolk & West	105½	105	105½	+½
400	North American	48	48	48	..
2,600	Northern Pacific	91½	89⅞	90⅝	−1⅜
1,200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	50	46	47	−5⅞
36,700	OHIO CITIES GAS	43⅝	37	38	−4⅝
24,600	Oklahoma Prod. & R.	9⅛	8⅛	8¼	−¾
5,100	Ontario Mining	8	6⅛	7⅝	+1⅛
700	Owens Bottle Machine	48¾	47	48	+1
1,000	PACIFIC MAIL	35⅜	34	34	−3
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	23¾	23½	23½	+1
10,500	Pan Am. Pet. & T.	69¾	67⅛	67⅛	−⅛
400	Pan. Am. Pet. & T. pf	120	117½	117½	−3½
9,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	45⅜	44⅛	*44⅛	−⅛
300	People's Gas, Chicago	48	47	48	−1½
500	Pere Marquete	13½	12½	13	−⅝
600	Philadelphia Co.	30½	30	30½	+¼
6,200	Pierce-Arrow	41¼	39¼	40⅛	+⅛
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	102	102	102	..
8,100	Pierce Oil	17¾	17⅛	17½	..
800	Pittsburgh Coal	46¾	45⅛	45⅜	−1⅜
900	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	86¼	85⅛	86¼	+¼
3,430	Pittsburgh & W. Va	36	34	34⅝	−1⅜
300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	81	79	19	−1
300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	81	79	79	−1
100	Pond Creek Coal	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
1,800	Pressed Steel Car	64	62	62	−2⅛
200	Public Service, N. J.	88	82	82	−9
600	Pullman Co.	120	119¾	120	..
3,450	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	73	71⅛	71½	−1¼
2,450	Ray Con. Copper	20½	20⅛	20½	−¼
16,000	Reading	79¼	77¼	78⅜	+⅛
200	Reading 2d pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅝
7,600	Republic Iron & Steel	74⅛	72	72⅜	−1⅝
200	Republic Iron & S. pf	101½	101¼	101¼	−¼
7,200	Royal Dutch tr. rcts	78½	74	74	−3½
1,000	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅛
400	St. Louis-San Fran. pf	23¼	22	23¼	−3¾
100	St. Louis Southwestern	17	17	17	−⅛
100	Savage Arms	60¼	60¼	60¼	−1¾
5,000	Saxon Motor	9⅞	7½	9⅞	+2⅜
400	Seaboard Air Line	8	7¾	8	..
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	16	16	16	−1
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	171½	170	*171½	−2
600	Shattuck-Arizona	12	11½	12	..
22,700	Sinclair Oil Refining	36⅜	34⅛	35⅝	+⅝
200	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	49	49	*49	−2
26,900	Southern Pacific	99⅜	97½	97⅞	−1
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	138	138	138	+3
400	South Porto Rico S. pf	107½	107	107½	−½
10,800	Southern Railway	27½	26⅛	26⅝	−⅝
900	Southern Railway pf	68	67⅜	67⅜	−¼
100	Standard Milling	126½	126½	126⅞	+1½
100	Standard Milling	126½	126½	126½	+1½
200	Standard Milling pf	89⅜	88½	89⅜	+1⅜
1,800	Stromberg Carburetor	40½	39	40¼	+1
52,700	Studebaker Co.	52	48⅛	51⅛	+2¼
3,600	Stutz Motor	50	46	48⅝	−1⅛
200	Superior Steel	34	33	33	−1
1,800	TENN. COPPER	13¼	13	13	−½
56,000	Texas Co.	194⅛	186¾	189¼	+¾
26,015	Texas Co. rights	18	16½	16¾	+⅛
61,000	Texas & Pacific	34⅝	30¾	31¾	+¾
85	Texas Pacific land trust	260	250	250	..
100	Third Avenue	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−1⅝
205	Tidewater Oil	220	220	220	..
33,600	Tobacco Products	77⅞	72⅝	77½	+2⅛
800	Tobacco Products pf	102	102	102	−1⅞
300	Transue & Williams	38¼	38	38¼	+¼
100	Twin City Rap. Tran	43	43	43	+1½
25	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	80	80	80	..
200	UNDERWOOD TYPE	125	123½	125	+3
100	Union Bag & Paper	78	78	78	..
7,830	Union Pacific	128	126⅛	126¾	−½
400	Union Pacific pf	73½	72½	72½	−½
2,100	United Alloy Steel	38¾	37¾	38¾	+¾
8,600	United Cigar Stores	115¼	110½	*112⅞	−⅛
10	United Cigar Stores pf	115	115	115	..
200	United Drug	94½	94	94½	+1½
100	United Drug 1st pf	53	53	53	..
200	United Drug 2d pf	92½	91	92½	−1½
400	United Fruit	162	160	160	−½
200	U. S. Express	18	18	18	..
300	United Rys. Investment	8½	8¼	8½	..
800	United Rys. Invest. pf	17¾	16	17¾	+1
300	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	45⅛	45	45	−¾
200	U. S. Realty & Imp	25	24	24	−1½
8,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	104	101⅝	102¼	−½
100	U. S. Ind. Alc. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
23,700	U. S. Rubber	77½	74⅞	75⅛	−⅛
815	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110	109⅛	110	+⅞
1,700	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	46¼	44¾	46	+2
220	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	+¼
459,800	U. S. Steel	92⅞	88¾	89½	−2⅞
2,000	U. S. Steel pf	115½	113¼	*113¼	−¾
14,700	Utah Copper	70⅝	68⅛	69½	−½
6,700	Utah Securities	16¾	14⅞	16¾	+1¾
2,000	VA.-CARO. CHEM	53	51⅛	53	+⅞
200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	−⅛
100	Vulcan Detinning	12	12	12	..
100	Vulcan Detinning pf	40	40	40	−2
600	WABASH	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−¼
2,500	Wabash pf. A	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+⅛
400	Wabash pf. B	19½	19½	19½	−½
35	Wells Fargo Express	66	66	66	..
400	Western Maryland	11	10¾	10¾	−⅜
200	Western Pacific	18¾	17½	17½	−1½
800	Western Union Tel	87	86⅝	86⅝	−¾
4,700	Westinghouse E. & M.	41⅜	40¾	41¼	..
200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
100	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	17	17	17	−1
200	White Motors	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	−⅞
3,700	Wilson & Co.	69¼	67	68½	+½
16,400	Willys-Overland	25	23¾	24⅞	+⅝
400	Willys-Overland pf	88½	88	88	−½
100	Wisconsin Central	33½	33½	33½	+¼
400	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	128½	127¾	128¼	+¾
100	Woolworth pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	+1¼
200	Worthington Pump	54	54	54	..
300	Worth. Pump pf. B	68	67⅝	68	+⅛

*Ex dividend.

Investments Without Worry

You can secure this unusual combination and average over 5% return by following the example of one of our large life insurance companies, which has always confined its bond investments to

Municipals

and has never lost a dollar in principal or interest.

These bonds are also wholly exempt from the Income Tax. Further particulars upon request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871.
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Yield 5.20% to 6¼%

Principal and interest payable in New York

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Circular on Application

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Business Man's Bond To Yield 8½%

Direct obligation of old and well established Railroad System.

Thirty-year 5% Bonds

Secured on practically company's entire property and protected by large earnings and stock equity.

Complete description on request.

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Specialists in Steam Railroad Securities
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We Offer at a price to net 7%

the ten-year bonds of a public utility corporation earning twice its interest charges, and operating in five different States.

Send for circular.

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Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal
Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

Municipal Bonds
Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

	Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
Westchester Co., N. Y., Reg.	4½%	1920	4.30%
City of Yonkers, N. Y.	5	1920	4.375
City of Des Moines, Iowa	5	1929-36	4.40
City of Sioux City, Iowa	4¾	1938	4.50
City of Des Moines, Iowa, School	5	1922-35	4.50
City of Omaha, Neb.	4	1921	4.625
City of Superior, Wis.	5	1920-28	4.65
City of Bayonne, N. J.	5	1923-42	4.65
City of Memphis, Tenn.	4½	1921-22	4.75
Spartanburg Co., S. C.	4½	1923-27	4.75
Hillsborough Co., Fla.	5	1924-46	4.75
Lyndhurst Twp., N. J.	5	1919-36	4.80
City of Newport News, Va.	5	1949	4.80
City of Asheville, N. C.	5¼	1919-57	4.875
Town of Greenville, N. C.	6	1919-32	5.00
Buncombe Co., N. C.	6	1929-31	5.00

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
Boston Chicago

Conservative Bonds
Suitable for Banks, Estates, Individuals and others who seek safety and marketability

			DUE	PRICE TO YIELD ABOUT
*$200,000	New Haven, Conn., (Tax Exempt in Conn.)	4½s	1946-48	4.20%
*40,000	Buffalo, N. Y., Reg.,	7s	1925	4.30
*500,000	State of Mass., Reg.,	3½s	1935-43	4.375
*450,000	City of New York,	4¼s	1960-66	4.375
*400,000	State of California	4½s	1936-41	4.375
*350,000	Detroit, Mich.,	4s	1921-28	4.40
*200,000	Jersey City, N. J.,	4¾s	1920-29	4.50
*65,000	Omaha, Neb.,	4½s	1941	4.50
25,000	Minneapolis, Minn.,	3½s	1935	4.50
500,000	Omaha, Neb., School Dist.	5s	1948	4.70

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of New York.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall Street New York
Correspondents: R. L. Day & Co., Boston

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes
MUNICIPAL BONDS
To Yield 4.70% to 5.40%

	Rate	Due	Yield
*Barberton, O.	5%	1919-'28	4.70%
Kent, O.	5	1933	4.75
*Dunkle Sch. Dist., O.	5	1919-'38	4.80
Dade County, Fla.	6	1920-'29	5.00
*City of Bessemer, Ala.	5	1947	5.00
Renville County, N. D.	6	1922	5.10
Florence, Ala.	5	1938	5.15
*Amite County, Miss.	5¼	1931-'41	5.25
*Belhaven, N. C.	6	1920-'38	5.25
Albemarle, N. C.	6	1920-'24	5.25
Creswell Sch. Dist., N. C.	6	1938	5.25
City of St. Cloud, Fla.	6	1927-'41	5.40

* *Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits*

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Specialists in Municipal Bonds
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago St. Louis Cincinnati Toledo Los Angeles

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland
Twenty-year 5½% Gold Bonds

Due February 1, 1937

Present market price to yield nearly 5½%

We recommend the purchase of these bonds for investment

Curtis & Sanger
Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges
49 Wall Street New York
BOSTON CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

URGES CO-OPERATION TO AVERT IDLENESS

City Bank Says Unemployment Should Be Prevented by Nation-Wide Movement.

FAVORS PUBLIC WORK

Declares Efforts of Secretaries Lane, Wilson, and Redfield Should Be Supported.

The National City Bank, in a survey of economic conditions, holds that it is necessary that there be co-operation throughout the country to forestall the threatened danger of unemployment. The fact that costs are still high, it is maintained, should be no deterrent to the undertaking of improvements. Otherwise labor will be idle and its "potential value totally lost to the country."

In an analysis of conditions the bank says:

"The idea that the Government might promptly adopt a constructive policy for dealing with the danger of widespread unemployment has had as yet no adequate development. Secretary Wilson has established in his department a bureau for the encouragement of public construction by municipalities and other public bodies, and Secretary Redfield has written letters giving public indorsement to the policy of liberal expenditures of this character, but the executive officials can do little themselves without action by Congress.

Need for Public Policy.

"There is greatly needed at this time a large and enterprising public policy which would organize and co-ordinate the activities of national, State, and local governments, so as to create a large amount of work for the coming Spring and Summer. After that it is safe to say that the situation will take care of itself, provided unemployment can be averted in the meantime. The prestige and co-operation of the national government is required to develop such a movement, and the good efforts of Secretaries Lane, Wilson, and Redfield should be not only supported but enlarged and made a national policy. The railroad and utility companies should be enabled and encouraged to make improvements now, when labor will otherwise be idle and its potential value totally lost to the country. Extra costs are nothing compared with total losses and little compared with war expenditures, and this is the view that communities should take of the proposal. Of course the program should be elastic, so that no more work would be undertaken than necessary for the purpose, but unemployment should be prevented by a public spirited nation wide movement.

"The policy of heavy taxation upon business profits begins now to show its repressive and unfortunate influence. There was never a time when the spirit of courage and enterprise was more needed than now. Secretary Wilson made a strong plea at a New York meeting a few days ago for business men to go ahead with resolution and public spirit to set the wheels of industry turning and provide employment to the wage-earning population. All who heard him realized the force of his arguments and the truth of his warning against the dangers which might develop from widespread idleness and distress. But these are times when serious risks attach to individual policies.

Odds Against Investor.

"The Government can do things in such an emergency, and if the cost is greater than in normal times there is compensation to the public from the benefit that has accrued to the general welfare. But an individual is so small a factor in the general situation that he cannot expect to materially affect it or to receive any compensation for the losses he may suffer in battling with general tendencies. He wants to avoid losses, or, if he loses part of the time, have a fair prospect of coming out even on the average.

"The odds against an investor are very heavy under the taxation proposed in the new law. Should he buy goods, or build, or hire labor for any enterprise? If developments are against him and he loses, the loss is all his own; if he is successful the Government may claim 50 or 60 or 80 per cent of the profits. The critics of business will say that what is left is enough. It might be enough if there were no losses, but there is no allowance for losses. It is not easy to keep gains ahead of losses in the business world without any taxation; who dares move outside of the narrowest and most cautious policies with such odds as present taxation puts against him? Ordinary business in established routine will go on, but the courage which undertakes new enterprises, and which Secretary Wilson appeals to, has very heavy odds against it.

"It is obvious that taxes must be heavy for the present, but it is well to understand their effects and to utter a word of caution against their being made heavier than necessary. If by spreading taxation over a longer period the spirit of enterprise can be revived and stimulated the country will be more prosperous and moderate levies will yield more than heavier ones."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Jacket	.03
Alta	.02	Mexican	.09
Andes	.03	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.02	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Virginia	.03	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.09		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.20	Monarch Pitts	.08
Brougher Divide	.34	Montana	.15
Cash Boy	.06	North Star	.06
Gold Zone	.20	Rescue	.08
Halifax	.14	Tonopah Divide	3.50
Jim Butler	.39	Tonopah Exten.	2.50
McNamara	.27	West End	1.15
Midway	.30	West Tonopah	.15
Mizpah	.06		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.04	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Booth	.13	Kewanas	.05
Florence	.12	Lone Star	.05
Goldfield Cons.	.19	Silver Pick	.04
Goldfield Merger	.04	Spearhead	.12
Great Bend	.02		

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Manhattan Cons.	.04	Round Mountain	.32
Nevada Hills	.03	United Eastern	4.12½
Packard	.25	White Caps	.12
Rochester	.25		

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 1, 1919:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	371,830	Holiday.	436,113
Tuesday	392,305	482,986	570,990
Wednesday	564,990	443,487	731,043
Thursday	431,576	915,842	1,964,753
Friday	350,150	921,106	1,276,046
Saturday	172,480	345,553	992,631
Total wk.	2,283,331	3,109,064	5,971,576
Yr. to date	11,807,141	14,771,523	20,657,220

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$9,330,500	Holiday.	$4,241,500
Tuesday	10,244,000	$5,824,000	4,508,500
Wednesday	12,431,000	4,360,000	4,310,000
Thursday	11,585,000	6,844,000	5,802,500
Friday	11,791,000	4,998,500	5,528,500
Saturday	7,395,000	2,970,000	3,595,000
Total wk.	$62,776,500	$24,996,500	$27,995,000
Yr. to date	284,540,500	115,233,500	140,324,800

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Feb. 1, '19.	Feb. 2, '18.	Change.
R.R.&mis.	$6,924,500	$7,130,000	− $205,500
Govt.	55,782,000	17,730,500	+ 38,051,500
State	38,000	......	+ 38,000
City	32,000	136,000	− 104,000
Total all	$62,776,500	$24,996,500	+$37,780,000

MERGE EXPORT CONCERNS.

Factory Products Corporation and Manufacturers' Agency Unite.

The Factory Products Export Corporation and the Manufacturers' Agency, Inc., have been consolidated under the firm name of the Factory Products Corporation, with offices in the United States Express Company building, at 2 Rector Street. Bonbright & Co., financial agents of the original companies, will act in the same capacity for the new concern. In association with the Engineers Corporation, a subsidiary of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, a new department for the exportation of engineering supplies, machinery, hardware, and building materials will be operated.

The Factory Products Corporation has extensive export and import relations in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico, the West Indies, China, India, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, and the Dutch East Indies. The principal trade thus far has been in textile and general exports to the River Plate, general merchandise to the Far East and South America, and in importations from Venezuela. Resident agencies in ten of the principal Far Eastern cities have been established. The trade name and organization of the Manufacturers' Agency Company have been preserved in the new organization for the River Plate and Chilean fields.

Bank Resumes in Near East.

Brown Brothers & Co. announce that the Imperial Ottoman Bank of London has received permission to correspond with its Syrian branches and to hold at their disposal sums received in London for payment in Syria. It is stipulated that payment can be made only to persons not enemies, or who are not the allies of enemies, resident in those portions of Palestine and Syria extending as far north as the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hejas Railway.

3,565 TILL SCHOOL GARDENS

Bureau Reports That Each Plot Yielded $4 Worth of Produce.

Commissioner Philip Berolzheimer of the Farm Garden Bureau made public yesterday his annual report in which he recounts the progress made in gardening, especially among school children, in this city. The three principal gardens are in De Witt Clinton Park, three-quarters of an acre; Thomas Jefferson Park, two acres, and Corlears Hook Park, three-quarters of an acre.

The three farm gardens contained 1,865 plots in 1918, and yielded $4 worth of produce to each owner. Each plot was planted twice and included 286 transfers; 3,565 children had plots, and 40,961 different children from public schools, high schools, and the New York Training School for Teachers used the garden as a nature study laboratory.

The repeated visits of plot owners, visiting classes from the public schools, kindergarten classes, ungraded, anaemic classes, Harlem clinic breathing class, Vanderbilt clinic, and visits of the New York Training School for Teachers brought the total attendance at the three gardens for 1918 to 145,258. Forty-two plots were assigned to kindergarten classes.

Nature study material from the observation plots was delivered to forty-two schools, consisting of hemp, jute, wheat, rye, oats, broom corn, okra, flax, cotton, peanut, Indian corn, and alfalfa. Each plot contained radishes, beans, beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, and corn. Each plot was 4 by 8 feet.

During the season of 1918 thirty back yard gardens were maintained in the neighborhood of De Witt Clinton Park. Instructions were given by the teachers in charge of the gardens, and the gardens were regularly visited. Three model gardens were demonstrated in each of the three gardens for the benefit of the neighborhood. Thousands of pamphlets on canning and drying were distributed to the neighborhood around the garden.

The report said that no piece of ground in the country was more intensively used than that ground on which these three farm gardens are situated.

DANES WANT DAMAGES.

Seamen to Insist That Germany Pay for U-Boat Piracies.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1.—The Sailors' Union and Danish Captains' Association will claim indemnity from Germany for damage done by the submarine war. The Government has been asked by the Captains' Association to negotiate with Germany, and the sailors intend to send a representative to London to the Sailors' International Conference.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Weather:

S. C.—Rain and slightly warmer Mon.; Tues. rain.

Ga.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Tues. in w.

Fla.—Rain Mon. and Tues., except fair, colder Tues. in n.w.

Ala.—Rain Mon.; Tues. fair in s., probably rin in n.

N. C.—Rain Mon. in w. and by Mon. night in e.; warmer Tues.; rain, warmer in e.

Miss.—Rain Mon.; Tues. colder and probably fair.

Tenn.—Rain Mon.; Tues. rain or snow and colder.

Ky. and Ind.—Rain and warmer Mon.; Tues. colder with rain, probably turning to snow.

Lower Mich.—Snow or rain Mon.; warmer in e. Tues.; rain or snow in s., snow in n. and w., colder.

Upper Mich.—Snow Mon., warmer in e.; Tues. snow and colder.

Ohio—Rain Mon., afternoon or night warmer; Tues. rain, probably turning to snow, colder.

The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, discusses financial problems in a way to be understood by investors. Ten cents on news stands—$4.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 1, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$62,776,500	$284,540,500
Same period last year	24,996,500	115,233,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	78.02	77.91	79.01	77.76
Same period a year ago.	77.43	77.09	77.43	76.64

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	65	6	ADAMS EXP 4s....	65	65	65	..
35	32¼	2	Ala. G. M. 6s, Ser. A	34	32¼	32¼	− 1¾
102½	100	10	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ 1¾
99	97	26	Am. Ag. Ch. conv. 5s	99	98⅝	98¾	+ ⅛
100½	99¾	13	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100½	100½	100½	..
93	90½	28	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	91	90½	90¾	+ ¼
85	83¾	41	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	84⅜	83⅞	84⅝	+ ⅜
103	100¾	491	Am. T. & T. conv. 6s	103	102¼	102¼	− ¼
89	86	4	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	86	86	86	− 1½
94	92	21	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅞
91	88¼	18	Am. Writing P. 5s..	91	90¼	90¼	− ¾
90	89	3	Am. W.P. 5s, tr. ctfs.	90	89	89⅝	− ⅜
57	55	7	Ann Arbor 1st 4s...	57	55	55	− 2
88⅝	86½	12	Armour & Co. 4½s..	87⅝	86½	86½	− 1⅛
85½	83¼	26	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	84¼	83¼	83¼	− ¾
80⅝	79⅞	4	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80⅝	80	80⅝	+ ⅞
79½	75½	12	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	75½	75½	75½	− 4
97⅛	96½	8	At. & Char. A. L. 5s	97	97	97	+ ½
85½	83½	1	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s...	83½	83½	83½	..
88	85	2	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	85	85	85	..
82½	75¾	22	BALT. & O. g. 4s..	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+ 1¼
82⅛	80⅞	17	Balt. & O. ref. 5s..	82⅛	81½	82⅛	+ ⅝
89¼	88	45	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	88⅝	88	88	..
80	76	52	B. & O. conv. 4½s...	78¼	77⅞	78	..
68	65⅛	11	B. & O., Tol. & C. 4s.	67½	65⅛	66½	+ ½
78	72⅞	17	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	73½	72⅞	72⅞	− ⅝
86¼	84	5	B. & O., S.W. Div. 3½s.	84½	84	84½	− 1½
96½	95½	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	..
83	80	20	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s.	80⅞	80¼	80½	− ⅞
88½	87	1	Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	87	87	87	− 1
96	95¼	5	Braden Copper 6s...	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
85½	75	67	B. R. T. 7s, 1921....	80	76¼	80	+ 3½
76	65	10	B. R. T. gold 5s....	71	71	71	+ 6
72	71¾	6	B. Un. El. 5s, sta..	72	71¾	71¾	−10¾
78	72	13	B'klyn Un. El. 5s..	75¼	72	72⅛	− 5⅞
95	94	3	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s..	94⅞	94½	94½	..
95¾	95½	10	CAL. G. & E. 5s....	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
82	82	1	Car., Cl. & Ohio 5s..	82	82	82	..
98½	98½	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s..	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
97	96	22	Cent. Leather 5s....	96⅝	96	96½	− ⅛
83	80	2	Central Pacific 4s..	81	81	81	+ 1
85⅝	85⅝	3	Central Pacific 3½s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	− ⅜
105	102	12	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	104	102	102½	− 1½
99½	98¼	2	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
89	84⅝	125	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	86	85¼	85¾	+ ¾
81½	77¾	17	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	80¼	78⅞	80¼	+ ¾
83⅛	77	11	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78	77	77½	..
40	36	25	Chi. & Alton 3½s..	37⅞	36	37	− 3
83½	81	21	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	82¾	82	82	− ½
95¾	95⅝	306	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅜
93¾	92⅝	35	C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	− ⅛
75¾	75⅝	4	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅜
95⅛	94	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.	94	94	94	− 1⅛
62½	60	5	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	61⅛	61	61⅛	− ⅛
84	82½	40	Chi. & St. P. 4s, '25.	84	82½	83¾	+ ¾
84⅝	83	1	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
76½	75	3	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	75	75	75	− 1½
81⅞	78	17	C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s, B	79½	79	79⅛	+ ⅞
73⅞	72	6	C., M. & S. P. 4s, '34	72⅞	72	72	− 1
74¼	67⅞	47	C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	73½	71	71	..
82	75¾	36	C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	78¼	76½	76	− 2½
100⅞	100	11	Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s.	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
82½	81⅝	17	C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	81¾	81⅝	81¾	− ¾
76½	74½	66	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75	74¼	74⅞	− ⅝
79	75½	9	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	76⅜	76⅞	+ 1⅜
81	79½	5	Chicago Rys. 5s....	79¾	79½	79¾	− ½
102	102	1	Chi., St. L. & P. 5s.	102	102	102	+ 3⅞
89	88	5	Chi. Un. Station 4½s	88½	88	88	− ½
65	61¾	11	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s	62⅝	61¾	62¾	− ¼
110	106½	3	Chile Copper 7s.....	107	107	107	− ½
85	81½	352	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	84	83	84	+ 2½
85	82½	1	Chile Cop. cv. 6s....	84½	84½	84½	+ 2
80	78½	7	C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4½s.	79¼	79	79	+ ½
77½	75	2	Col. Industrial 5s...	75	75	75	..
79½	77¼	9	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	77¾	77¼	77¼	− ¾
82½	82	3	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	82	82	82	− ½
84½	83	14	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s..	84½	84	84	+ ½
103	100⅛	108	Con. Gas cv. 6s.....	101¼	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅝
97	97	1	Con. Gas, Balt., 5s..	97	97	97	+ 1¾
100	99½	1	Corn P. Ref. s.f. 5s, '34.	99½	99½	99½	..
96	96	2	D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	96	96	96	+ 1½
85¼	85	2	D. & H. ref. 4s.....	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	49⅞	5	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	51½	49⅞	50	− 3
78	69⅞	5	Den. & R. G. con 4s.	72	71¼	71¼	+ ⅝
96⅛	96⅛	1	Det. City Gas 5s....	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅝
74½	73	1	Det. United 4½s.....	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅞
94	94	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s..	94	94	94	− ½
96	95½	5	Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	96	96	96	+ ½
91	89½	16	Dist. Secur. 5s......	91	90	90	− ⅝
94½	94½	15	Dul. & I. Range 5s.	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅜
95¼	95¼	5	E. TENN. R. lien 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ 8⅛
84	79⅞	12	Ed. El. B'klyn cn. 4s.	84	80	84	+ 4⅛
98⅝	95	1	Elk Horn Fuel 6s...	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ 3⅜
56½	52⅞	57	Erie gen. 4s........	53¼	52⅞	53	..
70½	67	17	Erie consol. 4s.....	69½	67	67	− 3
49	47	5	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	48¼	47¼	47½	..
48⅞	46⅞	8	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	48	46⅞	47⅜	− 1⅝
52⅝	49¾	34	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	50	49¾	49¾	− ¼
101	100	1	Erie & Jersey 6s.....	100	100	100	− 1
90	90	1	FLA. C. & Pen. cn. 5s	90	90	90	− 5
100⅝	97¾	6	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	97⅞	97¾	97¾	− ⅛
101	97⅞	2	Genessee River 6s...	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	− ⅛
89	85¼	8	Gt. North. ref. 4s...	86	85½	86	..
97	97	5	Granby con. cv. 6s..	97	97	97	− 1
8⅛	7½	1	Green Bay deb. B..	7½	7½	7½	− ⅝
83	79	10	HOCK. V. 1st 4½s.	79	79	79	..
98	97	4	Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	98	98	98	+ 1
60¼	56⅝	82	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s.	58⅝	57⅝	58	..
18	16	82	H. & N. n. adj. 5s..	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
79	78	5	ILL. CENT. 4s, '52.	78	78	78	− 1
77⅝	75	6	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53.....	77	75	77	+ 1
84¼	82½	13	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	83	82½	83	+ ½
84¼	82¼	27	Illinois Steel 4½s...	84	83	83	− 1
97⅛	95½	2	Indiana Steel 5s....	97	96¼	97	+ 1
43¾	38¾	200	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	40	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
72⅝	68¾	250	Int. Rapid Transit 5s	70½	69¼	70	+ ⅛
80¼	76½	97	Int. Agricul. 5s.....	80¼	78½	80¼	+ 1¾
102	97	110	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s..	98⅞	97⅛	97⅝	− 1½
44½	43	26	Iowa Central ref. 4s.	44	43	43⅛	− ⅜
75½	74⅛	8	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	74¼	74⅛	74⅛	− ¾
103¼	102½	6	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	102¾	102⅝	102¾	+ ⅛
85	84¼	17	Kan. City So. 5s...	85	84¼	84¼	− ¾
81	76⅞	3	Kan. City Term. 4s.	78	77⅜	78	+ 1⅛
65	65	4	Keokuk & D. M. 5s.	65	65	65	..
100	100	1	K. Co. E., L. & P. p. m. 6s.	100	100	100	+ 3
87½	86	6	LACK. STEEL 5s, '50	86½	86	86½	− 1
90	88½	10	Lake Shore 4s, '28..	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ¾
99⅝	99¼	2	Laclede Gas 1st 5s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
97	95	3	Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	95	95	95	− ¼
102⅝	101¼	40	Leh. Val. c. 6s, t. c.	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	− ⅛
94	92	1	Lehigh V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s.	92	92	92	..
100	98⅛	15	Lehigh Val. T. 5s..	100	100	100	+ 1⅞
94	92	6	Liggett & Myers 5s..	93	92½	92½	+ ½
113⅞	112¼	21	Liggett & Myers 7s..	113¼	112¼	113¼	+ ¼
77½	77	1	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	77	77	77	..
113	112¼	6	Lorillard 7s..........	113	112¼	112¾	..
94	90¼	6	Lorillard 5s........	91½	90¼	90¾	− ¾
88½	84½	16	Lou. & Nash. un. 4s.	85¾	85	85¾	+ 1
74½	74	1	MAN. CON. 4s, t. e.	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
88½	87	13	Midvale Steel 5s....	87½	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
99	99	4	M. & St. L. P. ext. 6s	99	99	99	− 4⅜
89	86	7	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	88	86	87¾	− 1⅛
69	64½	10	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	65	64½	64½	− ½
30	30	10	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, t. r.	30	30	30	+ 1⅝
63¼	59¼	160	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	60¾	60	60½	− ⅛
99¾	99⅛	1	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
92	89⅞	5	Mo. Pac. 5s, '26....	90	90	90	..
93⅝	93⅛	5	Mo. Pac. 5s, '23.....	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	− ½
95⅞	92⅛	48	Montana Power 5s..	93	92⅛	93	+ ¼
98⅞	98	1	NAT. TUBE 5s.....	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ¼
67	66⅝	1	New Orl. Term. 4s.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	− ⅜
97½	96½	2	N. O., T. & M. 6s..	96⅝	96½	96⅝	..
58½	54½	4	N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	58	57	58	..
100⅛	99⅞	1	N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
99¾	97⅞	211	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	99¾	99	99½	+ ¼
84⅛	82	3	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	84½	84	84	+ 1½
86	82¾	6	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	85½	84½	84½	− ½
72¾	71	19	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s..	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
82	80	5	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	80	80	80	..
73	71	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. d. 4s	71	71	71	− 1¼
85	84¼	20	N. Y., C. R. R. 4½s.	85	84¼	84¼	− 4⅜
94	91½	13	N.Y., C.E.L.H. & P. 5s	94	91½	94	+ 2½
74¼	71½	1	N.Y., G.E.L. & P. 4s	72	72	72	+ ½
70	69	4	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	70	70	70	..
43½	40½	22	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	40⅝	40½	40⅝	− 1⅜
14⅞	11⅝	28	N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s..	13	12½	12½	− ½
90¾	88	6	N. Y. Tele. 4½s.....	90	89½	90	..
53	50	6	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	52	52	52	+ 2
69½	68	3	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s.	69	68	69	+ 1
108⅛	106¼	296	N. & W. cv. 6s, f. pd.	108⅛	106⅝	107⅞	+ ⅞
86½	82½	25	Norf. & W. con. 4s..	84	84	84	− ½
82	82	1	Norf. & W. div'l 4s..	82	82	82	− 3
86	83¾	27	Northern Pacific 4s.	84½	83¾	84	− ⅛
61⅞	59¾	11	Northern Pacific 3s.	60	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅛
90	90	1	Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s..	90	90	90	..
91	89	8	Nor. States Pow. 5s.	89½	89	89½	− ⅞
86	85	1	ORE., R., & N. con. 4s..	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¾
101	100½	1	Ore. Sh. Line 6s....	100½	100½	100½	− ½
88	86⅝	1	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s..	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	− ⅛
79⅞	77½	6	Oregon Wash. 1st 4s	78	77½	78	+ ½
88	87½	12	PAC. GAS & E. 5s.	87⅝	87½	87½	− ⅛
95⅛	93	8	Pac. T. & T. 5s.....	94⅛	93	93	− 1½
82	81	3	Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s..	81	81	81	− 1
112¼	112¼	2	Pan A.P.&T. eq. 6s, '20.	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ 7¼
88	86½	3	Penn. 4s, 1948......	88	87⅞	87⅞	+ 1⅜
89⅞	87½	43	Penn. gen. 4½s......	89	88⅛	88¾	+ ½
97¾	97⅝	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s......	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
87	85¼	11	Penn. cv. gtd. 4s, Ser. E	87	85¼	85½	− 1½
96¼	95	9	Penn. con. 4½s......	95½	95¼	95½	− ½
97⅞	95¾	391	Penn. gen. 5s, tem. ctfs.	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
76	75	13	Peo. Gas, Chi. r. 5s.	75⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅝
72¼	70	1	Pere Marq. 1st 4s..	70	70	70	− ¾
88½	85	28	Pere Marq. 1st 5s..	86½	85	86½	+ 1⅛
87½	87½	1	Phila., B. & W. 4s..	87½	87½	87½	− ¼
103⅛	100¼	20	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20.	101	101	101	+ ¼
93	88¾	87	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	91¾	90½	90¾	− ¾
94½	94½	1	P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A......	94½	94½	94½	+ 2
80	75⅛	38	Public Service 5s....	80	75⅛	80	+ 1½
86⅝	85½	30	READING gen. 4s...	86½	86⅝	85⅝	− ⅝
95⅛	94⅝	5	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	94¾	94¾	94¾	− ⅜
71	70	3	R. G. West 1st 4s..	71	70¼	71	+ 1
72¾	70	3	R., I. A. & L. 4½s.	72	72	72	+ 1
67	67	1	Rutland cons. 4½s...	67	67	67	−16
96½	96⅜	2	ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	− ⅛
82½	81	4	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s..	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅛
102	102	4	St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s.	102	102	102	+ 1⅜
64	60¼	81	St.L.& S.F. pr. lien 4s	61⅝	61¼	61½	+ ¼
79¾	76⅝	16	St.L.& S.F. pr. l. 5s, B	77½	76¾	76¾	..
69	64	29	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	64½	64	64	..
45½	40½	29	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	41⅞	41½	41½	..
74	72⅝	2	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	74	74	74	+ 1¼
62	58⅞	1	St. L. S. W. Term. 1st 5s	60	60	60	+ 1
59⅞	57½	6	St. L. & S. W. c. 4s.	59⅞	59¼	59¼	..
74	69½	4	St. P., K.C. & S.L. 4½s	70½	69½	69½	− ½
100	99⅞	3	St. P. & S. City 6s.	100	100	100	..
68	65	2	San. An. & A. P. 4s	65	65	65	− ¼
53	49½	14	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s..	52	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
60	58	3	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	59	58	59	..
74	74	2	Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	74	74	74	..
96	96	5	Seab. & Roa. 1st 5s.	96	96	96	+ 4¾
96⅝	95	45	Sinclair Oil 7s......	96½	95	95	− 1
100	98⅝	26	Sincl. Oil 7s, with w.	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅞
99	99	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	99	99	99	..
93	92	6	So. Bell Teleph. 5s..	93	92	92	..
77	75	2	So. Pacific col. 4s..	77	76½	77	+ 1
105	100	190	So. Pac. conv. 5s...	102½	101½	101½	− 1
85⅝	83½	112	So. Pac. conv. 4s...	83⅞	83½	83⅝	− ⅜
83½	82	8	So. Pac. ref. 4s....	82¾	82½	82½	..
78¾	78½	3	So. Pac. S.F. Term. 4s.	78¾	78½	78½	− ¼
96⅝	94⅞	32	Southern Ry. 5s.....	95½	94⅞	94⅞	− ½
68¾	66⅝	96	South. Ry. gen. 4s..	68	66½	68	+ 1
94	94	4	S. Gas & E. cv. 6s.	94	94	94	+ 4
103	100½	27	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s.	101½	101⅛	101½	..
92	90	21	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s..	92	90½	90½	− ½
53	50	39	Third Av. Ref. 4s...	52½	50	50½	− 1⅛
31½	27½	43	Third Av. adj. 5s..	29	27½	28⅝	+ ⅛
51	48	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ 1⅞
95⅞	94⅝	2	Tri-City 5s.........	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ 1⅜
93⅞	93⅞	3	UNION OIL s. f. 5s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ 3⅞
105	103⅞	68	Union Pacific 6s....	104⅞	103⅞	104⅝	..
89¼	87⅝	6	Union Pacific cv. 4s	88	87½	87½	− ¼
89⅞	86⅛	85	Union Pacific 1st 4s	87⅛	86⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
83½	80	13	Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	81	80	80½	− 1½
22	22	2	U. R. R. of Can Fr. 4s, Union Tr. rcts.	22	22	22	..
23	22	17	U. R.R. of S.F. eq. t.r.	23	22½	22⅛	+ ¼
63⅝	60	32	U. S. R. & I. 5s....	63⅝	63	63⅛	+ ¼
104¾	102¾	15	U. S. Rubber 7s....	104	103⅛	104	+ ¼
87⅞	86	387	U.S. Rub. 1st & ref. 5s	87	86¼	86¾	+ ½
100	98⅝	11	U.S.R.&Sm., R.&M. 6s	99	98⅝	99	..
100½	99⅝	225	U. S. Steel 5s......	100¼	99⅞	100	..
99¾	99½	1	U. S. Steel 5s, reg..	99½	99½	99½	− ¼
89½	88½	15	Utah Pow. & Lgt. 5s	88½	88½	88½	− ½
96	95¼	19	VA.-C. CH. 1st 5s..	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅛
94½	92¼	5	Virginia Ry. 1st 5s.	92½	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
79	79	1	Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s.	79	79	79	..
98½	96½	4	WABASH 1st 5s....	98½	98	98½	+ 1¾
98½	97	12	West. Electric 5s....	98½	98	98	..
58⅝	58	12	Western Maryl'd 4s.	58	58	58	− ⅛
86½	84	16	Western Pacific 5s..	85	84	84	− 1
98⅞	97	77	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	98⅝	98	98⅝	− ⅛
80	78	11	Wisconsin Cent. 4s..	79½	78	79½	..
74½	72¼	1	Wis. Cen., S. & D. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	+ 2¼
			Total sales				$6,924,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

99.80	98.50	2416	Lib. 3½s, 1931-'47...	99.20	98.96	99.00	− .06
94.18	92.50	262	Lib. 1st cv. 4s, 1931-'47	93.60	93.08	93.18	− .36
94.10	92.10	1482	Lib. 2d 4s, 1927-'42..	93.40	92.80	92.86	− .44
96.60	95.50	205	Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947	95.64	95.50	95.50	− .20
95.32	94.40	6573	Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942	94.84	94.42	94.56	− .32
96.50	95.30	9776¼	Lib. 3d 4¼s, 1928...	95.54	95.30	95.48	− .06
95.72	94.30	16590½	Lib. 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38	94.68	94.30	94.62	+ .02
87½	87½	1	Panama 3s, coupon..	87½	87½	87½	+ 2
			Total sales				$37,305,500

OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS

93	90	1	Argentine 5s........	90	90	90	− 3
99⅞	99⅝	238	Amer. For. Sec. 5s..	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	..
97⅞	96⅞	2930	Anglo-French 5s....	97⅞	97⅜	97 11/16	+ 7/16
101¾	100¼	456	City of Bordeaux 6s.	101¾	100⅝	101¾	+ 1⅛
101¾	100¼	240½	City of Lyons 6s....	101⅝	100⅝	101¾	+ 1⅛
101¾	100¼	404	City of Marseilles 6s.	101¾	100⅝	101¾	+ 1⅛
100	98⅝	1128½	City of Paris 6s.....	100	98⅝	99⅞	+ ⅞
71	70	4	Chinese Ry. 5s......	71	70⅝	71	..
83	81	5	City of Tokio 5s....	82½	81½	81½	− 1½
99	97¾	91	Dom. of C. 5s, 1921..	99	98⅛	99	+ ⅞
98	96½	34	Dom. of C. 5s, 1926..	98	97	97¼	+ ⅛
98¼	97¼	58	Dom. of C. 5s, 1931..	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	− ¼
105 3/16	103	3183	French Govt. 5½s..	105 3/16	104⅝	105⅛	+ 1/16
88	86⅞	1	Japanese 4½s.......	87	87	87	..
87½	86	6	Jap. 4½s, 2d Series.	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
85⅞	84	14	Jap. 4½s, 2d S., Ger. st.	85	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
55	55	1	U. S. of Mex. 4s....	55	55	55	+ 5
100¼	99 15/16	155	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	100 1/16	100	100 1/16	+ 1/16
101⅝	100	6882	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	..
98⅝	97⅞	1784	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ¼
101¾	100 1/16	1602½	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1937	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
			Total sales				$18,476,500

STATE BONDS

71	63	38	Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs...	70	63	65	− 5

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

92½	91	20	4s, 1959	91½	91	91½	+ ½
96¾	96	8	4¼s, 1960	96¾	96	96¼	− ¼
101½	100⅜	1	4½s, May, 1957	101	101	101	+ ⅝
102	100½	2	4½s, Nov., 1957	100½	100½	100½	..
		1	4½s, 1967	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
			Total sales				$32,000
			Grand total				$62,776,500

A Valuable Investment Service

The purchase and sale of investment stocks and bonds is only part of the service this house renders which includes:

A. Investment counsel whether or not purchases are contemplated.
B. Detailed information and special reports.
C. Specific investment suggestions based on individual requirements.

We invite investors to avail themselves freely of the facilities of our investment department by correspondence or personal call. Upon request we shall be pleased to furnish our list C-106 of high grade stocks, and our list C-107 of high grade bonds now selling at attractive prices.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exch., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade.

20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

An Analysis of the
St. Louis Southwestern Railway

This Shows:

1. Present position of all the bond issues of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway System.
2. Earnings of road are such that present low prices of its bonds are not justified.
3. A new development which may have an important and favorable effect upon its securities.

Send for special analysis B-2.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
A Bond House of Service
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector.

Pensacola Electric Company
2 Year 7% Notes
due January 1, 1921
Price to yield about 7¾%

The total funded debt is only about three and three-quarter times the gross earnings.

Balance after payment of bond interest amounts to over two and a half times the interest on the notes.

Circular B-3, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

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120 Broadway, New York
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Boston Chicago

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H. Hentz & Co.
Members of New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Association.
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35 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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Griffin Wheel Co.
Automatic Electric Co.
Jones Bros. Tea Co.
New York & Hond. Rosario Mines
Willis Overland Non. Con. Pfd.

New York State Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists. New York.

Remington Type. New & Old 1st Pfd.
Hercules Powder Com. & Pref.
American Chicle Com. & Pref.
DuPont Powder Securities.
Markoe, Morgan & Co.
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Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits
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Cincinnati. Cleveland.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Corn Exchange Bank
Stock & Rights
Telephone 1111 Broad.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated December 16, 1918.

CHARLES H. SANFORD, President.

6¾% Interest on Your Investment

WE offer a First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Bond due in 20 Years and secured on real property valued at three times the bonded debt.

Earnings equivalent to about four and one-half times interest charges.

Company supplies necessities in a city of some 200,000 population.

Circular on request.

Dominick & Dominick
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway New York
Phone Rector 2020.

Peerless Motor
Stock and Notes
Goodyear T. & R.
Rep. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Central States El. Pfd.
Ware & Leland
Members New York Stock Exchange
Telephones Bowling Green 10090-9
61 B'WAY, N. Y.

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AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Coal Co. Bonds
Wanted
Pocahontas Colleries 1st 5s, 1937
Beech Creek C. & C. 5s, 1944
Dominion Coal 1st 5s, 1940
Wilkes-Barre Colliery 1st 6s, '23
H. I. Nicholas & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 Wall St. New York

New Jersey Securities
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Montgomery.
Jersey City, N. J.

WE OFFER
So. Jersey Gas, E. & Tr. 5s
J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
Elizabeth & Trenton R. R. 5s
B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
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12 Broadway. Phone Broad 6037.

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
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Telephone 3620 Rector.
Boston New Haven

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1st Gen. 5s, 1960
Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
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BRANCHES
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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

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$50,000
PINELLAS CO., FLA., 5s
To yield 5%
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Recommended for Investment
Crawford, Patton & Cannon
Established 1903
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges
61 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Office, Morris Building.

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

Municipal Bonds for February Investment

The following Municipal Bonds were purchased outright by us only after the most careful investigation and consideration. We recommend these bonds as safe and conservative investments and consider them especially attractive at the prices shown.

Issue.	Maturity.	Price.
Rochester, N. Y., Registered 4½s	1921 to 47	4.20%
Cincinnati, Ohio, Registered 4s	1924	4.25%
Farrell, Penna., School District 4¾s	1928 to 48	4.35%
Camden, N. J., 4½s	1920 to 48	4.375%
State of Utah 4½s	1937	4.40%
Dallas, Texas, School & Sewer 4s	1922 to 57	4.40%
State of Mississippi 3½s	1934	4.40%
Cincinnati, Ohio, 5s	1938	4.40%
Lorain, Ohio, 5½s	1920 to 28	4.50%
San Juan, Porto Rico, 5s	1929 to 32	4.50%
El Paso, Texas, 4½s	1957 opt. 37	4.50%
Sioux City, Iowa, School 5s	1925 to 29	4.55%
Estherville, Iowa, School 5s	1922	4.60%
Garner, Iowa, School 5s	1924	4.60%
Albia, Iowa, School 4½s	1922	4.60%
Webb City, Missouri, 5s	1931 opt. 21	4.60%
Fulton, Missouri, Dir. Obl. 4½s	1924	4.60%
Atlantic, Iowa, School 4½s	1922	4.60%
South Omaha, Neb., 4½s	1928	4.60%
Hamilton, Ohio, 5s	1920 to 26	4.60%
Jefferson County, Missouri, 4½s	1924 to 30	4.60%
Fremont County, Iowa, 5s	1920 to 33	4.60%
Lexington, Ky., Sewer 4½s	1923 to 40	4.65%
Norfolk, Neb., School District 5s	1931	4.70%
Billings, Montana, Water Works 5s	1934 opt. 29	4.70%
Saline Co., Ill., Eldorado Township Sch. 5s	1920 to 21	4.70%
Greenup County, Ky., 5s	1937	4.70%
St. Clair County, Missouri, 5s	1921 to 38	4.70%
Omaha, Neb., School 5s	1948	4.70%
Flat River, Missouri, School District 5s	1931 opt. 21	4.75%
Bethany, Missouri, 5s	1938 opt. 29	4.75%
State of Louisiana Port Com. 4½s	1930 to 56	4.75%
Stevens Co., Washington, 4½s	1929 opt. 19	4.75%
Tacoma, Wash., El. Lt. & Pwr. 5s	1920 to 21	4.80%
Beaumont, Texas, 5s	1951 to 55	4.80%
Muskogee, Oklahoma, School 4½s	1929	4.80%
State of Louisiana Port Comm. Canal 5s	1945 to 58	4.80%
Flathead County, Montana, 5½s	1924 to 31	4.80%
Cleveland Heights, Ohio, School 5s	1921 to 50	4.80%
Yakima, Washington, Sewer 5s	1931	4.80%
Choctaw County, Oklahoma, 5s	1922 to 31	4.85%
Love County, Oklahoma, 5s	1920 to 29	4.85%
Bee County, Texas, 4½s	1950 opt. 20	4.90%
Charlotte County, Virginia, 5s	1951 opt. 31	4.90%
Oklahoma City, Okla., School 5s	1926 to 31	4.90%
Adams County, Miss., Dir. Obl. 5s	1952	4.90%
Jefferson County, Tex., So. Pk. Sch. 5s	1920 to 57	4.90%
Seattle, Washington, Lt. & Pwr. 5s	1924	4.95%
Pearl River County, Miss., 6s	1919 to 24	5.00%
Yazoo, Mississippi, 5½s	1920 to 38	5.00%
Ardmore, Oklahoma, 5s	1928 to 33	5.00%
Beckham County, Oklahoma, 5s	1922 to 23	5.00%
Dodge County, Nebraska, School 5s	1930 opt. 20	5.00%
Marin, Calif., Mun. Water Dist. 5s	1934 to 54	5.00%
Polk County, Tennessee, 5s	1920 to 30	5.00%
McKenzie County, North Dakota, 6s	1923	5.00%
Corpus Christi, Texas, Dir. Obl. 5s	1949 opt. 19	5.10%
Bosque Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s	1919 to 38	5.125%
Ouachita County, Ark., Sch. Dist. 6	1929 to 32	5.125%
Taney Co., Mo., Forsyth Road Dist. 6s	1930 to 34	5.125%
Kingsville, Texas, Dir. Obl. 5s	1932 to 52	5.125%
Houston Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s	1920 to 35	5.20%
St. Francis Levee Dist. of Ark. 5½s	1960 to 67	5.20%
Freestone Co., Tex., Road Dist. 5s	1920 to 38	5.20%
Mooresville, N. C., Street Imp. 6s	1920 to 37	5.25%
Cripple Creek, Colorado, 6s	1931 opt. 25	5.25%
Little River Drain Dist. of Mo. 5½s	1929 to 35	5.25%
Shoshone Co., Idaho, School Dist. 6s	1933 opt. 23	5.25%
Gallup, New Mexico, Dir. Obl. 6s	1948 opt. 38	5.375%
Walthall Co., Miss., Sup. Dist. 6s	1928 to 41	5.40%
Desha Co., Ark., Laconia Lev. Dist. 5½s	1938 to 41	5.50%
Inverness W. W. & Elec. Lt. 6s	1925 to 39	5.50%
Arkansas-Louisiana Highway Dist. 6s	1922 to 39	5.50%
Miller Co., Ark., Levee Dist. 6s	1923 to 38	5.50%
Washington Co., Miss., Drg. Dist. 6s	1929 to 38	5.50%
St. Francis Drg. Dist. of Ark. 6s	1921 to 23	5.50%
Flat Bayou, Ark., Drg. Dist. 5½s	1922 to 27	5.50%
Desha & Chicot Cos., Ark., 5½s	1935 to 38	5.50%
Craighead Co., Ark., Drg. Dist. 5½s	1931 to 43	5.50%
Tate County, Miss., School Dist. 6s	1926 to 38	5.50%
Jefferson Co., Ark., Levee Dist. 6s	1929	5.50%
La Fourche Parish, La., Drg. Dist. 5s	1930 to 39	5.50%
Jefferson Parish, La., Road Dist. 5s	1920 to 45	5.75%
Dyer Co., Tenn., Drg. Dist. 6s	1937	5.75%
Palm Beach Co., Fla., Lakew'th D. D. 6s	1931 to 43	6.00%
Bimini, Fla., Drainage Dist. 6s	1924 to 38	6.00%

The above extensive list of Municipal Bonds should be attractive to all investors whether individuals or banks. We would deem it a privilege to supply you with descriptive circulars on any of these or other issues which we own but which are not included in this list.

Write for February Municipal Bond List C-17.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business"
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago New Orleans

February Coupons

IN all first mortgage serial bond issues, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, semi-annual interest coupons and annual principal requirements must be met by monthly deposits by the borrowing corporation, each deposit being one-twelfth of the total amount due on the bonds during the year. Funds, therefore, are ready to meet all February coupons and serial principal payments due at our offices, listed as follows:

*Atwood Building	1st 6s
*Lathrop Building	1st 6s
*Watson Building	1st 6s
*Chiniquy Merc. Bldg.	1st 6s
Ft. William Bldg.	1st 6s
Hurley-Wright Bldg.	1st 6s
Sisson Hotel Bldg.	1st 6s
*Thos. Cusack Co.	1st 6s
*Ross Building	1st 6s
Engsura Building	1st 6s
Division St. Bldg.	1st 6s
Buena Park Bldg.	1st 6s
*Dorchester Building	1st 6s
Thedwell Building	1st 6s
*New Washington Hotel	1st 6s
Woodland Building	1st 6s
*Monida Building	1st 6s
*Oliver Properties	1st 6s
*Laurence Building	1st 6s
*Bryn Mawr Building	1st 6s
Cheltenham Building	1st 6s
*Shank Annex Warehouse	1st 6s
*Lake Park Bldg	1st 6s
Florient Building	1st 6s
*Greenview Av. Bldg.	1st 6s
*Stanford Building	1st 6s
*Marquette Block	1st 6s
Shank Warehouses	1st 6s
Woodlawn Av. Bldg.	1st 6s
Hyde Park Blvd. Bldg.	1st 6s
Astor Building	1st 6s
Central Park Bldg.	1st 6s
Bigelow Building	1st 6s
*Edgewater Ter. Bldg.	1st 6s
Becklen Building	1st 6s
Berg Building	1st 6s

* indicates bonds are due for serial retirement.

All coupons and bonds due for February payment should be sent to our office at once.

Every investor will find it to his advantage to be posted on the merits of the *Straus Plan* and the sound first mortgage bonds safeguarded thereunder. Call or write for our new "Questionnaire for Investors," which explains their merits and outlines the tests by which the soundness of any investment may be determined. Ask for

Circular No. A-223.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED.
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS DETROIT
37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

We Specialize in

Lackawanna County Coal Stock

(*$10 Par*)

The investment value and speculative possibilities of this **Anthracite Coal** Stock reviewed in a special letter.

Copy on Request

Traded in on New York Curb

Gwynne Bros.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

ALL AMERICA CABLES

"VIA COLON"

JOHN L. MERRILL, President

DIRECT ROUTE TO

CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA

New York Office

64 Broad Street Phone Broad 672

IRRIGATION BONDS

Bijou Irrigation District 6s
Denver Greeley Irrigation District 6s
Denver St. Vrain Irrigation District 6s
Emmett Irrigation District 6s
Greeley Poudre Irrigation District 6s
Laramie Valley Irrigation District 6s
Montezuma Irrigation District 6s
North Denver Irrigation District 6s
North Sterling Irrigation District 6s
Otero Irrigation District 6s
Riverside Irrigation District 6s

Bought—Sold—Quoted.

Chas. A. Day & Co.

60 State St. Boston, Mass.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Corn Exchange Bank

"RIGHTS"

CLINTON GILBERT

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Tropical Oil
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Inquiries Invited

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

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34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

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Members New York Stock Exchange

Telephones Broad 5887 to 5889.

26 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK

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American Surety Co.

of New York. (Founded 1884.)

Home Office, 100 Broadway.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Crew Levick Co. 1st 6s, 1931
Y. H. Wr. & Pr. 1st 5s, 1951
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & So. R. R. 1st 5s, 1938

John Nickerson, Jr.

61 Broadway, New York.

Telephone Bowling Green 6840.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat. Bk. Borden's Com.
Nat. Bk. Commerce Otis Elevator

Telephone 1111 Broad.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS Dating from March 1

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

FARM LOAN PLAN AS BUILDING AID

Federal Guarantee of Labor Stability Urged as Aid to Construction Work.

CAPITAL TOO TIMID NOW

Building Material Prices Near Low Level as Strikes Are Called for More Pay.

Federal farm loan principles applied to a form of Government building subsidy will probably be laid before Congress as a means of releasing the millions of dollars' worth of construction that is being held up pending the adjustment of wage scales in a great many cities of the country.

With the opening of the general construction season scarcely a month and a half away, the building industry of the country still stagnated because of its inability to make mill alterations, enlargements and repairs to meet the greatly enlarged demands upon their capacities, much less to meet the staggering demand for new construction of various kinds that is already looming into large totals from all parts of the country, construction interests are showing growing inclination toward indifference to the problem and to await readjustment from powers sufficiently large to cope with the international organizations backing up the demands of labor for higher wage scales.

In this city the Building Trades Employers' Association has been called upon to meet a condition of labor disturbance of almost an unprecedented scope, which began when the carpenters went on strike on all rush work on Nov. 14. The Pennsylvania and Commodore hotels, the hospitals at Bedlow's Island, and the mail service station building have been completed, and the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, Wards Island, is being carried forward by the association, which is also handling a number of smaller jobs of its members which are being manned by some 1,500 carpenters under the provisions of the agreement still operative when the strike was called.

But new construction work is being seriousy retarded, although there is a great volume of work getting ready to come out that is classed as essential and necessary construction, such as industrial units, railroad terminals, warehouses and other forms of construction upon which depends the country's trade expansion during the coming year. These owners are in a dilemma.

Building material and equipment prices continue to drop to attractive levels and the scarcity of rentable space makes it imperative to build at once.

In the meantime the leasing season is approaching and there are visible signs of uneasiness among tenants who must move, but who say they cannot pay prices demanded by estimators for new construction, because leading companies are not prepared to make loans on a scale that can even approximate the relief needed for the space-hungry tenantage of the eastern section of the country.

The principle of the Federal Farm Loan has been suggested to various authorities at Washington as offering possibilities of application to the building situation, and the assurance was heard in the building trades last week that efforts will be made before the next Congress to have an appropriation set aside as a sort of building subsidy fund, to be operated on an amortization plan to make it possible to cover the present high cost of labor until the law of supply and demand of man power has been met by the returning soldiery for a term probably extending over the period covered by the proposed measure to shut out immigration for approximately four years.

The great difficulty in the building material and building contracting industries of the country today is the almost total lack of what is called "wheelbarrow labor," which in the production of building materials is a very important factor. Scenes at the Custom House last week when thousands of foreign-born men sought passage back to Europe promised, if continued, to still further deplete the supply of labor in this country, and make it increasingly apparent that some Federal action would be necessary to meet the new economic factors.

It is this continuously aggravated decline in the efficiency and the volume of existing labor that is rapidly putting the cost of construction far beyond the power of associations to cope with and making it necessary for some new agency to step in powerful enough to stabilize the labor market artificially if it cannot be effected by economics.

Building material manufacturers are, in the meantime, making it attractive for construction interests to come into the market, and considerable buying in anticipation of the approaching construction season is already reported, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Forward buying for Autumn deliveries is being generally discouraged. This is noticeable in plate glass, hardware, some of the metal lines, many of the clay products, and some of the calcine lines. There is plenty of opportunity for the average builder to purchase lumber and timbers at advantageous prices, but there is little effort being made to buy in anticipation of lower prices next Fall, or even over the turn of the year.

All building materials, with hardly an exception, may be accepted as being at practically the lowest ebb, and it is assuredly only a temporary level. Even a 20 per cent. of normal construction year will so heavily tax the available supplies of construction material as to keep prices steady, if not at even higher levels, with a distinct tendency to advance with whatever increasing volume of construction there is to points which have not yet been reached.

Notable downward movements during the last week included new discounts on lead, which dropped $5.50 a ton; stove pipe, sash cord, cast iron sash weights, insulated wire, electrical pole line material, malleable iron fittings, electric lamps, and there are immediate prospects of reductions in plumbers' earthenware, wire products, and a few other lines.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Jan. 27	1.20	1.14½	1.19½	1.18	1.19	1.12¾
Jan. 28	1.26	1.22	1.25½	1.20	1.25	1.18⅝
Jan. 29	1.28	1.26	1.20	1.22½	1.27½	1.20½
Jan. 30	1.30½	1.26½	1.27¼	1.21	1.25	1.19
Jan. 31	1.33	1.27	1.28	1.24¾	1.26	1.22½
Feb. 1	..	..	1.26	1.24½	1.23¼	1.21½
W'ks rge.	1.33	1.14½	1.28	1.13	1.27½	1.12¾

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 27	1.16¾	1.11	1.14¼	1.08½
Jan. 28	1.21½	1.17	1.19	1.14
Jan. 29	1.22	1.17¼	1.20	1.14½
Jan. 30	1.20¾	1.15¾	1.17½	1.12
Jan. 31	1.21¼	1.17¾	1.17½	1.14¼
Feb. 1	1.18⅝	1.16½	1.14½	1.12⅝
Week's range	1.22	1.11	1.20	1.08½

OATS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Jan. 27	57	52½	57½	53¼	58¾	53⅝
Jan. 28	57¼	56	58⅜	55⅜	59¼	56½
Jan. 20	56⅜	55⅛	58	55⅝	59¼	56
Jan. 30	..	..	57	54⅜	57½	55¼
Jan. 31	57	56	57⅞	56	57⅞	56¼
Feb. 1	..	..	56¼	55¼	56½	55½
W'ks rge.	57¼	52½	58⅜	53¼	59¼	53⅝

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 27	59⅜	54¾	57¼	53
Jan. 28	60	57	57¾	54⅝
Jan. 29	60	56⅝	57¼	54⅜
Jan. 30	58¼	55⅜	56	53⅞
Jan. 31	58⅝	56⅝	56⅝	54⅞
Feb. 1	57¼	56	55¼	54⅛
Week's range	60	54¾	57¾	53

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 27	22.47	22.30	22.55	22.25
Jan. 28	22.97	22.37	22.97	22.30
Jan. 29	23.47	23.47	23.47	23.47
Jan. 30	..	..	23.60	22.97
Jan. 31	..	..	23.11	22.80
Feb. 1	..	..	23.05	22.85
Week's range	23.47	22.30	23.60	22.25

RIBS—	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 27	20.65	20.42
Jan. 28	20.95	20.35
Jan. 29	21.45	21.45
Jan. 30	21.00	20.95
Jan. 31	21.35	20.90
Feb. 1	21.00	20.72
Week's range	21.60	20.35

PORK—	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 27	..	..	37.20	36.60
Jan. 28	..	..	37.60	35.70
Jan. 29	44.00	44.00	38.60	38.60
Jan. 30	..	..	39.10	37.60
Jan. 31	44.60	43.00	38.65	37.70
Feb. 1	..	..	38.20	37.60
Week's range	44.00	43.00	39.10	35.70

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 27	22.40	21.25	21.33	20.20
Jan. 28	23.95	22.04	22.82	21.00
Jan. 29	24.35	22.58	23.17	21.46
Jan. 30	23.03	22.35	21.92	21.05
Jan. 31	23.20	22.53	22.10	21.22
Feb. 1	22.95	22.50	21.80	21.35
Week's range	24.35	21.25	23.17	20.20

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Jan. 27	20.68	19.58	19.00	19.00	19.45	18.50
Jan. 28	22.15	20.25	21.15	19.95	20.75	19.07
Jan. 29	22.35	20.60	20.75	19.35	20.95	19.10
Jan. 30	21.05	20.40	19.78	19.78	19.60	19.05
Jan. 31	21.15	20.45	...	...	19.77	19.25
Feb. 1	20.87	20.45	19.75	19.75	19.48	19.10
W'k's r'ge	22.35	19.58	21.15	19.00	20.95	18.50

FINDS MANY EVILS IN PUBLIC OPERATION

Merchants' Association Recounts Proofs of Inefficiency, Waste, and Poor Service.

INSTANCES NEW YORK PORT

Ambitious and Capable Men Held Back by Officials Whose Aims Are Political.

Government ownership and operation of public utilities is inefficient and wasteful in a degree extremely injurious to public welfare, according to the report on the subject by the special committee of the Merchants' Association, which has been received and approved by the Board of Directors of the association.

The members of the special committee were: Frank R. Chambers, James G. White, Otto H. Kahn, Francis H. Sisson, H. H. Porter, and Professor Joseph French Johnson. The committee held that the conditions created by Government ownership or operation did not tend to produce in management the qualities essential to success, which it described as intimate knowledge, long experience, sound judgment, special ability and skill, zeal, and energy.

Under Government operation an occasional official who is energetic and competent is often unable to carry out progressive plans, the report said, because of indifference and slowness of superiors or fellow officials having power to check or veto. On this point the report says:

"A case in point is the present condition of New York Harbor. Our commerce is suffering severely from lack of pressingly needed piers. The Dock Commissioner has repeatedly made urgent representations, but his initiative has been paralyzed by the inertia of the controlling board."

Another serious drawback to an able official under Government ownership, the report says, is his inability to pick his own men, to raise salaries by way of recognition of merit, or to make promotions, in accordance with the needs of the service.

"These conditions," the report continues, "do not prevail in well-managed private business undertakings. The executive practically always receives all the discretion necessary to maintain a fully efficient personnel. He also has a large and usually controlling influence in obtaining whatever funds will conduce to the effective and economical conduct of the business."

Another temptation under Government ownership, as the report points out, would be for the party in power to build its depots and other improvements in doubtful States for political effect, or to regard them as Congressional patronage, after the example of public building legislation. The report asserts that public ownership of railroads, telephones and other public utilities in France, England and Germany has proved costly, wasteful and inefficient, compared to the operation of the same utilities in this country.

"Except under war conditions," says the report, "the sole plea that can be advanced to justify the operation by governments of public utilities is that governments can provide better service at less cost to the public than can private operators—that is to say, the assumption that government operation is more efficient and less costly than private operation.

"No business, whether public or private, can be operated efficiently and without great waste under the constant injection at the top of new, untried, and often unfit executives and managers; nor with the rank and file deprived, by lack of opportunity for advancement, of the incentive to zeal and energy.

"Frequent change and unfitness in the higher ranks, and lack of opportunity and zeal in the lower ranks are dominant and inevitable features of political management. Political expediency is nearly always the determining consideration in appointments to the higher places. These places are the rewards of political service; and the appointees, while perhaps proficient politicians, are seldom proficient business executives. Their immediate subordinates are likewise appointed for political reasons, and fitness is a secondary consideration."

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	37,900	108,250	122,860	$269,000
Tuesday	56,200	108,627	122,300	318,000
Wednesday	64,950	115,460	92,030	212,000
Thursday	74,450	95,871	76,800	223,000
Friday	65,600	147,990	89,200	236,000
Saturday	58,100	86,857	48,050	87,000
Total	357,200	662,555	550,740	$1,840,000

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
			INDUSTRIALS				
8	6⅛	11,800	*Aetna Explosives.	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅝
64	63	85	*Aetna Ex. pf., w.i.	64	63	63	+ 1
65¼	63½	2,810	*Am. Bosch Mag..	65¼	63½	64	..
25⅝	23⅞	1,300	Br.-Am. Tob., c...	25	24⅛	25	+ ¼
9⅞	8¼	10,100	*Dictograph Prod.	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ¼
70½	39½	54,500	*Gen. Asphalt	70½	60¼	69⅛	+ 8⅞
106	87	18,300	*Gen. Asphalt pf..	106	95	103⅜	+ 5⅜
123	100	880	*Gillette S. R., w.i.	121	120	121	+ 1
3⅝	1½	9,300	*Havana Tob......	3⅝	1½	3	..
4¾	3	4,400	*Havana Tob. pf.	4⅝	3	3¼	..
6⅞	4⅝	2,100	Hupp Motor Car..	6⅞	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
21	10¼	17,700	Inter. Rubber.....	19¼	16⅞	19	+ 1⅞
61½	48½	49,575	Keystone T. & R..	61½	55⅞	60⅝	+ 5⅝
11	10¾	2,300	*Lack. Co. Coal...	11	10¾	11	..
1½	1½	100	Lake Tor. Boat...	1½	1½	1½	— ⅜
23½	20½	400	*Libby, McN. & L.	20½	20½	20½	— 1½
4½	4	5,000	Marconi of Am...	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
58	47	2,900	*Natl. Coal & Ice.	55¼	53½	55	+ 1
12	7½	3,700	*Natl. Fireproofing	12	7½	8	..
20¼	18½	6,975	*Natl. Firepr. pf.	20¼	18½	15	..
35	25	300	N. Y. Shipbuilding.	26	25	25	—10
3¼	2⅝	4,300	Nor. A. P. & P...	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
3¼	1¾	1,700	*Pearson Coal....	3¼	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅝
3	2	8,000	*Ohio Cit. Gas rts.	3	2	2⅛	..
40	39¼	275	Penn. Seb. Stl. v.t.c.	40	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
11/16	⅝	10,700	*Perfect'n Tire R.	11/16	⅝	⅝	— 1/16
7¼	5½	200	*Poulsen Wireless.	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
13¾	10⅛	8,100	Sumbarine Boat...	11½	11	11	— ¼
48	40½	9,800	*Swift Int., w. i..	43¾	40½	42¼	— 1⅜
36⅞	33¾	6,900	United Motors	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅝
1⅛	7/16	27,000	Un. Prof. Shar...	1⅛	11/16	1⅛	+ 1/16
5⅜	3⅛	59,500	U. S. Steam. Co...	5	3⅛	3⅝	— 1⅜
4½	3½	210	Wayne Coal	4½	3½	3½	— ⅝
⅝	¼	200	World Film	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅜
4½	3⅛	4,600	*Wright-Mar. Air.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
65	65	100	Wright-Mar. pf....	65	65	65	+ 3⅞
			STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
95	95	15	Buckeye Pipe Line	95	95	95	+ 3
167	164	110	Ill. Pipe Line.....	165	164	164	— 2
104	102	48	Ind. Pipe Line....	103	102	103	— 1
111	107	80	North. Pipe Line..	111	110	111	+ 3
335	316	13	Ohio Oil	322	320	320	— 1
685	630	75	Prairie O. & G...	660	658	659	+ 4
320	298	20	South Penn. Oil...	305	304	304	— 6
280	258	30	Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	268	270	+ 1
730	765	136	Stand. Oil of N. J..	692	680	680	—10
330	306	288	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	322	312	322	+ 8
437	395	89	Vacuum Oil	417	412	413	— 1
			MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS				
11/16	⅝	500	*Allen Oil	11/16	⅞	11/16	..
3	2⅛	2,000	*Atlantic Petrol...	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	..
5/16	3/16	11,800	*Barnett Oil......	¼	3/16	¼	..
4⅛	3¼	46,150	*Boone Oil	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅝
7½	6⅞	4,000	*Cosden Oil.......	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1½	1⅜	95	*Crystal O. & R...	1½	1⅜	1⅛	..
6⅞	6	1,500	*Elk Basin Pet.....	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
6	4	40,000	*Esmeralda Oil....	†5	4	4	— 1
3⅜	2	54,000	*Federal Oil.......	3⅜	2⅝	3¼	+ ⅝
4⅝	3⅝	13,200	*Glenrock Oil.....	4	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
1 1/16	1	1,000	*Globe Oil........	1 1/16	1	1	— 1/16
83½	75	1,200	*Houston Oil......	80	78	78½	— ½
98	57	29,600	*Hudson Oil.......	85	61	61	—22
22⅞	16¾	13,300	*Inter. Petrol.....	22½	20¼	21½	+ 1⅝
8½	6⅝	45,000	*Island O. & T....	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	10	22,800	*Kenova Oil.......	13	10	11	— 2
35¾	23	35,200	*Louisiana O. & R.	35¾	30½	35⅜	+ 3⅛
24½	21	1,200	*Merritt Oil......	22	21	21	— ⅛
3 11/16	2¼	47,000	Met. Petrol.......	3 11/16	3	3 3/16	— ⅛
3 7/16	2⅝	1,300	*Mex. Pet. f. p. c.	3½	2⅜	2⅝	— 7/16
45	25	4,900	*Mex. Gulf Oil....	43	25	30	—14
134	113	26,700	*Midwest Oil......	134	125	132	+ 2
1 7/16	1⅜	7,400	*Midwest Oil pf...	1½	1⅜	1½	— 1/16
132	125	350	*Midwest Ref......	129	128	129	..
53	47	11,200	*Northwest Oil....	50	47	48	— 2
1/16	⅜	18,000	*Ok. P. & R. rcts.	1/16	⅜	1/16	..
35	22	28,000	Omar Oil & Gas..	31	27	30	..
15	12	10,400	*Pennock Oil......	13⅜	12	12⅜	— 1⅛
30	14	107,000	*Queen Oil........	23	14	19	— 3
75½	69	5,400	*Royal D., new...	75½	71⅛	71⅛	— 3¼
7⅛	6⅛	1,400	Savoy Oil.........	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
1/16	½	2,950	Sequoyah O. & R.	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
26	22	12,100	*Sinclair Gulf.....	25½	23½	24⅞	+ ⅝
40	38	20	*Sinclair O., war.	39	39	39	— 1
42	38	1,000	Southwest Oil.....	40	40	40	— 1
1⅝	1	24,000	*Stanton Oil......	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ¼
22	11	7,000	Texana O. & R...	17	13	16	+ 8
3	3	700	Tyona Oil.........	3	3	3	..
2¼	1	29,700	*Un. W. Oil, new	2 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	1,900	*Victoria Oil, new	2½	2¼	2⅜	..
			MINING STOCKS.				
50	36	12,500	Alaska-Br. C. M.	†42	38	42	+ 2
1	⅞	4,000	*American Mines..	1	⅞	1	..
47	45	400	Ariz. Butte........	47	45	47	..
1⅛	1	9,600	Ariz. Bin. Cop....	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	— 1/16
5½	4½	4,500	Atlanta	†5	5	5	..
11/16	½	17,000	Big Ledge Copper.	⅝	11/16	⅝	— 1/16
16	12½	1,000	Booth	†18	13	13	— 2
54	48	15,200	Boston Montana...	†50	48	49	..
33	27	9,100	*Caledonia Min....	†31	29	30	— 1
⅜	⅝	8,300	*Calumet & Jerome	⅜	⅝	7/16	— 1/16
2 1/16	1 15/16	900	Canada Copper....	2 1/16	2	2	..
58	52	21,150	*Candelaria Silver.	†58	55	58	+ 1
8	6½	7,500	Cashboy	†8	6½	6½	— ½
1¼	1	4,500	*Cerbat S. M. & M.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
1 7/16	1 1/16	8,500	Con. Ariz. Smelt..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
6¾	5¾	2,700	Cons. Cop. Min....	6½	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅝
5¼	4⅝	5,300	Cresson Gold......	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	3,860	Eureka Croesus M.	1⅛	1¼	1½	..
2	1⅜	200	First Natl. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
71	60	12,100	*Florence Silver...	†71	65	71	+ 5
38	35	3,900	*Fortuna Cons.....	†38	35	35	— 2
⅞	7/16	16,300	*Golden Rule Mine	⅞	½	⅝	+ 1/16
26	20	2,000	Goldfield Cons.....	†22	20	21	— 1
7	5½	5,000	*Gold Merger......	†6	6	6	...
6	3	1,000	*Great Bend.......	†3	3	3	— 2
61	41	4,900	*Hamilton M. & S.	†61	58	60	+ 3
50	35	11,000	*Hattie Gold Min..	†50	35	48	+ 3
4⅞	4 1/16	2,800	Hecla Mining......	4 7/16	4¼	4⅜	+ 3/16
39	33	5,550	*Jim Butler.......	†39	35	39	+ 3
15	13	3,500	Jumbo Ext.........	†14	13	14	+ 1
8	5½	1,000	*Kewanas	†5½	5½	5½	— 1½
7/16	¼	1,000	La Rose Consol...	½	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	5½	59,500	Lone Star Con....	†7	6	6	— ½
49	46	1,500	McKinley-Darragh.	49	48	48	— 1
28	26	300	Magma Copper....	28	28	28	..
3¼	2⅜	1,700	Mason Valley......	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅜
5⅝	4⅞	600	Mex Lead	†5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	..
35	30	4,800	*Mother Lode......	†33	30	30	— 3
48	37	2,800	Nixon Nevada.....	†42	40	40	— 1
3⅝	3	9,700	*Onondaga Mine...	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2	2¼	750	Pinar Cop.........	2	2¼	2¼	..
3¼	1⅞	17,650	*Ray Hercules.....	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
28	25	4,300	Rochester Mines...	†28	26	27	..
84	60	1,400	Silver Canon Min.	†84	83	84	+ 2
⅜	⅛	8,900	Stand. Sil. Lead..	⅜	⅛	3/16	— 1/16
8	4	4,400	*Success Mining...	†8	7	8	+ 3
3¼	2 9/16	2,050	*Tonopah Belmont.	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ½
2⅝	1⅞	1,150	Tonopah Ex.......	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
⅞	5/16	2,300	Tuolumne Copper..	⅞	13/16	⅞	+ ⅛
95	75	64,500	*Tuolumne R. P....	†95	75	80	+15
4½	3 15/16	4,110	United Eastern...	4 7/16	4 1/16	4 7/16	+ 1/16
8½	7	1,500	San Toy..........	†7½	7	7½	— ½
¼	1/16	20,700	Un. Mines of Ariz.	¼	⅛	⅛	..
10	6	36,500	*U. S. Cont. M....	†10	6	10	+ 2
1¼	⅝	38,475	*Un. Sulp. Mines.	1¼	7/16	13/16	+ ⅜
30	24	32,000	*Ward Min. & M.	30	25	27	+ 1
93	89	4,600	Wash. Gold Quar.	†93	90	91	+ 2
1¼	1 1/16	1,300	West End Con.....	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
15½	10	25,400	White Cap. Min...	†15	12	15	+ 2½
1⅛	⅝	100	*White Knob C. pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
			BONDS				
103¼	102¼	$10,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '22..	103¼	103	103¼	+ ¼
104¼	102⅝	14,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '23..	104¼	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅝
99⅜	98⅞	100,000	*Am. Tel. & Tel. 1-year 6s, w. i..	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ 1⅛
98⅜	97¼	150,000	*Anaconda 6s, w. i.	97¾	97¼	97⅝	+ 1¼
100⅝	100⅛	2,000	*Armour 6s, 1922..	100½	100⅛	100¼	— ¼
100⅝	100⅝	2,000	*Armour 6s, 1924..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
101	100⅝	6,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '19, w. i..	101	100⅞	100⅞	— 1⅛
101⅛	100⅞	2,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '21, w. i..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
101	101	1,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '22, w. i..	101	101	101	..
96	93	10,000	*Braden 6s, '31, w. i.	95¼	93	93	— 3
99⅝	98⅜	90,000	*Can. Govt. 5s.....	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+ 1
100⅝	99⅝	86,000	*C. & N. W. d. 5s, w. i..	99⅝	99½	99½	— ⅛
104	103	27,000	*Fed. Fm. Ln. 5s.	103	103	103	— ¼
92	85	30,000	*I. R. T. 7s, w. i..	89	88	88	— 1
100⅝	99⅞	27,000	*K. C. Ter. 6s, '23.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
100⅝	100	1,000	*Lacl. G. 7s, w. i..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
101⅛	99⅜	115,000	*N. Y. Tel. deb. 6s, w. i..........	100	99⅝	100	..
60	47	61,000	*Russ. Govt. 5½s..	60	56	58	— 1¼
68	52	331,000	Russ. Govt. 6½s...	68	60	60	— 4
96½	96⅛	3,000	*Studebaker 7s, '29	96½	96⅛	96½	— ⅛
94½	92¼	301,000	*Wilson cv. 6s, w. i.	93¾	93	93⅝	+ ⅝

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

LONDON, ENGLAND

Announces to its American correspondents that it has received permission to correspond with its Syrian Branches and hold at their disposal funds received in London for payment in

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

—to persons not enemies or allies of enemies resident in those portions of Palestine and Syria extending as far north as the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, inclusive, and as far east as the Hejas Railway.

The Bank will advise its branches of all sums so received with a view of payment in Syria being effected as soon as possible, but, because of the present abnormal situation and currency difficulties, it cannot accept responsibility for delay, nor can it at the present time authorize American correspondents to issue direct drafts on Syria.

COMMISSIONS On mail transfers ⅛%, minimum, six pence. On telegraphic transfers ¼%, minimum, two shillings six pence.

Imperial Ottoman Bank, London, England

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and Tax Free in the State of New Jersey. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, New Jersey and other States.

$70,000

City of Paterson, New Jersey

Coupon or Reg. 4¾% Gold Bonds

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation, 1918....$118,140,293
Net Bonded Debt....5,579,779

Population, Estimated, 1918—135,000

Legality approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield and Longfellow.

Maturing $2,000 Jan. 1st, 1921 to 1824, Incl.
" 2,500 Jan. 1st, 1925 to 1946, Incl.
" 3,000 Jan. 1st, 1947 to 1948, Incl.

Prices Yielding 4.55%

Circular describing the above and other issues upon request.

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Trust funds may also be invested promptly in these GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES, in any amount, without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment.

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WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF AN OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS, ON FEBRUARY 1, 1919, IN THE MAISON BLANCHE BUILDING, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. HENRY J. JUMONVILLE, C. P. A. (LOUISIANA), AS MANAGER.

HASKINS & SELLS

FEBRUARY 1, 1919

January 31, 1919.

THE undersigned beg to announce that Mr. Charles R. Gay has this day become a general partner in this firm.

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*J. H. WHITEHOUSE

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**Members of the New York Stock Exchange*

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

UTAH FUEL COMPANY

Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article 12 of the mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, February 24, 1919, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date inclusive, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Eighteen Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-five Dollars and Sixty-one Cents ($18,845.61).

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and should state the post office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and address to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.**

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, January 29, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds due January 1, 1966.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Four of the First and Refunding Mortgage dated March 20, 1913, made by Interborough Rapid Transit Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the undersigned hereby invites tenders to be made to it at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for the sale to it as Trustee, on or before 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, April 1, 1919, of as many of the 5% Gold Bonds due January 1, 1966, issued under the said mortgage indenture, as may be purchased at the lowest prices possible, not exceeding 110% of face value of the principal thereof and accrued interest, with the sum of One Hundred Eighty-five Thousand Five Hundred Sixty-five Dollars ($185,565) now on deposit in the Sinking Fund.

Tenders should be addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders, or to accept any tender in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, New York, January 24, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
LA EMPRESA de AGUA POTABLE de VALPARAISO
6% Bonds, Loan of 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bonds Nos. 13, 16, 68, 197, 214, and 254 of the above issue have been drawn for redemption by the Amortization Fund and will be paid on and after February 9, 1919, at par, upon presentation at the **COUPON DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned, at No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After February 9, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due February 9, 1919, should be collected in the usual manner.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated January 29, 1919.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY

20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on February 7th, 1919, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $51,386.95.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.

By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

February 3rd, 1919.

TRUST OFFICER WANTED.

A large New York City Bank, organizing a Trust Department, requires the services of a thoroughly experienced Trust Officer, competent to organize, manage, and build up such a department. This is a splendid opportunity for a man whose qualifications are satisfactory. In replying state age, experience and salary expected. Replies will be held strictly confidential. Address "Bank," P. O. Box 322, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Certificates of Deposit for First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY,

issued by Bankers Trust Company as Depositary of the Bondholders' Committee constituted by the agreement dated May 28, 1917:

Funds having been deposited to pay the interest maturing February 1, 1919, on the above bonds, holders of certificates of deposit will receive payment of their interest upon presentation thereof at the office of the Depositary or one of the Sub-depositaries on or after the first day of February, 1919, accompanied by proper ownership certificates under the Federal Income Tax Law in respect of such interest.

New York, February 1, 1919.

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company First & Refunding Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.

By SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman.

B. W. JONES, Secretary, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

A. W. HUDSON, President.

Dated December 31, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.

To the Stockholders of CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION:

A special meeting of the stockholders of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has been called to take place at the office of the Company, No. 112 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 11, 1919, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition that the Company issue not to exceed in the aggregate principal amount $25,000,000 of bonds and execute a mortgage upon its property to secure the same, and of authorizing and consenting to such bonds and mortgage in such form and with such terms and provisions as the stockholders at said meeting may approve or as the Board of Directors of the Company duly authorized at said meeting may determine and approve, and of transacting such other and further business in connection with the authorization of said mortgage and the disposition of the said bonds as may come before the meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M., on Monday, January 27, 1919, and remain closed until 10 A. M. on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY F. KROYER, Secretary.

Dated, January 21, 1919.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 17th, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing eleven trustees to serve until the next annual meeting, of electing two inspectors of election to serve at the next election of trustees of the company, of considering and approving the annual report and the acts of the directors and officers of the company as therein described and as reported at said meeting, and of considering and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on February 7th, 1919, and reopened on February 18th, 1919.

Dated, New York, January 27th, 1919.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, January 21, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 4, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may come before them.

C. J. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

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Santa Cecelia Sugar
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New York, N. Y.
February 1st, 1919.

Mr. Arnold R. Hanson, formerly of the firm of **Hanson & Doyle**, and Mr. S. Wellmer Hanson, recently with the Standard Safe Deposit Co., of New York City, announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

Hanson & Hanson

to transact a general brokerage business in stocks and bonds at

74 B'way, N. Y. Phone Rector 2721.

Arnold R. Hanson.
S. Wellmer Hanson.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 21, 1919, and then opened, for dredging in the Inland Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C. Further information on application.

Columbia Graphophone
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Carib Syndicate

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GENERAL ASPHALT

The company's control of the natural asphalt trade and its importance relative to the deferred road building program.

The significance of the working agreement with Royal Dutch.

These two points are treated in our current analysis of the market position of the company's shares.

U. S. Steamship
Island Oil & Trans.
Louisiana Oil & Ref.
Sinclair Gulf Corp.
National Fireproof.

Latest news and developments of the above issues treated in our WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 336 Sent without obligation.

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Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Midland Securities
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Duquesne Lt. Co. Pfd.
N. Y. Mutual Gas Lt. Stk.
N. Y. Dock 1st 4s, & Pfd. Stk.
Central R.R. N.J. Gen. 5s, 1987
Consol. Cities Lt.,P. & Tr. 5s,'62
Illinois Cent. Ref. 4s, 1955.
No. Ontario Lt. & Pow. 6s, 1930
Oregon Short Line 5s, 1946
So. Pacific S. P. Coll. Tr. 4s,'49
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74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

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Port Lobos Petroleum
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Seaboard Air Line 6s
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Wayne Coal 6s
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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡†Sells flat. ¶Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	71	77
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	68½	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	91
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	73	77
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	86
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	58	63
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Bell Tel. (Can.) '25	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	..
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103	103½
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	95	96
Buff. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	97	98
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	93
Citizens Gas, (Ind.,) '22	7	..	99	100
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	125	126
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	89
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	88	91
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	88	91
Cons. Gas, (Balt.), '54	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	85	85¾
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	..	88½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	99
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Dallas Lt. & Pr., '20	7	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	91	96
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	82
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	82	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Fall River El. Lt., '20	7	Jan. & July	99½	100½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	58
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84½	86½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	59	63
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	81	82½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	87	88½
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	100
Mahon. & She. 1st, '20	5	May & Nov.	95	96
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	88	93
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	78	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	65	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	91½	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	64
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	68
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	77	82
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	77
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	92	95
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	91
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Nova Scotia T. & P., '46	5	June & Dec.	75	82
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	73	78
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	97½
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Portland R. L. & P., '42	5	Aug. & Feb.	67	72
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	95	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93½	93½
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P., '23	7	June & Dec.	98½	99½
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	50	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
Seattle Elec. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	87
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	82	86
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	71	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	86	..
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	71	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	86	92
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73	74
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	52½	53½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	86	94
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	86	92
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	83½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	99
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	71¼	72¼
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	..	85

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Int. Cotton Mills, '20	7	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	94	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	86½	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	87
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	......	13	14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	71	74
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	101	103
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	43	45
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Feb 1, 19	234	237
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	98½	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 2, 18	56	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	½	..	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	......	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	67	68
Do participating pf.	3	S	......	10	12
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	2	Q	Dec 2, 18	72	77
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Dec 31,18	106	..
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	75	85
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	84	86
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	......	42	46
Cities Service	•½	M	Feb 1, 19	300	302
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 2, 19	80	80½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,19	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,18	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	72	76
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 18	19	21
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	40	42
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 2, 18	73	78
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,19	59	62
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	51	55
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	73	78
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	92	95
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 16,18	80	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	......	8½	10
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	44
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 14,18	60	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	......	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	..	S	J. & J.	38	40
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	98½	100
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	......	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,19	51	55
No. States Power	1¾	..	Jan 20,18	62	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 20,19	89	91
Nor. Texas Electric	2	Q	Dec 2, 18	53	58
Do pf.	8	S	Sep 3, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15, 17	47½	48½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	89	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 10,19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	88	100
Republic Ry. & Light	1	..	Jul 15, 18	17	18
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15,18	52	54
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	85	87
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	......	14	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 16,18	31	32
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,18	109	112
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	2½	3
Do pf.	..	..	......	13	15
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	78	83
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	36½	38
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	70	71
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	30c	Q	Jan 22,19	19	19½
United Utilities	..	..	......	10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Nov 1, 18	54	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	45	53
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 18	64	66
Western Power	..	..	......	18¼	19
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,19	66	68
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,18	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	70	76
Wisconsin Edison	$1½	..	Dec 30,17	29	34

•1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ¶Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	510	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	220	230
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	180	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 19	205	..
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	415	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	......	140	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	145	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	......	125	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	23	26
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	395	405
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	250	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Jan 2, 19	485	..
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	c3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	220	227
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	460	470
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jan 2, 19	225	245
Colonial	500,000	b6	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	165	175
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	200
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	212	215
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	108
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	310	320
E.R.Nat. ($25)	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	20	25
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	1700	2200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	200	220
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 19	940	960
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	212
Greenwich	500,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 19	330	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	730	740
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 19	245	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 19	530	540
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	††275	285
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	475	510
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	250	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡$2½	S	Jan 2, 19	195	205
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	350	365
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 19	140	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	175	185
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 19	380	400
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	420	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	..	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	d$2	Q	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Public	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	240	245
Park Nat.	5,000,000	•15	Q	Jan 2, 19	575	585
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10,19	135	140
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	465	485
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	125
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	120	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	155	165
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	300	325

•Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	385	390
Brooklyn	1,500,000	a5	Q	Jan 2, 19	505	..
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	405	412
Columbia	5,000,000	•4	Q	Dec 31,18	307	310
Commercial	500,000	..	..	......	90	96
Empire	1,500,000	†3	Q	Dec 31,18	290	..
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	¶5	Q	Dec 31,18	407	415
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	420	425
Fidelity	1,000,000	•2	Q	Dec 31,18	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	215	225
Fulton	500,000	•5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	370	374
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	260	265
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	135	145
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	625	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	98	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	177	185
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,18	345	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	605	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,18	790	815
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,18	290	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	......	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	330	335
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	160	170
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	900	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	420	430

•And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. ¶And 5% extra, payable Jan. 10. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	215	220
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31,18	60	64
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,18	222	227
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31,18	105	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	$2½	S	Jan 8, 19	61	62
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	395	405
Globe & Rut.	700,000	¶10	Q	Jan 31,19	900	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	•7	Q	Jan 15,19	340	350
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	450	455
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	112	117
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,18	88	90
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	150	160
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	208	212
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	93	100
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	•15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	39	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	$1¼	S	Jan 22,19	35	45
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	78	83
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	‡50c	Q	Feb 1, 19	35½	37½

•Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 15c extra. ¶And 5% extra. Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Blkr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	21½	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	100	120
Bn. C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,19	11	14
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	90
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	120	180
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	..	190
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15,19	..	100
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10,19	..	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	•1½	Q	Nov 15,18	195	202
American Chicle	1	..	Feb 1, 19	72½	74
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	74	76
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,19	37	43
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Dec 10,18	154	157
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	90½	91½
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 19	107	108½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,18	100	101½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 14,18	99	102
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	115	116
Cardenas-Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	80
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,18	138	145
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	163	166
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	60	65
Certainteed Products	$4	..	Jan 28,18	30	32
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	88½	89½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	75	78
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	102½	103¼
Childs	1½	..	Sep 10,18	40	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,18	91½	93½
Columbia Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	138	139
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	84	87
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,19	90	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	98	100
Del. Lack. & W. Coal	$1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	136	161
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	550	570
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Nov 1, 18	87	93
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Dec 17,18	93	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	91	95
Gillette Safety Razor	h$2	Q	Nov 30,18	119½	121
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	49	50
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Dec 24,18	207	210
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	107	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 19	98	102
Int. Silver	..	..	......	43	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	92	95
Lanston Monotype	1¼	Q	Nov 30,18	65	67½
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 2, 18	90	96
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	89	95
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	......	5	15
Do pf.	..	..	......	..	80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Dec 31,18	130	131⅛
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 18	128	130
Nat. Candy	2½	S	Sep 11,18	77½	80
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Sep 11,18	109	111
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Sep 11,18	95	100
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	99½	101
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 9, 18	246	250
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	Dec 2, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,18	104	106
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,18	95	98
Otis Elevator	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	61	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	82	85
Procter & Gamble	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	760	780
Remington Typewriter	..	..	......	30½	32
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	......	84½	86½
Do 2d pf.	•2	..	Oct 1, 14	76	77½
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,18	130	140
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,18	92	96
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 23,18	56	58
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	......	18	20
Do pf.	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	54	57
Semet Solvay	2	Q	Nov 20,18	180	186
Shredded Wheat	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	124½	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	90
Singer Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	185	188
Texas & Pacific Coal	b1½	Q	Dec 30,18	1400	1450
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	220

•And 3¼% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶And $10 extra. a—And 7½% extra. b—And 5% extra. h—And $1 extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 27	4½	3¾	4	4
Jan. 28	5	4	5	4
Jan. 29	4½	4	4½	4
Jan. 30	4½	4	4	4½
Jan. 31	4½	4	4	4½
Feb. 1	4½	4	4	4½
Week's range—				
High	5			4½
Low	3¾			4
Same week last year—				
High	6			4
Low	3½			3½
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	3¾			4
Corresponding period last year—				
High	6			6
Low	1¾			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 27	5¼	5¼@5¼	5¼@5½
Jan. 28	5	5¼@5½	5½
Jan. 29	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5½
Jan. 30	5¼@5½	5¾@5½	5½
Jan. 31	5¼	5¼	5¼
Feb. 1	5¼	5¼	5¼
Week's range—			
High	5½	5½	5½
Low	5	5¼	5¼
Same week last year—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5½	5⅝	5⅝
Year to date—			
High	5½	5½	5½
Low	5	5	5¼
Corresponding period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2¼	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4⅛@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅜@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5 @5¼
4 to 6 months	5 @5¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4¼	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4¼	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	4¾
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4¼	4¾	4¾
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4¾	5
San Francisco	4¼	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Richmond	5¾	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4¼	4¼
Chicago	5¼	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5¼	4¼	4¼
Dallas	5¼	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4¼	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 27	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Jan. 28	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Jan. 29	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Jan. 30	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Jan. 31	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Feb. 1	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
Jan. 27	3	3 17-32	3 17-32	25f 98c
Jan. 28	3¼	3 17-32	3 17-32	25f 98c
Jan. 29	3¼	3 17-32	3 17-32	25f 98c
Jan. 30	3½	3 17-32	3 17-32	25f 98c
Jan. 31	3½	3 17-32	3 17-32	25f 98c
Feb. 1	3½	3 17-32	3 17-32	25f 98c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
Jan. 27	59⅝	99½	63f
Jan. 28	59⅝	99½	63f
Jan. 29	59½	99¼	63f 25c
Jan. 30	59¼	99¼	63f 10c
Jan. 31	59¼	99¼	63f 75c
Feb. 1	59¼	99¼	63f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 27	48 7-16d	$1.01¼
Jan. 28	48 7-16d	1.01¼
Jan. 29	48 7-16d	1.01¼
Jan. 30	48 7-16d	1.01¼
Jan. 31	48 7-16d	1.01¼
Feb. 1	48 7-16d	1.01¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Chandler & Co. and the Central Trust Company of Chicago have purchased $750,000 serial convertible 7 per cent. sinking fund gold notes of the Troy Laundry Machinery Company, Ltd., which they are planning to offer to investors on an average basis of 7.35 per cent.

Gilbert J. Postley, formerly with Kiely & Horton and recently resigned from the War Trade Board, has opened an office at 71 Broadway, to do business in public utility and industrial bonds.

The National Surety Company announces that a reward will be paid for the recovery of $10,000 Southern Pacific 5 per cent. convertible bonds, due in 1934, and numbered N40351 to N40360, inclusive.

William W. Cohen and Julian S. Hess have formed a partnership under the name of Cohen & Hess, for the transaction of a brokerage business, at 67 Exchange Place.

Remick, Hodges & Co. have issued a circular, showing the price, maturity, and yield of a number of bonds which they are offering.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 27	4.7575	4.7575	4.7575
Jan. 28	4.7580	4.75¾	4.7580
Jan. 29	4.7577½	4.7577½	4.7577½
Jan. 30	4.7580	4.7580	4.7580
Jan. 31	4.7575	4.7575	4.7575
Feb. 1	4.7575	4.7575	4.7575

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 27	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Jan. 28	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Jan. 29	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
Jan. 30	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
Jan. 31	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Feb. 1	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.7580	4.76 1-16
Low	4.7575	4.7655
Same week last year—		
High	4.7535	4.76 1-16
Low	4.75 1-16	4.76 1-16
Year to date—		
High	4.7585	4.7656¼
Low	4.7570	4.7655
Corresponding period last year—		
High	4.7535	4.76¼
Low	4.76⅛	4.76 1-16

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 27	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼
Jan. 28	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼
Jan. 29	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼
Jan. 30	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼
Jan. 31	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼
Feb. 1	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.45⅝	5.45¼
Low	5.45⅝	5.45¼
Same week last year—		
High	5.71½	5.69½
Low	5.72	5.70
Year to date—		
High	5.45⅝	5.44⅞
Low	5.45⅝	5.45¼
Corresponding period last year—		
High	5.70¾	5.68¾
Low	5.73¾	5.71¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 27	4.93	4.91	41.375	41.625	6.37	6.35
Jan. 28	4.93½	4.90½	41.31¼	41.50	6.36¼	6.35
Jan. 29	4.93½	4.90½	41.00	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Jan. 30	4.94	4.91	41.00	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Jan. 31	4.94	4.91	41.125	41.325	6.36½	6.35
Feb. 1	4.96	4.93	41.125	41.325	6.36¾	6.35
Week's range—						
High	4.93	4.90½	41.375	41.625	6.36½	6.35
Low	4.96	4.93	41.00	41.25	6.37	6.35
Same week last year—						
High	4.48	4.46	43.75	44.125	8.51	8.50
Low	4.53	4.51	43.625	44.00	8.59¾	8.58½
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.78	42.56¼	42.81¼	6.36	6.35
Low	4.96	4.93	41.00	41.25	6.37	6.35
Corresponding period last year—						
High	4.36½	4.34½	43.75	44.25	8.33	8.32
Low	4.53	4.51	42.75	43.25	8.59¾	8.58½

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 27	26.40	26.60	28.40	28.60	27.60	27.80
Jan. 28	26.25	26.50	28.25	28.50	27.40	27.65
Jan. 29	26.00	26.20	28.20	28.40	27.40	27.65
Jan. 30	25.875	26.10	27.90	28.15	27.30	27.55
Jan. 31	25.90	26.15	28.00	28.30	27.10	27.30
Feb. 1	25.75	26.00	27.87½	28.10	27.00	27.25
Week's range—						
High	26.40	26.60	28.40	28.60	27.60	27.80
Low	25.75	26.00	27.87½	28.10	27.00	27.25
Same week last year—						
High	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	32.25	32.75
Low	30.75	31.25	32.87½	32.37½	31.87½	32.37½
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	25.75	26.00	27.87½	28.10	27.00	27.25
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	33.75	34.25	33.00	33.50
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	31.25	31.75

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles. 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles. 500. Bid.	Ask.
Jan. 27	19.35	19.40	16.75	16.90	16.65	16.80
Jan. 28	19.35	19.40	15.80	16.10	15.70	16.00
Jan. 29	19.35	19.40	15.75	15.90	15.70	15.85
Jan. 30	19.35	19.40	15.10	15.30	15.00	15.20
Jan. 31	19.35	19.40	15.20	15.40	15.10	15.80
Feb. 1	19.35	19.40	15.20	15.40	15.10	15.80
Week's range—						
High	19.35	19.40	16.90	16.80		
Low	19.35	19.40	15.10	15.00		
Same week last year—						
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25		
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25		
Year to date—						
High	19.35	19.40	16.90	16.80		
Low	19.35	19.40	12.90	12.80		
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50		
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.50		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	78.00	78.10	129.00	129.25	120.50	123.00
Low	78.00	78.10	129.00	129.25	120.50	123.00
Same week last year—						
High	72.25	72.75	110.50	110.75	103.50	103.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Year to date—						
High	81.00	81.25	131.50	131.75	123.00	123.25
Low	78.00	78.10	129.00	129.25	120.50	120.50
Same period last year—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.65	49.75
Low	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.65	49.75
Same week last year—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Low	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Year to date—						
High	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	46.96	49.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	20.08	20.15	51.40	51.50	51.40	51.50
Low	20.06	20.14	51.25	51.50	51.25	51.50
Same week last year—						
High	24.20	24.80	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.10	24.20	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Year to date—						
High	20.15	20.20	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	20.05	20.12	51.25	51.50	51.25	51.50
Corresponding period last year—						
High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.10	24.20	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.85	45.00	25.85	26.00
Low	44.65	44.80	25.20	25.35
Same week last year—				
High	44.15	44.25	26.70	26.875
Low	43.90	44.00	26.27	26.60
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	26.35	26.50
Low	44.50	44.75	25.10	25.25
Corresponding period last year—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.90	44.00	26.27	26.60

ADVERTISING IS AN INVESTMENT

A Word To Self Satisfied Advertisers:

In these days of intensive competition, advertising, to be a profitable investment, must present new notes, new thoughts, new facts.

The most interesting thing you can say is something new about something old.

A one-string fiddle may attract attention, but if the same tune is played too long the novelty wears off.

The statue on the corner is noticed when first unveiled, after which we give it but a passing glance.

Therefore, to the old advertiser who is satisfied that all that is necessary is to remind the public that he is still making the same old product in the same old way at the same old stand, we say—wake up.

"Put it up to men who know your market"

FEDERAL
ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.
6 East Thirty-Ninth Street New York City
30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Consultation without charge or obligation

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

195 Broadway Corporation,
15 DEY STREET.
New York, February 3rd, 1919.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the 195 Broadway Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of seven directors and three inspectors of election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

To the Stockholders:

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., will be held pursuant to the by-laws at 11 A. M., on Monday, February 17, 1919, at the company's principal office, No. 21 Burling Slip, Manhattan Borough, New York City, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock and transfer books will be closed from noon, Tuesday, February 4, 1919, until 10 A. M., Tuesday, February 18, 1919.

WILLIAM T. MILLER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF PEERLESS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of PEERLESS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION will be held at the office of the company, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 24th, 1919.

FREDERICK A. BEARDSLEY,
Secretary.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY
Annual Stockholders Meeting.

The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, February 26th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close February 3d and reopen February 27th, 1919.

JAMES S. STILLMAN,
Secretary.

Catasauqua, Pa., January 20, 1919.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 25, 1919.

H. M. WATKINS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York Last Company will be held at the office of the Corporation, 437 Eleventh Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at twelve o'clock on the Tenth day of February, 1919, for the election of Directors of the Corporation to hold office until the second Monday in February, 1920, or until the respective successors shall be elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated January 25, 1919.

(Signed) The New York Last Company,
D. K. STEWART, Sec.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of ANDREW DAVEY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 East 134th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 18th day of February, 1919, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, February 3, 1919.

JAMES A. DAVEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Hayward Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 50 Church St., New York City, on February 13, 1919, at 12 M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JUDSON HAYWARD, Secretary.

Dated January 29, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Scotch Realty Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 230 Fifth Av., New York City, on Thursday, February 6th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY WOLF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 76.

Amount, $122,000.00. Total amount to date, $7,393,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered paid from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co., payable February 10th to stockholders of record January 31st, 1919. By order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH ZANG, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
January 27th, 1919.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has been declared payable February 15th, 1919, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 8th, 1919.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place,
New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Sixty-third Quarter) of One and One-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1919, to stockholders of record February 15, 1919.

A. L. DeCAMP, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
ENGINEERS-CONTRACTORS,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twenty-fourth Quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1919, to stockholders of record February 15, 1919.

C. F. CONN, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twenty-fourth Quarter) of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1919, to stockholders of record February 15, 1919.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 18.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, for the period commencing November 1, 1918, and ending January 31, 1919, will be paid by checks mailed February 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. January 31, 1919.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, January 31, 1919.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, January 22nd, 1919.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 80.

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar, Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share will be paid February 25th, 1919, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business February 4th, 1919.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 34.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share will be paid March 4th, 1919, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business February 11th, 1919.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION,
248 Madison Avenue,
New York.
Jan. 27, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Continental Guaranty Corporation has this day declared a dividend for the quarter ended December 31, 1918, of Two Per Cent (2%) on the capital stock of the Corporation, payable February 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 28, 1919. The transfer books will not be closed.

H. M. BENSON, Secretary.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of two and one-half dollars per share ($2.50) has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 15, 1919, to stockholders of record February 10, 1919.

GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 156 cases of tomato sauce, each containing 200 cans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 10th, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 27th, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that the Greenwood Lake Transportation Company, owner of the steamship "Arlington," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury occasioned by an alleged storm occurring on September 8th, 1916. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JAMES SHEWAN & SONS, INC., against STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER," &c.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs $1,932.50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on February 10, 1919, in United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, owner of the steamtug "Mahanoy," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 26th day of February, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $80,592.19. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Commissioner, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, on or before February 24 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY HALL,
New Orleans, Feb. 3rd, 1919.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by Constitutional Amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon on the 6th day of March, 1919, for the purchase of $600,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by the Act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000.00, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue, as prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 5316, Commission Council Series, approved January 28th, 1919, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $600,000.00 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $600,000.00 in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to the Public Belt Railroad Commission or the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,547.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.

Louis Hoffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,552.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR J. HORWITZ, Bankrupt.

Arthur J. Horwitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 29th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13th, 1919, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,545.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDREW J. PRUNIER, Bankrupt.

Andrew J. Prunier was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13th, 1919, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, owner of the lighter "Ilion," has filed its petition for limitation of liabilities for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Thirty-one and 67-100 ($31.67) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 69 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 7th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.........7:06 | Sun sets.........5:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:13	9:44	3:09	3:38
Governors Island	9:21	9:53	3:31	4:00
Hell Gate	11:16	11:43	5:22	5:40

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 2.

U. S. S. Connecticut, Brest, Jan. 20.
SS Celtic, Brest, Jan. 24.
SS Great City, Dunkirk, Jan. 12.
SS Oristano, Hull, Jan. 10.
SS Thordis, Colon, Jan. 22.
SS Lake Hemlock, Colon, Jan. 22.
SS Concho, Porto Plata, Jan. 23.
SS Charybdis, Bermuda, Jan. 31.
SS San Mateo, Limon, Jan. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Sioux	La Pallice	Jan. 10
Natal	Barry	Jan. 17
Mississippi	Havre	Jan. 14
Saramunda	St. Nazaire	Jan. 20
Absecon	St. Nazaire	Jan. 17
Manitowoc	Bordeaux	Jan. 16
DUE TOMORROW.		
Cedric	Brest	Jan. 25
Duca d'Aosta	Gibraltar	Jan. 23
Henry R. Mallory	Bordeaux	Jan. 20
Agamemnon	Brest	Jan. 26
Egremont Castle	Bordeaux	Jan. 21
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Saxonia	Brest	Jan. 25
Espagne	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
DUE THURSDAY.		
Tivives	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Bristol	La Pallice	Jan. 23
Arakan	Bordeaux	Jan. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Iowan, St. Nazaire	——	10:00 A.M.
Arizonan, Bordeaux	——	10:00 A.M.
Wacouta, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Cristobal, Colon	12:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.
Panaman, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
Ohioan, Bordeaux	——	10:00 A.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Lorraine, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Choctaw, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Amelia, Kingston	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tyr, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Parima, Guiana	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Charybdis, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
U. S.S. Frederick, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
Dakotan, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
Ohio, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Veendyk, Buenos Aires	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Mongolia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Plattsburg, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Maine, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Celtic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kandahar, Cape Town	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Turks Island	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bayonne, at Genoa, Jan. 21.
SS Armando, at Genoa.
SS Capitaine Faure, at Havre, Jan. 28.

Sailed.

SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, Jan. 27.
SS Mariana, from Barry, Jan. 30.
SS August, from Cape Town, Jan. 31.
SS C. of Benares, from St. Vincent, Jan. 29.
SS War Bittern, from Greenock, Jan. 31.

Passed.

SS Reginolite, New York for Gothenburg, passed Inistrahull.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M., Feb. 7, SS Celtic, and at 7 A. M., Feb. 8, SS Adriatic.

France—Close at 7:30 A. M., Feb. 5, SS La Lorraine.

Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M., Feb. 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Gibraltar—Close at 8:30 A. M., Feb. 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Belgium—Close at 10 A. M., Feb. 10, SS Auburn.

Portugal—Close at 9 A. M., Feb. 15, SS Goa.

Azores Islands—Sailings uncertain; Liberia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Greece, Germany, Austria and Hungary, service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—SS Fushima Maru.......Feb. 3
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—SS Makura.......Feb. 7
Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—SS Nanking.......Feb. 10
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via San Francisco)—SS Niagara.......Feb. 14

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination at best opportunity.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Saxonia.......Feb. 14
Carmania.......Feb. 17
Royal George.......Feb. 22
AQUITANIA.......Mar. 1
Caronia.......Mar. 10
Orduna.......Mar. 18
Saxonia.......Mar. 18
Carmania.......Mar. 24
AQUITANIA.......Mar. 29
HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.
AQUITANIA.......FEB. 1
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Prinses Juliana.......Feb. 17
NEW YORK TO LONDON
Pannonia.......Feb. 18
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford...Feb. 4...Mar. 15
WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Adriatic....Feb. 8.....Mar. 15
Baltic......Feb. 15....Mar. 22
Lapland....Mar. 1.....Apr. 5
And Regularly Thereafter.
PORTLAND, ME.—LIVERPOOL
Megantic.......Feb. 8
N. Y.—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY
Canopic.......Feb. 27
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

Holland-America
LINE
N. S. S. ROTTERDAM
WILL SAIL FROM
New York to Rotterdam
VIA FALMOUTH
on or about February 19
Passengers for England and France Will Be Landed at Falmouth.
For Rates and Further Information, Apply
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office. 19 State St., New York
Phone Bowling Green 7800.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES—For all points South. Old Dominion, Savannah, Southern Pacific S. S. Lines. For passenger information apply to Consolidated Railway ticket offices or Companies' offices.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.10 to $2.20.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 20, North River, at 5 P. M.
Phone Spring 9491.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It is somewhat warmer over the eastern half of the country, with temperatures slightly above the seasonal average, and colder in the plains States, Wyoming, Colorado, and the extreme Southwest, with temperatures considerably below the seasonal average as a rule.

There will be snow or rain Monday in the upper Lake region and rain in the Ohio Valley and the South, continuing Tuesday, but mostly as snow in the North and extending into the lower Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and western and southern New England.

It will be somewhat warmer Monday in the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States, and on Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and southern New England. It will be colder Tuesday in the upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the eastern Gulf States.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

North Atlantic—Moderate northwest, becoming variable.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday, snow north, rain south portion; warmer.

Southern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably rain or snow by night; warmer tomorrow.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, probably snow in New Hampshire and Vermont.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday, cloudy and warmer, probably rain.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Monday, warmer north portion; rain at night and Tuesday.

Western New York—Fair east, increasing cloudiness west portion Monday; Tuesday, rain or snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	9	25	4 P. M.	20	41
6 A. M.	7	25	6 P. M.	20	36
9 A. M.	9	27	9 P. M.	18	30
12 M.	14	34	11 P. M.	19	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 14; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.3 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
1:00—78 St. & N. River; (scow) F. Gobort.......None
8:15—414 8th Av., (cafe,) M. Revere.......Not given
8:40—236 Bleecker St., Parisian Photo Studio.......Not given
5:05—188 E. 72 St.; not given.......Not given
11:00—1,604 Appleton Av., Bronx; not given.......Not given
P.M.
12:10—336 E. 107 St.; J. Romanna.......Slight
12:35—347 E. 138 St., Bronx; not given.......Not given
12:45—183 St. & Broadway, (lot,) not given.......Not given
1:40—194 Lexington Av.; L. Sandstein.......Not given
1:45—27 W. 127 St.; Dr. A. R. Carmon.......Not given
1:45—200 St. & Riverside Drive, (brush).......None
2:00—36 E. 23 St.; not given.......Not given
4:00—Front & Gouverneur Sts.; Health Dept.......Not given
5:20—427 E. 74 St.; Mary Feilkin.......Not given
6:35—221 E. 3 St.; H. Benzold.......Not given
6:55—216 Eldridge St.; Y. Goldberg.......Slight
7:50—944 Aldus St.; A. Schwartzburg.......Slight
8:50—1,168 1 Av.; B. Sugreg.......Not given
9:30—2 Av. and 27 St.; elevated railway.......Slight
10:45—2,370 2d Av.; L. Hjducd.......Slight
11:00—34 St. & Av. B; J. Pripillo.......Slight
11:30—580 2d Av.; K. Kjohee.......Slight

Printing Courses at City College.

City College announced a course in estimating and cost-finding for printers yesterday, to be given in the main building on Friday evening at 7:30. A course in theoretical typography will be given also in the main building on Saturday evenings at 7:30. Registration begins today at the office of the college.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN M. MACKLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, February 3, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,630 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, muffs, scarfs, skins, machinery, fixtures, etc.
HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
SHAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
Health Is Efficiency
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments.
Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the beach. ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Cap. 600 Special Winter Rates. Diet Kitchen.
Open All Year S. Henstein. Prop.

Hotel STRAND
FIREPROOF
On the ocean front.
Capacity 600. Always open
Seawater in all baths. Orchestra
THE IDEAL FAMILY RESORT HOTEL

PIERREPONT
Family Hotel Mrs Gerson L. Kahn
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort
The Leading Houses Always Open.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WALTERS PARK Inn
Wernersville, Pa.
"Just the Place"
for rest, recreation and health. Fine all-year-round climate. Splendid mountain roads. Free Garage. Electric and movement treatment when desired. Resident physician and nurses. 4 hours from New York. Express service. Always open. Ownership management. Est. 45 years.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Hotel Royal Palm Open Jan. 4th. Fort Myers, Florida.
Fine 18 Hole Golf, Fishing, Swimming Pool. Every Room with Bath. J. L. NELSON, Mgr.

MIAMI, FLA.
Tropical; surf bathing at 75 degrees; fine hotels. Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STEAMSHIPS.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Sailing March 15, 1919.
Frank Tourist Co., Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway. Phone Franklin 4630.
Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Frt. Agts., 29 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 690.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Do you want to sell your place of business at once for cash or on terms? If so, call at once; business strictly confidential, advice free. I have several clients who wish to establish themselves in businesses of all kinds. I can give you quick results. Confectioneries, bakeries, delicatessens, restaurants, lunch rooms, hotels, cigar stands, pastry shops, grocery shops, rooming houses, garages, and factories of all kinds, large and small. J. HAMILTON, BUSINESS BROKER, ENTERPRISE EXCHANGE BUREAU, 23 West 31st St., near Broadway. Phone Madison Square 3140-3141.

We have surplus factory space and machinery, together with up to date brass foundry and excess assembling and finishing facilities; can add to our line, to mutual advantage any specialty made of cast nonferrous metals that require finishing; would be interested in taking over by purchase a going business that would fit into our plant and in which our facilities could be utilized to advantage; want no real estate. Address the Steffens-Amberg Co., Newark, N. J.

OIL LEASES.
PROVEN PRODUCTION OR OTHERWISE.
FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.
ADDRESS WILLIAM T. RICHARDSON,
Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDING.
Associate wanted, with thorough knowledge this business; must be live wire; replies must give full experience. R 7 Times.

PATENT ATTORNEY-ENGINEER OPEN FOR SERVICES; ORIGINAL IDEAS THAT PRODUCE. L 95 TIMES.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Wanted to buy, a small manufacturing plant and showroom; plant must be suitable for manufacturing high-grade waists; must be situated between 26th and 33d Sts., on or immediately adjacent to Fifth Av. Box F. B. 777 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Fifty-Room Hotel. — Very large restaurant, several stores in building; need some one with capital; can handle same on salary or will pay big percentage for money; best security. G 89 Times.

Bright young man wanted, about thirty to thirty-five, to connect with large and well established manufacturer; must have good financial standing; man with traveling experience preferred. REASON: Cannot attend to present demands alone. G 140 Times.

Partner wanted by boudoir cap manufacturer and designer in established going business; salesman with capital preferred. L 122 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.
Clocks, watches, leather goods, and general fancy wares, requiring a selling agent in Great Britain, should communicate by letter with W. McKay, representing one of the largest London wholesale distributing houses, staying for ten days at Hotel Woodward, New York.

FOR SALE.

Opportunity to buy a thirty-year established going metal roofing plant and machinery, fully equipped; reason for selling death of owner. Y 364 Times Annex.

For Sale—Long established, highly profitable dry goods and furnishings business; prominent corner, lively neighborhood. L 118 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Money advanced for manufacturing purposes; stocks, notes bought. Goldberger, 36 East 23d.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—George Gilchrist, Frank E. Bliss and Edward B. Swinney, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Gilchrist, Bliss & Company, Plaintiffs, against Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., Thomas Patten, Thomas G. Patten, Walter R. Patten, Annie S. Patten, William Lustgarten & Company, Inc., Realty Redemption Company of New York, William B. Wolffe, Thomas A. Lynch, James B. Patten, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, The City of New York, The Tax Lien Company of New York, also all persons unknown to plaintiffs claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the real property described in the complaint in this action through or under the above named defendants, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz:—the wives, widows, husbands, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, legatees, creditors, trustees, committees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of the said named defendants or of any person or persons deriving any interest in or lien upon or title to the said real property, through or from them or any of them and their respective husbands, wives, widows and widowers, if any, and Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Trustee of the Tax Lien Company of New York, Bankrupt, Defendants.—Summons.—Lien No. 5305.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 14th, 1918.
WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs. Office & P. O. Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., Thomas Patten, Walter R. Patten, Annie S. Patten, James B. Patten and William B. Wolffe and all persons unknown to plaintiffs claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the real property described in the complaint in this action through or under the above named defendants, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to include in the following designations, viz:—the wives, widows, husbands, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, legatees, creditors, trustees, committees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of the said named defendants or of any person or persons deriving any interest in or lien upon or title to the said real property, through or from them or any of them and their respective husbands, wives, widows and widowers, if any: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1918.
WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs. Office and P. O. Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE CINCINNATI, FINDLAY AND FORT WAYNE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Final Decree entered on October 8, 1918, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in a Cause in Equity No. 116, wherein The New York Trust Company and another are plaintiffs and The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company and others are defendants, all holders of claims for unpaid debts, claims and charges, whether against the Receiver of said Railway Company or otherwise arising, and claiming priority over the lien of the First Mortgage of said Railway Company dated November 1, 1903, and the supplements thereto, are required forthwith to file with the undersigned as Master Commissioner, itemized and verified proofs in writing of such claims, and any such claims which shall not be so filed prior to May 1, 1919, shall not be paid out of the proceeds of sale nor if enforceable, be enforceable against the property described in said First Mortgage and the supplements thereto or any part thereof, or against the purchaser of said property or his successor or assigns, except that by leave of Court, claims so filed can be amended at any time prior to the distribution of the proceeds of sale. Notice of the allowance or disallowance of claims by the undersigned will be given in due course.

Dated: Cincinnati, January 17, 1919.
FRANK H. SHAFFER,
Master Commissioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, as owner of the steamship City of Athens, and William G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, have filed their petition for limitation of liability for loss, damage, injury or destruction from collision between French Cruiser "LA GLORIE" and said vessel on May 1, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight fixed at $1,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage, injury or destruction must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1919, or be defaulted.

Dated, October 25, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 3," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 42-100 ($22,782.42) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before HENRY E. MATTISON, Esq., Commissioner at No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—I WILL SELL at public auction on Monday, February 10, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the Steamboat "City of Worcester," &c., said steamboat to be sold at the foot of 21st Street, South Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
Dated, New York, January 28, 1919.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BATISTE, Nainsook, Muslin, Cambrics, Seco Wanted.—Must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

BEAVER Wanted.—Open for Chase's 27-inch beaver. Mr. Finkelstein. Spring 9630.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany; Garfield serge, 610-B, 821, green; suitable cloths children's Spring coats. Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Lt. gray, lt. tan, and rose. Third floor, 244 Fifth Av.

CAMBRICS Wanted.—Open for white 36-inch cambric, 64-64 or 64-60. Send sample and best price. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

CAPES, DOLMANS, WRAPS Wanted.—Jobber looking; call all week, 4th floor, Kaye Bldg., Madison Av. and 30th St., (30th St. entrance.)

CAPES, Coats, and Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new capes, coats, and suits. Call all week, rear elevator, 151 West 30th St.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SPORT COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

CAPES AND SUITS Wanted. — Placing stock orders. Call all week, 9th floor, 11 West 32d St.

CHECKS Wanted.—All wool; small shepherd checks. Murray Hill 1166.

COATS, SPRING SUITS Wanted.—Best grades; cash. Farragut 9387.

COATS Wanted.—Winter, best grades; cash. Farragut 9386.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Quantity 37 drab. Lawrence 2039.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—32-inch gingham checks, percale stripes, and shepherd checks; 64-60-30-inch nainsook, jeans, Soisette. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 6227.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of standard quality white jean; will give gingham in exchange. B. & S. Co., inquire 9 West 24th, 12th floor.

COVERTS Wanted.—All makes. Call with swatches. Ettenson Zalud & Co., 11 W. 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Good quality, peach color. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DOLMANS AND CAPES Wanted.—Looking at latest styles only. 6th floor, 150 West 22d St.

DOLMANS and Capes Wanted.—Looking at latest styles only. 6th floor, 150 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of gingham or chambray dresses; must be stylish house dress effects or low price street dresses; price must be low. Mr. Small. Spring 9630.

DRESSES Wanted. — Georgette beaded dresses better kind for immediate delivery for spot cash; call with samples or telephone. S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on popular-priced dresses in all materials. Call with samples immediately, 114, 20 West 26th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders popular priced dresses in all materials; call with samples. 368-378 6th Av., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgette beaded dresses, better kind, for immediate delivery for spot cash. Call with samples or telephone. S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders on new Spring styles in all materials; also cotton dresses. 11th floor, 51 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders popular-priced dresses, in all materials. Call with samples, 368-378 6th Av., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders on dresses in all materials. Call with samples, 1,182 Broadway, Room 306.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffeta. Jobber placing orders on medium priced; call with samples. Madison Dress Co., 31 E. 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on taffetas, satins, Georgettes of better kind; all week. Paris, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, georgettes, taffetas, jersey, all week, 4-6. 30 West 32d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs in Georgettes, Taffetas; large quantities; will pay cash. 368-378 6th Av., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on taffeta and Georgette; Spring models. 143 West 36th St., 17th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for Georgettes; immediate delivery; spot cash. 6th floor, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on jersey tricolettes and silks; 7th floor, 25 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade beaded georgette dresses. Call I. A. Hartstein & Co., 5 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for georgettes; immediate delivery; spot cash. 6th floor, 141 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk dresses and wool jerseys. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy models, mornings. Room 819, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge. 1st floor, 48 West 22d St.

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Spot cash; any quantity; jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, Greenberg, 38 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs, Spring models. Greenberg, 38 W. 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—All kinds; cash. Farragut 9386.

DUVET-DE-LAINE Wanted.—Velours, Steven's 4281, terra cotta, and copen coverts, trecos, Andrew's 5782, Forstman's 8057, all colors. Orchard 8245.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted, or Botany's Yalama, Spring shades, for cash. Farragut 8139.

DUVETINES Wanted.—All colors S. & H. 4703. Greeley 6082.

EVORA AND BOLIVIA Wanted.—Light shades; pay cash. Madison Square 4173.

FAILLE LUSTER Wanted.—Will exchange black for Susquehanna purple and white. Spring 7350.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Slater's 2226; all shades Deering Milliken's cotton warp; also Slater's striped flannels 2358 or 2388. Spring 2039.

FLANNELS Wanted.—White and gray, black and white checks, whipcord, Oxford, men's wear fabrics. Huchberger, 98 5th Av.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Parker & Wilder's white flannels, 1184, 1191; will pay cash for any quantity. Stuyvesant 4542.

GEORGETTE AND CREPE WAISTS Wanted.—Write for appointment. L 120 Times.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for gingham checks in pink and helio. Mr. Finkelstein. Spring 9630.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Madison Sq. 8671.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Oxford dyed new process; also all kinds piece goods redyed. Arrow, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1693.

LININGS Wanted.—Flowered pussy willow and paisley for spot cash; must be cheap. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th.

PERCALE Wanted.—Bradford and Columbia light, dark and grays, large assortment. Farragut 295.

PLUSH Wanted.—Block mole, any pattern; must be cheap for cash. A 1012 Times Harlem.

PLUSH Wanted.—Esquimettes, Peco; cash. Farragut 9387.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Lorraine 3666, 3667, Botany 5861; also tricotines. Farr. 5759.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—90610-809-11433-528-104-106. Call Mr. H. Steiner, McAlpin Hotel, between 8-10 A. M.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90610 rookie, 966 shade; Clay 976. Madison Square 1969.

SATEENS Wanted.—Fancy sateen linings, all shades; must be cheap. Greeley 4376.

SATIN Wanted.—Cheney, white and flesh; spot cash. High Grade Skirt Co., 82 West 31st St.

SATINS Wanted.—Phoenix's quality 2519 or similar. Gramercy 2461, before 10 A. M.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use a large quantity of Garfield No. 528, navy; spot cash. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St., New York City.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 navy and black, 104-519 U. S., 235 navy, velours 0360, reindeer and terra cotta; for spot cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

SERGE AND POPLIN Wanted.—Open for good quality white French serge; also 9958 black poplin. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th St. Farragut 2228.

SERGE Wanted.—Poplin, 99; No. 06077, navy, tan, gray, for spot cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—U. S. 838, 235, 90610 or similar qualities. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and blacks, not to cost over $1.50 yd. Call with swatches. Ettenson Zalud & Co., 11 West 32d St.

SERGES Wanted. — American 09070, 0936, 0609; 99, 104, 235, 838; open for quantity. Greeley 4376.

SERGE Wanted.—99, 104, 936, 09070, 11433 navy, 8057 F. & H. trico. navy; spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 99, in navy and quantity. Sidney Stern. Madison Square 8972.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 1464 or similar goods. Herman Bruner. Gramercy 4264.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange 4632 any Spring shades for gray 4632, or similar. Parness. Farragut 2369.

SERGE Wanted. — American 6234, Navy, quantity; must be cheap. Slater Bros., 1,332 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 3850, 7120, 838, 235, 820, 528, 809, 104, 106, 0609, 09070, 54292. Gramercy 4941.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 3850 navy, black, 8158 all colors, 7301 high colors. Mad. Sq. 1851.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 and similar. 279 5th Av., Abrams & Hammer. Madison Square 1421.

SERGES Wanted.—0209, 209, 6234, 0936, 838, 1464. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—925, 1464, 6234, navy, black 774, gray. Schaffel. 2639 Md. Sq.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070, 0936, 0609, 99, 104, 235, 838; open for quantity. Greeley 4376.

SERGE Wanted.—99, 104, 936, 09070, 11433 navy, 8057 F. H. trico., navy; spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 1464, navy and black; cash. Farragut 4498.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 99, in navy; any quantity. Sidney Stern. Md. Sq. 8972.

SERGES Wanted.—0209, 209, 6234, 0936, 838, 1464. Grossman Bros. Madison Sq. 4620.

SERGES Wanted.—519 and 11433. Herzig & Rappaport, 30 West 26th St. Farragut 5689.

SERGE Wanted.—54289, 50 pieces navy; must be cheap. Phone Farragut 3152.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 0936, or similar quality; navies. Madison Square 8475.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 54289, spot cash at right price. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—6234 navy and black first and A. & B. second for cash. Orchard 8644.

SERGES Wanted.—6120, 7120 black and navy. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—780, botany for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 black, navy, 838 black, navy; 90610 black. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 6234; quantity for cash. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES Wanted.—Rookie 1464 or similar. Greeley 5186.

SERGES Wanted.—99, 104, 1464, 4632. Gramercy 4783.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 1464, navy and black; cash. Farragut 4498.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 Andrews, 3850 Stevens. Farragut 707.

SERGE Wanted.—No. 9 and No. 99 for cash. Madison Square 8886.

SERGE Wanted. — Black hairline stripe. Chelsea 9553.

SERGES Wanted. — 1464; cash. Farragut 9386.

SILKS, Taffetas Wanted.—Plain and changeable messalines and peau de cygnes, all colors; silk jersey and milamaise; spot cash; quantity no object. 5 East 16th, 11th floor.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgettes, satins, taffetas; large quantities, low prices. Y 373 Times Annex.

SILK DRESSES Wanted for cash; open for large jobs. 114 West 26th, 1st floor.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard and American poplin in high shades. Leihman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

SILVERTONES Wanted for cash; victory rose, tan only; also Peco plush. Louis Horowitz & Co., Chelsea 1911.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All Spring shades, quantity; also Cleveland 9058 serge. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Silver tip bolwins and tricotines wanted; all shades. Chelsea 8980.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades; also Bolivia. Farragut 3885.

SUITS, COATS, and Dresses Wanted.—Jobs bought for cash; any quantity of samples. Albert Terraken, Room 1308, 38 West 32d St. Madison Square 9049.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs bought for cash; any quantity of samples. Albert Terraken, 38 West 32d, Room 1308. Mad. Sq. 9049.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy Spring suits. Call mornings, 142 West 26th St., 4th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on new, snappy styles. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for taupe; must be good quality. Newman & Reifer, 32 West 32d.

TRICOTINES and SERGES Wanted.—Garfields 4718, Andrews 5782, and botanys, U. S. 235 and Dunmore 0810. Call Saul, Madison Square 9066.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Botany or Garfield rookie, tan, and gray; also serges, American 0936 rookie and clay 976. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 153 Madison Av.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—Garfields 4718, Andrews 5782, and Botanys U. S. 235, and Dunmore 0810. Call Saul, Madison Square 9066.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield, navy 4718 or 5010, or similar, for cash. Klein-Marcus Cloak Co., 7 Division St. Orchard 3666.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—All shades. Cohen Edelman, 35 West 31st.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, navy, tan, castor. Madison Square 5406.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Andrews Mills navy. Noah Levy, 135 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES 4713 and POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Farragut 8868.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718 for cash. Madison Square 8350.

TRICOTINES Wanted. Smink, Inc., Md. Sq. 7574.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks, all colors; poiret twills, rookie. I. M. Phillips, 2 West 33d. Madison Square 9446.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks, all colors; Poiret twills, rookie. I. M. Phillips, 2 West 33d. Mad. Sq. 9446.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—All wool, black, white, brown. L. Greenberg & Bro., Inc., 71 West 23d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spot cash, F. & H., shades 526, 848, 803, 852. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—0363 taupe, unsponged, $1.70; burgundy, 150 for export. Gramercy 2991.

VELOURS Wanted.—Deering, Milliken velour in all shades. Farragut 9543.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, spot cash. Farragut 9090.

WAISTS Wanted.—Cheapest and the best; cash. Farragut 9387.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS.—1,200 dozen bungalow aprons; 20 styles scout percales; big assortment of fancy plaids, stripes, and figures at new prices; immediate delivery. Stirling Mfg. Co., New York Office, 705-706 Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery, complete line for ladies, nurses, and maids; also bungalow dresses. Kursheedt Apron Co., 184 West 37th.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military camp and institution; spot delivery; various sizes and weights, at less than cost to manufacturers. Omues, 200 5th Av.

BATHROBES, Pajamas, Nightshirts.—Best makes, lowest prices. L. Greenberg, 43 West 16th.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 black, navy, brown, green, and taupe; also light and heavy weight velours. Gramercy 2991.

BURELLA. — Brightwood. Peking, gray, clay and tan. Farragut 3290.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—All fabrics, $6.75 up; suits, $12.75 up; manufactured on premises. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d St.

CAPES.—Coats, Dolmans, suits; variety of styles and fabrics; lowest prices. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—2 to 6 and 6 to 14, 800 dozen close out from $6 to $12; good styles and makes. Phone Orchard 5704.

CLOTHIERS.—Linings and linen canvas; $100,000 worth; will sell at sacrifice. N. Y. Lining Co., 621 Broadway. Spring 5568.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; reduced prices; Bolivia, silvertones, Normandies, pom-pom, pile fabrics, &c.; Spring line ready for jobbers. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Better grade silvertone, velour, pom pom, shawl collars, raccoon, nutria and seal; will close out at a sacrifice price. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fall cloth coats, fur and plush trimmed, ½ and full lined, to close out at a sacrifice. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plushes, silvertones, fur trimmed; sale purposes 50c. on the dollar. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—High grade Bolivia and silvertone, fur trimmed, to close. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COATS.—600 all wool Pom Pom, velour, broadcloth, fur-trimmed; closing out. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS.—Men's wear, serge, 1075, silvertones, 1650; extraordinary value. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children, and juniors,' all materials for immediate delivery. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Salt's plush, plain and fur trimmed, for sale purposes. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Winter, at great sacrifice, ladies', misses, juniors. Rosengarten 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Have 200 fur trimmed, better kind; close out. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS and SUITS.—Of the better kind, to close out. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS.—250 fur-trimmed and plain at a sacrifice. Cooper & Grapes, 80 West 26th.

COATS.—Stylish stouts, auto, Dolman; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 W. 25th.

COATS, CAPES.—$7.75 up; suits, $9.75 up. Schoen & Weisman, 43 West 27th St.

COTTON GOODS.—50 bales 32-inch fast brown duck suiting, 7 1-3 oz. weight; suitable for overalls, tents, awnings, upholstery; spot delivery. Gerbrick, Franklin 1370.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobbers' and exporters' cotton drills, gabardines, hollands, voile; full assortment; below market price. Call or write, Gazi & Dabah, 276 Canal St.

COTTON GOODS.—Gabardines, voiles, poplins, piques; below market. 44 East 23d, 7th floor. Gramercy 1283.

COTTON GOODS.—Gabardines, piques, Seco's, voiles; below market price. Madison Square 5852.

COVERTS.—Parker Wilder 500, 20 pieces, $1.87½; Deering Milliken covert, 20 pieces, $1.25. Brous Bros., 1,115 Broadway.

CREPES.—Japanese pongees, grey felt, poplins, yarns. G. Balzer, phone 234 Kingsbridge.

DELHI.—037-1, American, Pekin, Copen, gray, rookie, navy. Farragut 3290.

DRESSES.—All wool Jersai dresses at $6.75 net; we also make satins, taffetas, and serges at prices cheaper than elsewhere in spite of the strike; we have large quantities for immediately delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, taffetas, satins, georgettes, $6.75-$16.50 special; Bahnsen's all wool jersey silk, graded, $8.90; all wool French serge, graded, $5.50-$13.50; don't believe, come convince yourself. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Georgette, satin, taffeta, jersey, and serge; large assortment for street and afternoon wear, at reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Wonder Dress, 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Children's, specialty silk only; snappiest models, beautiful combinations, prices ranging $3.75 to $7.75. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 22d.

DRESSES, Dresses, Dresses.—Spring line ready; taffetas, $5.75; silks, crepe de chines, Georgettes; exceptionally cheap. P. Hutner & Co., 50 West 25th.

DRESS LININGS.—Dress manufacturers buy ready-made dress linings; cheaper and better than you make them; save time, labor, money. Farragut 8890.

DRESSES. — Serges, taffetas, georgettes, latest Spring styles; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $14.75; jobs always on hand. Floranell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta, snappy styles, $6.75 up; big values; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Basement buyers! Attention! Will close 600 serges, taffetas, velvets; slaughtering prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 on the rack; velvets, serges, jerseys, satins; 50c. on the dollar. P. Hutner & Co., 54 West 25th.

DRESSES.—1,000 to close out; French serges, $6.50; taffetas, $6.50; silk poplins, $4.75. Paris, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, taffeta, georgette, and party; sacrificing prices. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Best values in the market in taffetas at $5.75 and $6.75. Silverman-Stock, 130 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—150 oxford dresses to close out at a price. Irene Dress Co., 135 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and wool jersey, on the rock; immediate delivery for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Children's, 6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, 50 per cent. off; good styles. Fifth floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 serge to sell at price. 4th Floor, 147 West 22d St. Chelsea 6054.

DRESSES.—Better kind serge and Panamas; will sacrifice. Bachmuth, 510 6th Av.

DRESSES.—To close, 150 values to $22.50 at $12.50. Rivera Dress, 2 East 29th.

DRESSES.—1,000 to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

FLANNEL.—Scarlet, Parker Wilder, 50 and 54 inches, will sell reasonable. Farragut 4446.

FLOWERS AND FANCY FEATHERS.—About 2,000 dozen, to close out, dissolving partnership, in large or small lots. Buss & Wanner, 55 West 45th.

GABARDINES.—Garfields 4666, Whitmans 728, Botany, 5855; also tricotines. Farr. 5759.

GABARDINES.—Garfield's 4666; Geras 10386, navy and black. Trade Winners, 34 West 27th.

GABARDINES.—Geras, high shades. Farragut 9407.

GEORGETTE.—Gray or finished; manufactured by Knickerbocker Ribbon Co. Madison Square 1034.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Amoskeag, 85 cases, 19½c net; percales, 64x64, 15c; also other kinds, 250 cases, wonderful assortment, must be sold at once. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAM.—Plaids, blue wing, 32-inch, large assortment. Farragut 2348.

GINGHAMS.—Lancaster staple checks. Phone Spring 633.

HOSIERY.—Men's; 1,400 dozen; half cotton and wool; left on our hands by Government; sell all or any portion; $4.50 per dozen; bargain; speak quick. Hosiery, R 38 Times.

HOSIERY.—Several cases of cotton hosiery at very low prices. Franklin 1479.

KHAKI PANTS, at right prices; better than others. J. Berger, 74 Richmond St., Newark, N. J.

KHAKI.—All wool 6-4, original packages; will sell at $1 yard. Stuyvesant 5172.

KHAKI.—12 pieces all wool, 16-ounce O. D.; reasonable. Spring 7350.

KHAKI-KOOLS.—All colors, reasonable. Greeley 2030.

LINENS.—Belgian dress linens, 46 inches wide, best shade, 72½ cents per yard; flannels, gabardines, voiles, 14 cents. Room 411, 1,270 Broadway.

METAL BROCADES.—Regular goods at special price. 1,270 Broadway, Room 411.

NECKWEAR.—Men's, odd lots, 50c and $1 to close. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PAJAMAS.—Flannel, to close out, $16. L. Greenberg Co., 43 West 16th.

PANAMAS.—Also high shades and black; all wool and cotton warp Pacifics and Whitman's in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

POIRET TWILLS.—Serges 106, 235, 11433, 1464, 54289, Andon Mills. Gramercy 6984.

POIRET TWILL.—Loraine 3667 navy and black. Cortland 6482, Ext. 2.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Pacific PPL, MFL, VSL, CFL, WFX; Juilliard's 54289, 4061; Cleveland 9288, 9058, 6234; low prices; no phone calls. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—P P L, 774, 767, 777, B P N L, N T A, H W P, 228, 230; also Shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

POPLINS. — All wool, American, Saxonia, Metcalf, Selden, Jolesch, Dobson, Brightwood, very cheap; navy and black. Greeley 4879.

POPLINS AND SERGES, 90610, 6077, 4768, 774, 6709½, serges in tan, Copen., gray, navy. Madison Square 9087.

POPLINS.—06077, 6709½, 09070, 0609, 7302, 7512, 11433, 3850, 519; velours Spring colors. Madison Square 9837.

POPLINS.—American 06077, navy, 215 serge, Stevens 3020, navys and black. Brous Bros., 1,115 Broadway.

POPLINS.—Pacific, all wool, 54-inch navy, $1.70; also Scotia poplins; reasonable. Farragut 9076.

POPLINS.—Navy 774; Juilliards 2002; 5 black and 8 green; very reasonable. Gramercy 5037.

POPLINS, Serges.—Closing out; discontinuing business; call personally. David Carity, 41 E. 20th.

POPLINS.—American 90610 navy, $2.17½; Stevens 428 pekin, henna, $2.75. Farragut 588.

POPLIN.—American navy cotton warp, 6609½, 6709½, $1.20; velour check cheap. Farr. 2980.

POPLINS.—90610, 06077; very cheap. Grossman Bros. Madison Square 4620.

POPLINS.—Dobson 508, Whitman's 774. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN.—American, high shades. Chelsea 4676.

POPLIN.—American navy 6609½. Farragut 832.

PUTTEE CLOTH.—Knitted O. D., 37 pieces. Rand, 104 East 25th St.

ROMPERS.—200 dozen reps, ginghams and chambray to close out. Jack Sarfati, 172 Eldridge St.

SECO SILK.—25c; first quality. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—8200, 11433, 528, 9056, 809, 774, 4860, very cheap. Davidoff Co., Mad. Sq. 4622.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, 54289, 7120 598, tans. Orchard 8744.

SERGES.—11433 navy, original tickets. Tel. Greeley 795.

SERGES.—7002, $1.07½; 6120, $1.30; 7120, $1.50; 780, $1.60; 54292, $1.75; 0696, $1.95; 0209, $1.60; 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—1464, 4632, 11433, 9240, 54274, 3665, also poplins and lightweight velours on terms. Gramercy 3061.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—Also high shades and black, 235, 09070, 6234, 54289, 104, 99, Gera 787, Jamestown 9302, 7120, 8158, Botany 809, 11433, 1464, 3850, 7008, WFX, MFL, 528 black and navy, 519 black and navy, Broadhead 500, 8000, 3700, 7800, Whitman's 774, 228, PPL, BPNL, American poplins 90610, 06077; also big variety fancy skirtings. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES and POPLINS.—528, 11433, 7120, 104, 113, 0609, 4860, 774, 4768, V. S. L. 227, 94, 1209, 6120, 3665, 54289. Shamberg 227, 94, 1209, 6120, 3665, 54289. Shamberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGES.—54289, 3695, 764, 6234, 9056, 7008, 7512, 7120, 11433, 7713, 9288, 528, 3850, 0609, 4002; 774 poplin; 2137 Fram, also Lorraine taffeta. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475-6.

SERGES.—M-F-L, V-S-L, 54289, 4061, W-F-X, F-S-G, C-S, C-S-G, W-S-G, S-B-G-L, T-P-S, 1717, K-S, 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—09070, 99, 9288, 9802, 809, 11433, 519, 0696, 528, 54292, 0609, 94, 3, 54289, 794, 7801, 6801, W. F. X., any quantity; very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—6301, 6122, 7120, 7301, 6614, 11433, 780, 809, 528, 925, 9056, 4061, 54289, 3, 99, 1209, 774, 87, 838, 6709½. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES.—54289, 519, 7008, 9056, 809, 0609, 9288, 3241, 10764, 6500; all colors serges, poplins and silvertones. Telephone Farragut 2950. 4th floor, 45 W. 25th St.

SERGES.—54289, 519, 7008, 9056, 609, 0609, 9288, 3421, 10764, 6500, all colors; serges, poplins, silvertones. Telephone Farragut 2950. 4th floor, 45 West 25th St.

SERGES.—11433, $1.70; 1464, $1.80; American 9411, $1.50; all-wool poplins, $1.50; velour, Spring shades, $2.80. Farr. 5759.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours. — Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—528, $1.57½; 3665, $1.25; W. F. X., $1.25; 7002, $1.02½; poplins, 774, $1.67½; net cash. Gramercy 377.

SERGE.—Cotton warp 9, 112, McKenneys, ¾ coating 014C, 8413, 111-39, 222-10, 49-1, will sell below market price. Farr. 4446.

SERGES.—3700, 9288, 7120, 1464, 809, W F X, 500, 7302, 4632; poplins, 6609½, 6009, 774. Farragut 9407.

SERGE.—American navy 0696; will sell or exchange for 9, 0936, 09070 and pay difference. Farragut 332.

SERGES.—All makes, all numbers, any quantity; immediate. United States Textile Co., Gramercy 1337.

SERGES.—Huebshmans 41134, Stevens 3850, also Lorraine 4215 for reasonable offer. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, navy. Madison Square 3935.

SILKS. — Immediate delivery, Georgettes, Georgines, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, files, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; crepe meteors, fancy silks, radiums, wash satins, crepe de chines, peau de cygnes, georgettes. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILLVERTONES.—All the Spring shades; also navy, rookie, tricotines. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high-lustre poplin, $2; fancy silk novelty, $2.25 up; biggest value; Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.75; silks, taffetas, in most desirable shades; 50c. on the dollar. P. Hutner & Co., 52 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—200 wash, gabardine, Russian cord at $1.25; 200 woolen, plaids, poplins, serges at $3. Scribner, 19 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Specializing Stout's wool serges, poplins, $3.75; spot delivery. Marcus, 153 West 27th St., N. Y.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna 171 silk poplins, at $1.75 net. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SUTS.—Serge and taffeta, best models, $12.75 up; manufactured by Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d St.

SUITS.—200 high-class suits to close out at a price. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

SUITS.—All wool lightweights, poplins, $10.75. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — All shades, immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES.—First quality, assorted colors; low prices. Phone Madison Sq. 4582.

TRICOTINE GABARDINES.—Garfield 4718, shade 451 chinchilla, also 4666 and 4053, Spring colors, cheap. Schaffel, Mad. Sq. 2639.

TRICOTINES.—Saxonia 962, excellent quality navy, rookie; also Garfield tan, gabardines. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, $3.25; 11433, serg., $1.70; 1464, $1.80; Spring shades velour, $2.80. Farr. 5759.

TRICOTINE.—Fine white tricotine and navy Poiret twills for sale. Phone Mad. Sq. 8150.

TRICOTINE.—Fine white tricotine and navy poiret twill for sale. Phone Mad. Sq. 8150.

TRICOTINES.—Walworth 3896 navy. Madison Square 4173.

TUSSAHS.—Discontinuing lining department, have quantity printed tussahs, close out; very cheap. Madison Square 1682.

TWEEDS.—For Spring coats; immediate delivery; $1.32½ net. Telephone Gramercy 4374.

VELOURS.—American 032, 0360, in Quaker grey, burgundy, and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOUR.—Stevens 4281, pekin and tan, $2.80; taupe burgundy, $2. Farragut 9076.

VELOURS.—4281, Stevens and other makes, Spring colors. Madison Square 9087.

VELOURS.—Stevens for sale; all Spring shades. Farragut 2347.

VELVETIANS.—Black, grand marquise, 32-inch, 200 pieces, plain, 42½ cents; 300 pieces, plain, 43½ cents; De Luxe, 54-inch, 80 pieces, $1.05 net. P. N., 200 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Georgettes and crepe de chine, from $42 to $54; wonderful values. Bronner Mfg. Co., 1,270 B'way, Room 517. Madison Square 545.

WAISTS. — Voiles, ginghams, Georgettes, crepe de chines; 50c. on the dollar. P. Hutner & Co., 50 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, georgines, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Big job in georgette crepe waists to close out. Schwartz Bros., 38 West 26th St.

WINTER COATS.—$25 value for $8.00; all lined velour. Rosenstein, 31 West 15th St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on high-grade dresses; bring own samples; immediate business. Address Box 240, 437 Marbridge Building.

CONTRACTORS, silk dresses, placing large orders. Call with samples, 114 West 26th, first floor.

Allied Industries.

ARMY SHOES in case lots, $3.85; shoes for export. Fiske, 110 Duane St.

CHEVRONS.—Gold and silver, campaign bars, division shoulder emblems, and other military accessories. I. Klein & Co., 104 5th Av. Farragut 5768.

CUTTING TABLES.—For sale 100 feet of very good cutting tables, two eight-inch Eastman cutting knives, twenty-five cans for clippings used under cutting tables, gas and electric irons, pressing boards, dummies; will sacrifice. Brons Bros. 1,115 Broadway. Farragut 4284.

Entire plant, including machines, tables, cutting, and buttonhole machines, &c.; will sell reasonable. S. S. Ritter, 1,333 Broadway.

KNITTING NEEDLES.—800 gross, sacrifice; hatpins, 2,000 gross, 90 cents per gross; wooden moulds, 500 cases, cheap. 1,270 Broadway, Room 411.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN Wanted.—We are looking for a hustler to carry our line of popular-priced silk and cotton petticoats in any of the following States: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and some Southern States. Line well established, excellent delivery facilities; commission basis; will make advances to right party. T. T. S., 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—Jobber coats, suits requires experienced man to cover offices, department stores; drawing commission. B 223 Times.

SALESMAN, covering New York State, Pennsylvania, take side line novelty infants' wear; occupy small space; commission. L 100 Times.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Please take notice that the firm of AHRENS & WINSLOW, composed of GUSTAVE AHRENS and THEOPHILUS N. WINSLOW, who formerly conducted business under the name of BUYERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, at 1,170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day by mutual consent been dissolved.
Dated, New York, Feb. 1, 1919.
(Signed) GUSTAVE AHRENS,
THEOPHILUS N. WINSLOW.

LIGHTEN FOOD EXPORT BAN.

Removals Sweeping, but Restrictions Kept on Wheat and Wheat Flour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The most sweeping removal of restrictions upon the exportation of foodstuffs made since the signing of the armistice was announced today by the War Trade Board. Commodities removed from the export conservation list were barley, corn, and rye, including flour and meal made from these grains, oats and oat products, brewers' grains, bran and middlings, beans, dried and split peas, sugar, and hydrogenated cottonseed oil.

These articles constituted a majority of the food items on the restricted list. Their removal is effective immediately. Licenses to export them will be granted freely to all destinations, including Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium. Heretofore such exports to these allied countries were made exclusively by the Food Administration's grain corporation and the Wheat Export Company.

Attention was called to the fact that wheat and wheat flour remain on the restricted list. There was no indication when the embargo on those commodities would be removed, but it was said that it probably would remain in force until the Government's agreement with the farmers for a maximum price on the 1919 wheat crop had expired.

Removal of the embargo on the other grains was expected by some officials to stabilize prices and relieve what was described as a congested market. An advance in the price of corn was looked for by reason of the fact that prices fell sharply several weeks ago, when removal of the embargo against the importation of Argentine corn was announced. It was said that there was a heavy demand in foreign countries for some of the grains now placed on the free list, and particularly for rye.

WANT EXPORTS STIMULATED

Plea for Government Aid in the South American Trade.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association issued a statement last night, in which H. S. Demarest, a director, urged the necessity for prompt Government action in clearing up the doubts of foreign buyers of American goods. A large number of buyers, particularly those from South America, have canceled their orders for merchandise placed here in the belief that prices ar about to undergo a big slump.

Mr. Demarest, while commending the action of the United States Shipping Board in cutting transatlantic freight rates to European ports, urged that immediate cuts be made in the ocean rates to South America.

"It is for the very safety of the country that our Government should aid quickly and practically the American manufacturer in reaching foreign markets," Mr. Demarest said, "and itself take the necessary steps to restore the confidence of foreign buyers that present costs cannot be reduced for some time to come."

Mr. Demarest explained that this should be done in order that exports might be facilitated to the end that labor be kept employed and capital be in a position to stand the enormous taxes about to be placed on it, and at the same time absorb the great Victory Loan about to be issued. The Export Association's director said that the world's markets were today depleted and foreign merchants needed stocks of all kinds of merchandise, but buying was at present suspended owing to a deep-seated impression on the part of the foreign buyers that a sharp decline in prices was about to take place.

OPEN MARKET COAL FIRM.

Removal of Federal Restrictions Fails to Reduce Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Advices received by the National Coal Association covering Feb. 1, when government price restrictions on bituminous coal were lifted, show that prices generally held firm at the previous Government levels, though in several districts the better grades of coal have advanced.

"Nearly all fields," said the association in an authorized statement tonight, "reported reduced running time, due primarily to lack of orders, but such reduced running time has not found expression in the material reduction of prices. [illegible] were expecting [illegible] following [illegible] ment price [illegible] pointed. [illegible] has seen [illegible] several fields [illegible] broken running [illegible] costs have [illegible] Government [illegible] profit for [illegible] cases none [illegible] cumstances [illegible] coming a [illegible] natural [illegible] have advanced.

"Reports [illegible] steady re[illegible] of production [illegible] that a little [illegible] brisk demand."

Auctions.

NOTICE OF SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder [illegible] February [illegible], 1919, at [illegible] Auctioneer, at [illegible] Vesey Street, [illegible] shares of [illegible] Company [illegible] Milling Company [illegible] annum, payable [illegible] of all of [illegible] before August [illegible] dated November [illegible] each and [illegible] 12, 1918, for [illegible] 1918, for [illegible] 23, 1918, for [illegible] by mortgage [illegible] Arizona Silver [illegible] vember 5, [illegible] Arizona Silver [illegible] and notes [illegible] the account [illegible] Company, of [illegible] by it as [illegible] with the undersigned [illegible] 1917, to secure [illegible] ments and [illegible] vember 20th [illegible] occurred.

Dated February 3, 1919.
BEER, SONDHEIMER & CO., INC.,
[illegible] Broadway, New York City.

BURLING & DOLE,
AUCTIONEERS,
599 & 601 Broadway, New York.
Regular Auction Sales
Tuesdays and Fridays.
WOOLENS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTONS,
DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c.
Also on Thursdays at our Annex
All Kinds General Merchandise.
Phone, Spring 9944.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large lots. [illegible]

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE [illegible]
Van Praag & Co., [illegible]

SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, [illegible] W. 23d St.
Tel. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK of Cordele, located at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
J. W. CANNON, Cashier, Liquidating Agent.
Dated Jan. 27, 1919.

LOGIC

In the final analysis *sales* are the aim of every progressive retailer.

KARP-MAKE garments for Spring are so charmingly styled, so irresistibly beautiful they seem to take and sell on sight. *And they'll sell equally well with you.*

To the alert buyer who scours the market for models that will sell; to the hard-to-suit buyer who wants to conserve time and energy and profits:

Make us show you!

KARP BROTHERS

Makers of Better Grade Women's and Misses'

Suits, Coats and Dresses

45-57 West 27th St., N. Y.

N. B.—Exceptional values at $16.50 to $65.00. Quick delivery.

THE ORIGINAL DRESS HOUSE

We Are Now Located at Our New Home

22-24-26 West 32d St.

DICKER & GINSBERG

JUST STOUT DRESSES IN STYLES THAT WOMEN CRAVE

SLIMLINE STOUTS

CONFORM PERFECTLY TO BOTH HER SENSE OF FASHION AND ECONOMY

Slimline Stouts Dispel All Doubts —They're Stylish

METROPOLIS DRESS CO., Inc.

131 West 35th St., New York.

MR. A. B. SOLIS AND MR. LOUIS A. VALLEN ARE SHOWING

DRESSES

TAFFETA CREPE GEORGETTE

at the New York Office

LICHTENSTEIN REICHLIN & CO.

1261 BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

SEE ROSNER FIRST

Stout & Maternity Dresses

at popular prices

ROSNER DRESS HOUSE

106-108 WEST 32d ST. NEW YORK

SAM ROSNER LOUIS COHEN

SERGE DRESSES

Half Wool To close out $3.00 NET.

POPLINS From $3.75 up

TAFFETAS From $4.75 up

QUICK DELIVERY.

ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

SAMUEL PRINTZ

48-54 West 25th St. N.Y.

SEE OUR Wonderful COAT at $6.75

Advances on Merchandise.

WORMSER & CO.

Commercial Bankers

95 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Stuyv. 3360.

POLANSKY

MONEY BROKER

CORTLANDT 490

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 1,133 B'way.

ALBERT LEE, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; C. W. Trowbridge, dry goods; Wallick.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Charles Marks, coats, suits, waists; Flanders.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Lurie & Co.; Mrs. A. Faerber, silk, serge dresses, coats; 37 W. 26th.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Newman D. G. Co.; Mrs. Riggs, notions, laces; Mrs. Hallett, fancy goods; 44 East 23d; Great Northern.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss P. Hardy, J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, jewelry, 1,150 B'way; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, notions, laces, jewelry, gloves; 1,115 B'way; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods, umbrellas; 1,150 B'way; Longacre.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, silverware; Miss M. White, ladies' wear; 1,150 B'way.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. H. Ahart, linens, white goods, domestics; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Levy, jobs silk, serge dresses, coats; 37 W. 26th.

BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield, Son & Co.; A. Summerfield, pants materials; York.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, skirtings; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; C. Schott, women's apparel, underwear, knit goods; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz, jobs Fall coats; 37 West 26th.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; A. Cohen, jobs coats, dresses; basement; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. A. Barnum, Miss Clifford, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss A. Chaloux, corsets; R. M. Crowley, art embroideries, novelties; Miss E. F. Nolan, veilings; Miss G. D. Hertubuse, toilet sets, basement; Miss N. Hamelburg, women's neckwear, basement; Miss E. G. O'Gorman, braids, basement; M. A. Turner, misses' dresses; Miss A. V. Burns, dresses, basement; D. W. Edwards, millinery; H. Owens, ribbons; Selden, representing; Miss M. Blackden, small wares, hair goods; Rogers; A. W. Anderson, men's furnishing goods, basement; J. A. Keough, men's clothing, basement; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, dresses; 20th floor, 212 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies', infants' knit wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BURLINGTON, Iowa—John Boesch Co.; G. C. Boesch, notions, furn. goods; A. H. Nelson, dry goods; Imperial.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. R. Hammer, millinery; 141 5th Av.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; W. Symons, domestics, dress goods, silks; 141 5th Av.; Ansonia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; Mr. Haas, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; B. F. Matthews, men's, boys' furn. goods, clothing, hats, piece goods; G. B. McClilian, men's clothing; 116 West 32d.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott Sons; A. C. Furchgott, dress goods, silks; 141 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Wm. Sporborg, general merchandise; 1, Broadway.

CHICAGO—Wolff-Dunham-Melum Co.; J. C. Wolff, tailors; Longacre.

CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles Co.; Mr. Wedeles, Mrs. Wedeles, A. Stien, furs, skins; Penn.

CHICAGO—Spira & Steiner; H. Steiner, woolens, dress goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. S. Rosenberg, silk waists; 43 Leonard St.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss L. Ryan, ready-to-wear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss McVeigh, silk underwear, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, hosiery, under-1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—H. L. Triedlen & Co.; D. Goldstein, men's, boys', children's clothing; Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, cutlery, leather goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Alland Bros. & Co.; L. D. Sultzer, manufacturers ladies' hats; 65 Bleecker St.; Hargrave.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, Miss F. Snyder, Miss P. Anderson, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO — Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; Miss B. Epstein, dresses; S. H. Kaufman, boys' clothing; 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger, Miss Hannerty, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts; F. Koretz, Miss Miller, millinery; W. D. Leddy, curtains, upholstery goods, pictures, frames; O. J. Lowenberg, gloves, notions, leather goods, hdkfs., umbrellas; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs, linoleums; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; S. A. Gaylord, bargain basement, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Miss M. Rosenstreeter, muslin underwear, infants' wear, sweaters, house dresses, petticoats, bargain basement; Miss M. Durkin, women's neckwear; C. T. Ray, men's furn. goods, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; W. E. Reidy, domestics, wash, white goods, linens, blankets; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Hankes; G. C. Bauer, coats, dresses, suits, infants' wear; Penn.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces, veils, neckwear, trimmings, underwear; 23 East 26th; Wellington.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, jobs Winter coats; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; N. Neuman, linens, white goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; Miss E. K. Brown, infants' wear; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; A. Moskowitz, waists, basement; 37 West 26th.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minmaugh Co.; J. L. Minmaugh, clothing, millinery, furn. goods; 45 W. 34th; Holland.

COVINGTON, Ky.—Bon Ton Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. Gershuny, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Room 1419, 1,133 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ky.—A. N. Robertson & Bro.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; H. Green, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; J. C. Schwab, upholstery, draperies; 230 5th Av.; St. Andrew.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; J. Davis, domestics; W. J. Roetter, blankets, linens; R. Plumer, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; O. R. Garmon, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plambeck, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mr. Dewitt, basement ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 404 4th Av.; Woodward.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; D. Oransky, jobs, georgette silk blouses, jobs, Fall suits; 37 West 26th.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; F. L. Diggs, toilet goods, drugs; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkume, hdkfs., neckwear; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 225 5th Av.; Wallick.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. Kaufman, Miss A. Beatty, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT—Ide Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, A. Landau, Mrs. J. B. Meyers, millinery; Cumberland.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

EL PASO, Texas.—Laskin-Swatt Co.; B. Swatt, notions, furn. goods; Woodward.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. M. Hartley, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 B'way.

FARRELL, Penn.—Farrell D. G. Co.; G. W. Anderson, women's, misses', juniors' suits, coats, dresses, waists; 6 W. 32d; Prince George.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; I. I. Bondi, G. Sparks, women's, infants' wear; Breslin.

GALVESTON, Texas — Garbode-Elbond Co.; Miss E. Schneider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

GEORGETOWN, Ohio—The Polasky Co.; A. Polasky, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Room 1419, 1,133 Broadway.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Lurie & Co.; L. Gans, jobs coats; 37 W. 26th.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Mr. Marsh, millinery; 621 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Stern Co.; H. Stern, Spring suits, jobs Winter coats; 470 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn. — Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats, suits, dresses; D. Kaufmann, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co., Inc.; E. N. Allen, Mr. York, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Hofstadter, Miss Parrell; 621 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; J. J. Mack, laces, dress trimmings, h'dk'fs; S. Nusbaum, fancy goods; 141 Madison Av.; Breslin.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; G. F. Morrissey, W. S. Hayes, rugs, draperies; L. E. Dorfman, sporting goods, kodaks; 141 Madison Av.

HAZLETON, Penn.—J. G. Gundling; Mrs. Drum, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.

HELENA, Mon.—Sanden & Ferguson Co.; S. S. Sanden, ready-to-wear, furnishing goods; Park Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres Co.; E. B. Davis, shoes; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss F. M. Brice, women's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; Miss C. M. Mansfield, women's, misses', children's wear; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Haven & Geddes Co.; R. F. Geddes, ginghams; V. W. Woodward, domestics; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, cloaks, suits; H. J. Wolf, ribbons, jewelry; C. Efroymson, men's clothing, hats; 120 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; Miss N. Honan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Shea, infants' wear; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; Miss M. Henderson, art goods; Miss J. Vickery, skirts; Miss H. Griffin, gloves; 116 West 32d.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; G. B. Yenowine, domestics, linens, white goods; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacob, coats, suits, dresses; 37 West 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, cloaks, waists, skirts, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, dress goods, silks; W. D. Koehler, domestics; G. B. House, jewelry, leather goods; B. B. Barnes, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Trayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Rossner, toys; M. N. Kevan, carpets, rugs; Mrs. Stover, basement ready-to-wear; Mr. Wallace, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Hunt, silks, dress goods; R. Moore, housefurn. goods; W. T. Scholler, hosiery, knit underwear; 25 Madison Av.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Bondi Bros. Co.; A. Hess, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; Breslin.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; 60 Worth.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. Bart; ladies' ready-to-wear millinery; Room 1419, 1,133 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; C. W. Ayers, shoes; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

LANSING, Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; F. N. Arbaugh, dry goods; Cumberland.

LEBANON, Ind.—Adler's Co-operative; N. Adler, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Cumberland.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Grenzel Co.; Miss A. B. Cummings, corsets, muslin underwear, hosiery; Broztell.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. P. Brehn, dry goods; C. A. Birdzell, dress goods, silks; F. L. Harrison, dry goods; Broztell.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—L. Lurie & Co.; J. Epstein, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, coats, suits, waists; 1, Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; F. J. Barnes, toys; 111 5th Av.; Latham.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; G. J. Koechter, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; L. Brill, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Greenstein Dept. Store; M. F. Greenstein, coats, suits, dresses; 3 West 26th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; J. M. Finkel, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

MACON, Miss.—A. Klaus & Co.; S. J. Feibelman, general mdse.; Belleclaire.

MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Johan, notions, furn. goods; Miss Woodward, Mrs. Fechelmer, ladies' garments; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

MATTOON, Ill.—Bower & Shulhoff; F. M. Shulhoff, general mdse.; Breslin.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Bloch Merc. Co.; C. Hess, Spring skirts; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 West 32d; Somerset.

MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster Co.; S. Sinek, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods; 1,133 Broadway.

MINEOLA, Texas—Bromberg's; L. N. Bromberg, I. G. Bromberg, dry goods, furnishing goods; Woodward.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mr. Lamen, Mr. Mininen, perfumery, drug sundries, stationery, novelties; 225 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — M. Milder, skirts, waists, silk petticoats; 1,199 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. B. Cohen, millinery; 621 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Kreegers; F. C. Kreeger, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; A. Schwartz, coats, suits, underwear; 1,150 B'way.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Bier Bros.; I. S. Bier, toys; 44 E. 23d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Mossbacher Cloak and Suit Co.; L. F. Le Pratte, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,133 B'way.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; P. T. Wright, dry goods, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 103 Grand.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; V. H. Boettcher, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. Witte, millinery; 404 4th Av.

Peoria, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; I. N. Martin, basement merchandise; Miss Martin, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway.

PERU, Ind. — Pedigos; Miss B. Martin, ladies' wear; Collingwood.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Corsen's Fashion Shop; H. C. Corsen, jobs ladies' coats, suits, skirts, waists; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Mrs. Flatow, georgette dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. F. McDermott, jewelry, leather goods, women's neckwear, veils; 362 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Katzman, basement, ready-to-wear; Mr. Kim, men's, boys' hats; J. Herstein, genl. mdse., basement; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; P. F. Shields, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, leather goods; W. H. St. Clair, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, leather goods, jewelry, drug sundries; W. H. St. Clair, women's gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas, parasols; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; I. Upright, men's furnishing goods, gloves, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, hosiery, underwear; W. F. Lipman, merchandise manager; 1,123 Broadway.

POTTSTOWN, Penn.—E. Mills; W. E. Mills, misses' ready-to-wear; Prince George.

READING, Penn.—E. Mills; R. N. Wentzel, misses' ready-to-wear; Prince George.

RICHMOND, Va.—B. Vigran, ladies' ready-to-wear millinery; Room 1419, 1,133 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Silverman, Miss H. Hathaway, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. C. Baer, Miss Mayo, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; T. E. McGahn, jobs coats, dresses, children's wear; G. E. Trobaugh, jobs piece goods, domestics; 470 4th Av.

SALISBURY, N. C.—D. Ostreicher, dry goods; Marie Antoinette.

SALISBURY, N. C.—D. Oestreicher, dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; Marie Antoinette.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN ANGELO, Texas—Adler's; Miss Runyon, ladies' wear; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; D. Gradwohl, toys, baby carriages; 15 East 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; J. Maloney, suits, dresses; 15 East 26th.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, Miss Grogham, millinery; 621 Broadway.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; M. Evoy, dress goods, silks; 23 E. 26th.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; J. F. Gatens, girls', juniors' waists, sweaters; Miss Borning, infants' wear; Miss E. Heiz, muslin underwear, negligees; 225 5th Av.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Bondi Bros. Co.; J. Cohen, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; Breslin.

SHREVESPORT, La.—Globe D. G. Co.; I. Rosenstrauch, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Emporium World Millinery Co.; W. E. Conway, A. Milender, millinery; 621 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon, Durrell Co.; E. Hagey, laces, trimmings; Miss Krischmeyer, fancy goods; York.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Crescent; H. D. Moore, domestics, blankets; 440 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—McCourtney D. G. Co.; P. J. McCourtney, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—The E. Wren Co.; Miss L. Wheeler, Mrs. Tobin, millinery; Miss F. Leverrier, art, draperies; C. Weichell, housefurn. goods, glassware, toys; 141 Madison Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Block Bros.; A. G. Lesley, coats, suits; 1,150 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, waists, basement; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss A. Aborgast, art needlework; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix-Baer-Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Langhausen, art goods; 116 West 32d; Wellington.

ST. LOUIS—Weil, Kalter & Co.; M. Weil, jersey, taffeta, silk, fancy cotton petticoats; Room 517, 200 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider Mercantile Co.; Mr. Boelling, gloves, silks, underwear; Room 301, 31 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS—Schoper Stores Co.; E. Schoper, ladies' muslin underwear; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss L. Wehmeyer, art needlework; 4 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Mr. Wohlgemuth, Miss E. Murphy, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. Rubin, hosiery; Miss R. Bullmer, Miss C. Niehous, representing; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Heflin, domestics, linens, basement piece goods; H. S. Kline, linens, white goods; 37 W. 26th.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; I. H. Osborn, domestics, dress goods, silks; 23 E. 26th.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Levinson's; M. Levinson, women's, children's wear; 1,161 B'way; Cumberland.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; E. C. Becigneul, millinery; 200 5th Av.; Wallick.

TOLEDO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Key, Mrs. B. F. Key, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. Drummond, linens, white goods, blankets; 25 East 26th; Penn.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—Doyle & Knower Co.; L. G. Knower, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 277 5th Av.

VINCENNES, Ind.—Gimbel, Houghton & Bond Co.; F. M. Bond, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. M. E. Davison, jewelry; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Son & Co.; J. MacFarquhar, toys, pictures; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. Leonce; L. Schwartzman, misses', flapper suits, dresses, coats; Herald Square.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel D. G. Co.; T. J. Ring, dry goods; 6 West 32d; Herald Square.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, Spring suits, coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

WINDER, Ga.—J. T. Strange Co.; A. D. McCurry, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

SEEDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Mission in Europe Studying Needs of World's Farms and Gardens.

Perhaps no line of business was more deeply disturbed by the war than that of seed growing and distribution. Many agencies were paralyzed, and the machinery of the seed trade on the Continent of Europe continues so disrupted as to make the interchange of seeds needed for next Spring's planting very difficult. Seed growers and dealers feel that individual initiative has been practically exhausted and that during the period of reconstruction the work should be carried forward through Government agencies. It was largely in response to this demand that Dr. A. J. Pieters of the Bureau of Plant Industry and W. A. Wheeler of the Bureau of Markets have just been sent to Europe by the Department of Agriculture to make a first-hand study of seed production and marketing problems.

Their purpose is to gather information concerning clover, grass, and vegetable seed stocks and the requirements of European countries. They expect to visit Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, and Denmark, and the immediately important matters of information that they gather will be cabled to Washington for use by governmental agencies in shaping the export policy as to certain kinds of seed. The information will then be disseminated to the seed trade in order that a better general idea may be had of probable future requirements.

Indications are that the supplies of several kinds of seed in this country must be carefully conserved in order to maintain crop production. At the same time it appears that it may be necessary for the United States to take chances on incurring a shortage of some seeds to meet the pressing needs of the nations that were associated with this country in the war.

Up to this time there is no definite information available as to the needs of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium. Holland, Denmark, and other neutral countries are supposed to have considerable surpluses of some kinds of seed ready for export to the United States and may at the same time need some kinds of which this country has a surplus.

Seed production has been carried forward on a larger scale in the United States during the last few years than ever before. Early in the war it became apparent that seed production was largely at a standstill in most of the European countries and that, with the great obstacles to ocean transportation, the comparatively small quantities that were produced could not be brought across. Seed growers in the United States undertook to extend their production both as to quantity and varieties, and the result has been that many of them who were formerly importers have now become exporters. Indications are that there is a considerable surplus of several kinds of seeds, and growers are at a loss to know whether to increase or decrease their acreage or to maintain it at last year's standard. A study of conditions in this country alone would not suffice to answer these questions, but must be supplemented with the information now about to be gathered in the countries of Europe.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 401, P. O. Bldg., 4th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity:

Brower<Passaic Falls Throwing Co.
Foster<Callaghan & Co.
Am Can Co<Metallograph Corp.
Army & Navy Stores Co<Levy.
Patents Selling & Export Co<Speyer Bldg
Keystone Type Fdry<Fastpress Co.
Weber El Co<Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co.
Internat Signal Co<Vreeland Apparatus.
Beck<Wilson.
Nat Sanitary Serv Co <US San Effluents Separat Apparatus.
Judd<Ransome Concrete Machinery Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty:

McWilliams Line<Tug Edwin A Fisher.
Same<Tug Overbrook, No. 2.
Same<same, No. 3.
Mesick<Tugs Morristown and Cleary.
Erie RR<Steamboat Plymouth.
US<SS Columbia.
In re Tug C P Raymond (limitation, &c)

DISTRICT COURT—Woodbrough, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Mechlowitz<Fire Assn of Phila.
Same<Boston Ins Co.
Holden<Penn RR.
Re Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
Hoye<Ellis Adding Typewriter Co.
Darderi<C RR of NJ.
Anderson<NY C RR.
Brown<Penn RR.
De Velasco<Freund.
US<26 Miniature Bird Cages.
Penn Worsted<Sudbury.
Busse<D, L & W RR.
US<Santini.
Miller<Lee's Tow Line
Wilson New Eng SS.
Garfield<Proctor Coal
Garfield & Proctor Coal Co<Pattison.
Holt<Wabash Ry.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
William Rohde.
Moskowitz & Feinberg
William Koster, Jr.
A W & L Goodman.
Alexander Weinbaum.
Julian B Hedrick.
Jennie L Prickertt.
Samuel Stupel.
John Bosch.
Abe Hyman.
J & R Freeman.
Abraham Berlin.
Charles Mandelbaum.
Jacob M Spear.
Adjourned cases:
Adelaide P Krakauer.
Samuel M Ehrlich.
Motions:
Schiff & Greenhaus.
G W Field & Co.
David D Anderson.
Tina Toplitz.
Kalman Mishkin.
Wurmbanu & Co.
Modern Grocery Co.
Jewett Bros.
Hygrade Furniture Mfg Co.
Stein & Schomeit.
Premier Costume Co.
Henry Malkan.
Sirota & Lieb, (2.)
Cullen Motor Transp.
Am Mfg & Sales Co.
Premier Costume Co.
G & M Becker.
Allam V Dwyer et al.
Abraham Silverson.
William Joseph.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

A Paul Fricke.
Scott Nearing.
John H Craven.
Strong Machinery Co.
Thomas H Galbraith.
Richard F Price.
Holger M Hansen.
American Apothecaries Co.
Ralph H Fitzimmons.
Isadore Turner.
Abraham Lichenstein.
Henry Neilson.
Charles Goldblatt.
Charles Teitelbaum.
Louis Denmark.
Carroll S Felter.
Ansker Olsen.
Anton Olsen.
James McDermott.
Grace Fuller et al.
Harry Krichman.
G Aufrecht et al.
P McCartin et al.
Liam Mellows.
Hubert Santini.
Mary MacLean.
Last day to file demurrer:
Auto Lake Mfg Co, (2)
Dennis McCarthy.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
Bernard Wessels.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

For call:
US<Coastwise Lumber & Supply Co, (9.)
Same<Hudgings.
Same<Yellin.
Same<Pines.
Same<McIver.
Same<Barker et al.
Same<Williams.
Same<Kraus.
Same<Morris.
Same<Barnett.
For sentence:
US<Kapper & Kuhne.
Appeal bonds:
US<John Rudolph.
Same<Thompson.
Same<Fitter.
Same<Cohen.
Same<Miller.
Same<Ackerman.
Same<Firpo.
Sabeckis<Grasselli Chemical Co.
Petkunas<Dry Dock, E B'way & Bat RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

For trail:
US<Ernest Zobel Co.
Same<Evans.
Corrugated Fibre Co<Paper Work Mach Co et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Guiney<Guiney.
Deyo<Hudson et al.
Raymond<Ferguson.
Richards<Robin et al.
Peerless Pattern Co<McClure Publications
Brinkman<Cram.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Lehman, Weeks, and Finch, JJ.—At 10 A. M. For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Harriman Nat Bank<Marvin.
Edson<Bernhard.
Meagher<Meagher.
NY Pneumatic Serv Co<Terry & Tench.
Schrank<Bagdanowsky.
Kedrovsky<Archbishop and Consistory Russian Church.
Cutler<Schusheim.
Lippe<Whale Creek Wharf Co.
NY Rys<Walker.
Re Perlman (Lavelle.)
De Stefano<NY Rys.
Haley-Hammond Co<Kingsport Extract.
Curtis<Curtis.
Munao<3d Av Ry.
Brown<same.
Lowther<Tidey.
Hoffman<NY Nursery & Child's Hosp.
Munao<3d Av Ry.
McCalmont<Farson.
Enders Sales Co<A C Penn, Inc.
Ravis<NY Album & Card Co.
Terranova<Terranova.
Interocean Forward Co<McCormick & Co
Rappaport<Williamson.
Morris Park Estates<Pincus.
Donnelly<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
Last<Bd of Edu, (2.)
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co.
Knox<Ackerman.
Wallack<Nat Surety.
Marelius<Blum Bros.
Kirk<Met Tobacco Co.
Re Chorush (Marks.)
Kirk<Met Tobacco Co
Saphirstein<Saphirstein.
McCreery Rlty Co<Sadowsky, (2.)
McInerny<Slater.
Re Greenhut Co.
Roylance<NY Rys.
Sanders<Sayer Steam Laundry Co.
Freehof<Emporium Cloak & Suit Co.
Wambek Mfg Co<Casino Waist Co.
Van Dorn< NY Rys.
Scura<Fidelity & Cas.
Roberts<NY Life Ins.
Posner<Posner.
Re Rothman.
Connors<Fitzgerald.
Kuser<Schall.
Aetna Cas & Surety Co<Oliner.
Brailovsky<Brailovsky.
Roth<Misericordia Hosp.
CNY<McDonnell.
Moll<NY Munic Ry.
Ford<NY Rys.
Cohen<NY Eve Post.
Ambusch<same.
Minuth<Claflins, Inc.
Augustus<Fidler.
Machinery Utilities Co <Kehoe.
Linsky<NY Rys.
Bodenheimer<Fox.
CNY<Obreight.
Potash<Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.
Peck<Guterman.
Blum<Marx.
Same<Blum.
Collins<Merchants Nat Bank.
Socy of the NY Hosp <Hartshorn.
Ward<A O Anderson & Co.
Gillespie<Evans.
Hugot<Mitchell.
Wisely<Koehl.
People, &c<Goldstein (Silverman.)
Lenze<Schock.
O'Keefe<Roberts.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Rosendorf<Rosendorf.
Kedrovsky<Archbishop, &c, Russian Orthdox Greek Cath Ch
Sheingold<Haber.
Trussell<Trussell.
Phillips<Phillips.
Wertz<Powers Co.
Schwartz<Gerli & Co.
Re Heilbroner.
Canchian<Astaturian.
Cannone<Lacetera.
Sciacca<Spencer & Son Co.
Gillespie<Evans.
Pennachio<Capace.
Passaic Falls Throwing Co<Pohl.
Destefano<Reitano.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
People, &c<Leber.
Schwartzweich<Ryan.
Bernstein<NY Rys Co.
Moolten<Berman.
Willard<Omar Oil & Gas Co.
Gottesman<Iroquois Pulp & Paper Co.
Clarkine<Clarkine.
Reid<Duryea.
Graves<Saviano.
NY Rys Co<Walker.
Meltzer<Bennett.
Howlett & Hockmeyer Co<Brody.
Re C P M Chemical Co, (Helfand.)
NY Rys Co<Walker.
Radcliffe & Sons Co<B L S Co.
McClure<McClure.
Nachatowitz<Joseph.
Kleinfeld<Gordon.
Mokarzel<Baccash.
Price<Price.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Shaine<Kukelman.
Holmes<Camp, (3.)
City Inv Co<Gerken, (6.)

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26446.—In Bankruptcy.—WEMLINGER STEEL PILING CO., Bankrupt.

Wemlinger Steel Piling Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 31st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 13th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26549.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN LEIBOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Leibowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 25th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 13th, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26555.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC KAPLOW, Bankrupt.

Isaac Kaplow was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 30th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 13th, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Meyer<Kaufman.
Mount<Mount.
NY Title Ins Co<White.
Dempsey Con Co<Longacre Con Co.
Swanson<Swanson.
King<King.
Bry<Mitchell Pub, Inc.
Leurquin<Leurquin.
Fischer<Fischer.
Solomon<Solomon.
Wach<Wach.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Newgold.
Wagel<Larson.
Bayard Products Co<Gross, (2.)
Herman<Herman.
Demurrers:
Universal Film Mfg Co<Horsley.
Bright<Rockefeller, (9)
Scura<Nat City Bank.
Preferred causes:
Waitt Rty Co<Cantor.
Hyman<Expert Mfg.
Ryder<Marcus.
Con Tel, &c, Co<State Tax Comrs, (2.)
Vose<Purdy.
General calendar:
Rukeyser<Burns.
Jacobs<Walsh.
Herman<Hartwood Holding Co.
Harris Struct Steel Co <Jattison Con Co.
Rudin<Schlesinger.
Western Mfg & Oil Co <Am Spirits Mfg Co.
Miller<Schwartz & Co.
Weissberg<Weissberg
Tisch<Dub.
Heineman<Joslin.
Cohen<Grossman.
Rieger's Sons, Inc<J Everard's Brew.
Rochler<Walsh.
Rafferty<Teachers' Assn of NYC.
Taylor Auto Truck & Renting Co<Taylor Trucking Co.
Kapitola<Kapitola.
Levis<Glaser.
Kessler<Johnson.
Wilner<Johnson.
Schoenholz<NY Life Ins Co.
Walsh<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Smith<Smith.
Whitehead<Whitehead.
Donahue<Loumoustsos.
Rosansky<Marsamer.
Frankel<Mech & Met Nat Bank.
Aceto<Aceto.
Singer<Singer.
Curry<Cody.
Jackson<Jackson.
Lusk<Lusk.
McCreery Rty Co<Sadowsky.
Von Meyer<Varcoe.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co <Lewis.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Greenhut Co, Inc<Cooper et al, (2)
Bernstein & Shapiro<Brenner.
Lamport<Weinstock.
Reid<Steinhardt Bros.
N Bloom, Inc<Witty.
Boderman<Demarest.
Kipps<Dwyer.
Poliakoff<Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Nitre Power Co<Agcy Canadian Car Co.
Steuer<Epstein.
Simon<Saxe.
Farmers Feed Co<Gray.
Calder<Stern.
Bartholomew<Tomby.
Paynter<Clancy.
Bunin<Wilner.
Susquehanna Silk Mills<Jacobson.
NY Cent RR<Richard Carvel Co.
Duross Co<Carpenter.
Weissman<Davis.
Kirwan<Mayer & Clarkson Co, Inc.
Kasnowitz<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.
Weiss < Klau Co<Kollisch's Long Beach Stores.
Palmer<Nat Film Corp of America.
Vos<Excelsior Bag & Paper Mfg Co.
Lightner<Hartman & Blanchard Co.
Salzberg<Spero, (2.)
Ascher<Mine & Smelt Supply Co.
Sabinson<Akron, Canton & Youngs Ry.
Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter<Hechtkopf.
Ballerini<Steinberg.
Liebermann<Frechon
Loucheim<Amberg.
Breslow<Winberg.
Same<Altman.
Keppler<Billboard Pub Co.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Inq—Morro<Strauss.

Herveaux<Black & White Cab Co.
Harrison<Maloney.
Sigenfeld<Rothkowitz.
Deehl<NY Rys.
Tannenbaum<Flax.
C Mandelbaum<Leppok Realty Co.
L Mandelbaum<same.
Parker<NY Rys.
Fox<Kreeger.
Domsker<NY Con RR.
Flahive<same.
McInerny<Slater.
Shaw<Kornbluth.
Hellman<Int R T.
Kleinman<N Y Rys.
Brown<NY Rys.
Swett<Ellis.
Brenner<42d St, &c, Ry
Constantino<Watson Cont Co.
Schott<Coopersmith.
Schlossberg<N Y Rys.
Rabinowitz<N Y Cons RR.
Jackson<Int Mar M.
Bila<Bloomingdale.
Grassi<NY C RR.
La Salle<same.
Quinn<Gustav Schirmer, Inc.
Gluckman<NY Rys.
Rosen<same.
Waldron<same.
Cohen<Toole.
Lestrange<Int R T.
Kaestner<Kinsella.
Hieckel<Grieco (2.)
Schaeffer<Indep Cons Ice Co.
Moore<Greenberg.
Hoops, Jr<Volunteer Hospital, Inc.
Reiner<Acadia Rlty.
Kohler<NY Rys.
Panagiotau<C I & B RR.
Fay<Sarasohn.
Harrison<Maloney.
Dabissi<NY Rys.
Locier<High Ground Provision Co.
Koks<Mertens.
G Rose<Union Ry.
D Rose<same.
M Bell<NY Rys.
E Bell<same.
Ruffino<Mass.
Bonifrisco<3d Av RR.
Altschuler<Schaefer Auto Repair Co.
Kelly<Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Peris<Marks.
Kaous<Mortl.
Lesser<CNY.
Barnes<Richter.
Flanagan<Freind.
Haas<Purcell & Gilfeather Corp.
Rifici<Degnon Cont.
Zeks<Saqui.
Matzliano<Stevenson Brew Co.
Sharp<Dillon.
Reinhardt<Arkin.
Cerny<Haft.
Grillo<Grossfield.
Wolowitz<NY Rys.
Pogarsky<Graeney.
Diamond<NY Rys.
Sullivan<Myer Co.
Rispoli<CNY.
Dorfman<Nemolter.
Lampert<NY Rys.
N English<Taylor.
E English<same.
Perlman<Friedman.
Lobrano<Int Mer Mar.
F Flanagan<Westcott Express Co.
J Flanagan<same.
Newman<Int R T.
Cicolini<NY Rys.
Figueroa<NY Rys.
Noonan<Murphy.
Marshall<Cook.
McDermott<Box Board & Lining Co.
Kolbe<Goldstein.
Miller<Remus.
Wattles<Bird.
Sollstein<Koronefsky.
Barry<Saretka.
A & B Export & Imp<Franco-Am Chem.
Fecher<Rosen.
Werling<Hawes.
Baskind<Postal Trans Service, Inc.
Imperato<Eureka Glass Works.
Ergetowsky<Int R T.
F Soskel<NY Rys.
M Soskel<same.
Ratigan<Martine.
Steinberg<Rothstein.
Silberberg<Rowse.
Yachnes<NY Rys.
Lipsky<Greenblatt.
Murphy<Pullman Co.
Hoffmeister<Ruppert.
Samelstein<Stamate.
Hossel<3d Av RR.
O'Neill<same.
Brown<Johnson.
Allschwang<Pomerantz.
Meehan<Postal Trans.
Dove<Cong Adath Jeshurun.
Orlofdky<Sqan.
Knauer<Sullivan.
R Saenger Co<Taylor.
Pincesowitz<Monroe Wet Wash Laundry.
Willias<Silz, Inc.
Modola<NY Cons RR.
Jaffe<NY Cent RR.
Teurer<CNY.
Goehrig<Clausen.
Bernard<Unger.
Corrigan<Jones.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Inq—Morris<Emden.

Int Rubber Co<Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR.
Bradley Cont Co<CNY.
Millus<Fid & Cas Co.
Kraut<Richard.
Logan<Turner.
Parise<Goldstein.
Beardslee<Cooke.
Guggenheimer<Reilley.
Moller<Moller.
Baldwin Mfg Co<Toomey.
Natl City Bank<Schwarzstein.
Reiber<Madison Glue Mfg Co.
O'Hanlon<McCreery & Co.
Moller<Kennedy.
Same<Moller.
Fontaine<Durand.
Assets & Liab Assn<NY Lodge B P O E.
Janivo & Co<Vulcan Steel Products.
Hudson Products Co<Halzwasser, Inc.
Outerbridge<Madero Bros.
Davis<Depew.
Le Verne<Rosenstein.
Goldenweiser<Drubin.
Bloom<Fish.
Weingarten & Jenks, Inc<Rhinock.
Smith & Co<Microutsicos.
Laconia Car Co<Fennell.
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.
Creighton<North Dominion Mining & Dev Co.
Marion<Becker.
Chard<Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Crompton Bldg Corp<Natl Surety Co.
McDowell<Schules Pure Grape Juice Co.
Harper Paper Co<Mountain Mill Paper Co.
Burnofsky<Virginia Fire Ins Co, (3.)
Littauer<Helmer.
Walsh<Straus.
Cohen<Griffing.
Knickerbocker Ice<CNY.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Booklovers Sales Co<Pictorial Review Co.
Oliva, Jr<Birch.
Collins<McWilliams.
Corcoran<Rogers.
Knickerbocker Bag Co<Brady.
Aetna Life Ins Co<McGill.
Martorelli<Italian Imp Co.
Lesher<Mfg Jewelers Export Co.
Nafhegyi<Interchange, Ltd.
Williamsburgh Marble Co<G & M Imp Co.
Kluyskens<Crouch Co.
CNY<Malatesta.
Universal Transp Co<Smith.
Fort Co<London, Inc.
J A Crowley & Co<Maxim Munitions Corp.
Debrest<Frauhauf.
CNY<Kittanning.
Schwartz<Paul Gerli & Co.
Sobray<O'Brien.
CNY<Facciolo & Co.
Kubeck<Hamilton.
Herzog<Leonard.
Goodney<Yadofsky.
Conti<Legend Rlty Co.
Howlett & Hockmeyer Co<Brady.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jerome<NY Rys.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Davidson<R T Sub Con Co.
Schlesinger<same.
Silver<Marshall, (2.)

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Manly<Muller.
Gerli<Bernstein.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Van Dorn<NY Rys.
Hanrahan<Int R T.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kornkoff<Finkelbrandt.
Cohen<Campbell Photo Co.

PART IX.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sullivan<Union Ry.
Maisel<Interlaken Mills Co.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Angeres<Am Sale Book Co.

PART XI.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M.
Doherty<Singer.
Neger<Lowenthal.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Skolnick<Teter
Spinelli<Kalbach.

PART XIII.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Moeckel<Empire Const Co.
Himelstein<NY Cons RR.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Consol M & M Co<Harper Mach Co.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Odell<CNY.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sachs<Harris.

PART XVIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck, (2.)

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Louis Leopold,
Elise Schumacher,
Adolf Idel Peim,
Charles C Walton,
Harold A Lockwood,
Lena Fishkin,
Annie E Kirkman,
Anna M S Baler,
Sarah Herz,
Cornelia C Tatham,
Caroline M Tynan,
Mary E Mounsey,
Michael Reid,
A Van H Stuyvesant.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills:
Thomas Gibney,
Annie Fallon,
Catherine Taylor,
Laura C Decker,
Margaret L Kingsley,
George Steneck,
Edward Alcott,
Lottie Groszwirth,
Henry Koch,
Hagop Arakalian,
Max M Fladen,
Aaron Greenberg,
Nicholas W White,
Jane G Lowden,
James Gilmartin,
Helen F Monahan,
Estates of:
Andre Jacobi,
Mary J Mullen,
Mary I Hart,
Caroline H Dillon.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lafayette Drug, &c Co<Kalish.
Rodgers & Haggerty<McAvoy.
Woolf<Green Co.
Lemish<Littman.
Umansky<DuPont de Nemours & Co.
Lomish<Littman (2)
Ream<Clinical Film
Selmore<Deutsch.
Bayard Prod Co<Gross (2)
Rway Adv Co<Winter (2)
Bernstein<Daniels.
Success Waist Co<Boston Store of Chicago.
Langberg<Israelson
Rabinowitz<Malke.
Halper Drug Corp<Brown Co.
Collins<Gem Safety Razor Co.
Langberg<Israelson
Solmore<Deutsch.
Fox<Frieder.
Walsh<Wagner.
Romanoff<Mayer.
Gordon<N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
Landau<Union Ry.
Myers<McCann.
International Cheese Co<Garra.
Kravitz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Alpert<same, (3.)
Kravitz<same.
Harper<Hunter.
Novello<Schiavone.
Garber<Mendel.
Machcinski<Samotej
Hageville Rty Co<Hynes.
Goldstein<N J Fidelity
Paikoff<Sisselman.
Burns Int Det Agcy<Nat Surety Co.
Fierstein<The Camp Supply Co.
York Bldg Co<Albert Fixture Co.
Mooney<Streat Coal
Hopewell<Ritchey.
Stander & McConnell<Schulman Co.
Silberman<Star Dial & Light Co.
Fishbein<Gruberg, Inc
Goldstein<Am Mort Co
Moskan<Marcus & Rothman.
Newmark<Robert Gordon & Son.
Schultz<Traube.
Soloway<Jennings (2)
Newman<Chajes.
Oliver<Bronston Bros & Co (3).
Fioredeliser<US Trust
Poller Bros<Abeles & Co.
Williams & Morford<Strauss.
Arnold & Co<Duane Shoe Co.
Pittsburgh State Bk<Otte.
Cornwall Paper Mfg Co, Inc<Hygrade Products Trading Co
Lowe<Manges.
McGarry<Miller.
Novello<Schiavone.
Aristo Hosiery Co<Lichten.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Lowenfels<Janeway Button Co.
Hirsch<NY Rys.
Extensive Bldg Co, Inc<Yanover.
Mutual Rice Co<Mayo Warehouse Co.
Brown<Armour & Co.
Wiener<Barnett.
Glickman<Landesman.
Sobel<Goldman.
Tren<Union Ry.
Arbesfeld<same.
Winkler<Alperstein.
Cosenzo<Schwartzberg.
Deutsch<Int R T.
Lauricella<Flaccus.
Wagner<Bernstein.
Paris<Hagen, (2.)
Shuster<NY Rys.
Wertheimer<same.
Ehrenberg<Int R T.
Fire<Kobler Voleener Y M Ben Assn.
Kalamazoo Corset Co<Sullivan.
Francis<Int R T.
Mayer<Finer.
Kessler<N Y Rys.
Heckler<Glickstein.
Tishelman<NY Rys.
Levy<Campbell.
Ruff<Lehman, (2.)
Meyers<Int R T.
Youngieson<Int R T.
Wolfe<Commercial Delivery Co, Inc.
Schoonmaker-Conners Co<Penn RR.
Cohen<Walker & Co.
Lehman<Free Synagogue.
Resht<Brookman.
Rosen<Druss.
Posner<Ball.
Klein<Hurewitz.
Brown<Miller.
Krasney<N Y & East River Ferry.
Warner<Pleasant Spring Dist Co.
Hirschhorn<Klein.
Loury<3d Av RR.
Cohen<Weintraub.
Levine<Doughty.
Cohen<Rabinowitz.
Symons<Shattan.
Roman<Nat Gum & Mica.
McKenna<Borden's Farm Prod Co.
D H Shirt Co<Schill.
Vuolo<Fidler.
Grazi<Michelsohn.
MacMonnies<Phillippi.
Lack<Holzner.
Shapiro<NY Rys.
Seperson<Naolemofsky.
Rosenthal<Halle.
Von Herrlich<Sydow.
Hauben<Rosenbaum.
Berger<Stein.
Ehrlich<NY Rys.
Oberman<Prudential Cloak & Suit Co.
Romanoff<Moyer.
Fischer<Tekane Rty.
Cohen<Brino.
Herzog<Friedberg.
Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc<Suchar.
Beller<Schulman.
Berman<Kip.
Brustein<Daniels.
Weinberg<N Y Rys.
Freeman<Latner, (2.)
Axelrod<Trachtenberg.
Leipzig<Engel.
Friedman<Circle Taxi Co, (2.)
Feld<Hecht.
Goldman<Wells Fargo Co.
Stansky<NY Rys.
Messinger<Levinson.
Stern<same.
Noble<Haff.
Newman<Levy.
Mednick<Gross.
Meltzer<Kush.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Goldstein<Cohen.
Schneider<Strauss.
Epstein<Goldstein.
Colonial Mantel & Ref <Kingsland Av Hold.
Bob<Labaton.
Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Cohen<Medine.
Forchheimer<Vierhaus.
Regan<Jackson.
M L Waist Co<Gimbel Bros.
Stern<Gen Platers Supply Co.
Thomas Co<Woods Const Co.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Sabin & Dublirer Co<Gordon Outer Garment Co.
Gladstone<Wood Electric Co.
Cochran<Sahn.
Halpern<Newark Pub Co.
Vogel<Fuchs.
Hirsch & Wadro, Inc <Wadro.
Goldberg<Rubin.
Aaronson, Kaplan & Melrowitz, Inc<Baum.
Fierstein<Camp Supply Co.
Rebholz<Pollak.
Oliver<Bronston, (3.)
Jiffy Life Belt Mfg Co<Van Gytenbeek.
Halperin Bros Cloak Co<Smith Co.
Levy<Emanuel.
Jacobs<Feidelbaum.
Lesser<Plaza Music Co.
Gordon<N Y & Mineral Flooring Co.
Zindler<Clark.
Sena<Wadler.
Wolfberg<Commercial Outfitting.
Coney Dyeing Wks, Inc<Berg.
Same<European Am Fur Co.
Propper<Feller.
Elekta Toy Novelty Co<Taxier.
Everett Heaney Co<Frankel Co.
Sickinger<Epstein.
Lippman<Rosenblatt.
Zittel<Schwartz.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Herts Bros Co<Herts.
20th Century Dress Co <Bodow.
Germain Co<Woods Const Co.
Kaufman<Kaplan.
Wagner Trading Co<Moral.
Noschkes<Stone.
Diamond<U S Reduction Co.
Feinstein<Blumenthal Co.
Teich<Gilman.
Kupferman<Mirsky.
Brauman<Liberman.
Watson Mfg Co<Cole.
Ver Eecke<Greenwich Savings Bank.
Healey & Co<Haggin.
Penn Milk Products Co<Harrison High Grade Ice Cream Co.
Lippe Cont Co<Fiscal Service Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Marquard<Tagliapretia—William H. Ford. Hirschberg<Wolkowitz—Ely Rosenberg. Re Phillips, (Casualty Co. of America)—Howard Townsend.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Mohlo<Chasanoff.
Gold<Abrams.
Cashman<Cashman.
Grosskoff<Telescope Cot Bed, (2.)
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Peer<Peer.
Williams<Williams.
Int R T Co<Brennan.
McGrath<Union Ry Co
Storey<Acme Packing Box Co.
Int R T Co<Brennan.
Dash<Freund.
Ginsberg<same.
Droge<Volk.
Camon Place Const
Klein<N Y & N Shore Traction Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Smith<Hunts Point Garage.
Ciccarone<Conwalt Corn.
Cunningham<Cunningham.
Schofler<Schofler.
Kossoy<Kossoy.
Kramer<Edmund Francis Realty Co.
Desowitz, Inc<Bronx Nat Bank.
Kaufman<Klein Rty & Imp Co.
Zerman<Edmund Francis Realty Co
Balcer<Balcer.
Cibotti<Cibotti.
Goldman<Goldman.
Wolpin<Wolpin.
Cahill<Cahill.
Harris<Harris.
Kues<Foran Fdy & Mfg Co.
Franke<Franke.
Higgins<Applebaum.
Seitz<Ebling Brewing.
Same<Breman.
Johansmeyer<Meinicke.
Palmer<Rockville Real Estate Co.
Tide Water Const & Sup Co<CNY.
Cantor<Cantor.
Abramovitch<Gingold.
Condit<Mangus.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith.
Nerdaldo<Magnotta.
Knapp<Cannon Place Const Co.
Fleischer<Fleischer.
Lapin<Lapin.
Beers<Beers.
Hornkohl<Hornkohl.
Nelson Tool Co<Stokes Carburetor.
Watterauer<Garford Motor Truck Co.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Wobnik<Wobnik.
Kirkham<Kirkham.
Blechner<Blechner.
Shirmer<Brinkerhoff.
Peters<Gryphon Rubber and Tire Corp
Romano<Romano.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.

Fitzgerald<3d Av RR.
Jacobson<Brody.
Vernora<same.
Campbell<Rosenfeld.
Palitz<Duempleman, (3.)
White<Weigle.
King<Weinberger.
Metropolitan Elec Mfg Co<Woods, Inc.
Dragnoetty<Callan Bros, Inc.
D'Avola<Waites Motor Van & Storage Co.
Marks<Lewandowski.
Wynne<Corona Prov.
Guastavino<Rock.
Y Sneiderwitz<Ehni.
H Sneiderwitz<same.
S Fox<Brunor.
L Fox<same.
Friedman<NY Rys.
Weisgal<NY City Interborough Ry.
L Zelenko<Union Ry.
W Zelenko<same.
Hellman<Corona Prov.
King<Union Ry.
Tochterman<N Y Cons RR Co.
Matteson<Union Ry.
Fox<Flamman, (2.)
Felige<Union Ry Co.
Lazarus<Youncker.
Fusco<Bisceglia.
Weiser<J. W. Cornish Const Co, (2.)
Goldstein<I R T Co.
White<N Y Rys Co.

The following causes will be added to the ready calendar as required:

Abbenante<Union Ry.
McCarthy<Int R T.
Barchan<Grossman.
F Skupinsky<NY City Interborough Ry.
J Skupinsky<same.
Hultgren<Union Ry.
Brilles<same.
Beatty<Peace.
Carey<NY C RR.
Rall<Neuman.
Rosenthal<Waites Mot Van & Storage Co.
Liebenstein<Brown Adv Agency.
L Rosenthal<Waites Mot Van & Storage.
S Rosenthal<same.
Weber<Holsten.
Uszpalewicz<A J Foreman Coal Co.
Verro<Union Ry.
Wolf<same.
Heit<Walworth Bros, Inc.
Farrow<Harlem Card Paper Co, Inc.
Tuccitto<Union Ry.
Grace<Union Ry.
Nacheman<Hoolahan.
F Frey<Heyne.
M Frey<same.
O'Sullivan<same.
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Kruger<Goldberg.
Weingold<Wulfhop.
Silverblatt<Int R T.
Gasdia<Man Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital.
Kaliman<Sanwick.
Brinn<Samuels.
O'Shea<Hobby.
Buschi<B H RR.
Phillips<Jacobs.
Buschi<B H RR.
Winkler<Union Ry.
Cotter<Burns Bros.
Ross<So Blvd RR.
Beyrodt<Lyon.
McGuire<C A Sigmond Realty Co.
Bastone<CNY.
Toots<Segal.
Eisler<So Blvd RR.
Lopota<Int R T.
Greenblatt<same.
Stringle<Crimmins Oper Co, Inc.
J Fanelli<Ferguson.
N Fanelli<same.
Maurer<Gimbel Bros.
Schoenfelder<NY Rys

Highest number reached in regular order, 2183.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.

Estates of:
Mary Rowe,
Ellen Reilly,
J. W. T. F. Kocher,
Thomas Gunn,
Wills for probate.
Mary E. Welch,
John Welch,
Wilhelmina Ruppel,
Thomas Conboy,
Louis Seebald,
Hannah von Der Au.
Accountings.
Estate of:
William L. Sands,
Guardianship:
James A. Mulligan,
Dorothy E. Mulligan,
Howard T. Mulligan,
Arthur T. Mulligan.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will.
Hannah Marx.
Before Gibbs, J., Acting Surrogate:
John H. Ludwig.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Constant M. Bird<John O'Leary et al.—James J. Haggerty. Augusta E. Brown<William H. Wright et al.—Mary Costello. Re Peter Costa<Bertha Schetz—William Peters.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hanes<Hanes.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Bernfeld.)
Zimmer<Zimmer.
Serene<Serene.
Anderson<Anderson.
Gold<Nassau E RR.
Hushkowitz<same.
Monahan<B H RR.
Silverstein<same.
Chace<NY Cons RR.
L I RR<Van Nostrand
Re Jersey St.
Diamond<Diamond.
Seitz<Banta.
Rocco<Rocco.
Re Montgomery St, (Moran.)
Karpen<Wirth.
Castiglione<McQuade Steve Co.
Meritas Rlty<Farley.
G Gottlieb Co<Illions.
Pell<Pell.
Tomback<Tomback.
Boyle<Gettins.
Re Landes, (Kraut.)
Budlong<Sperry.
M E Day<Kastenhuber.
M H Day<same.
Re Mills.
Highland Park Hill So Corp<Monkinriger.
Del Rio<Stand Oil.
Re Landes, (Kraut.)
Sieber<Sieber.
Wichman<Rashinsky.
Coggeshall<Norwood.
Schaen<Gold.
Dumarest<Dumarest.
Shaff<Thorner.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Issues of law:
Cummings<Cohen.
Shapiro<Leibowitz.
Cummings, exr<Berlin
Issues of fact:
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Gray<Breckheimer.
Thomsen<Misel.
Thomas<Meyer.
Covenant Rty Co<Renman Bldg Corp.
Tricamo<Tricamo.
Esselgroth<Eselgroth.
Mooney<Mooney.
Berry<Minor.
Schaff<Thorner.
Herbog<Stiger.
Lane (2)<Lane.
Davis<Schulman.
Marymont<Greenberg
Janssen<Janssen.
Kessler<F F B, Inc.
Richner<Obermeyer & L Brew Co.
Epstein<Girard, &c.
Denning<Denning.
Kelly<Kelly.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VIII., Kelby, J.—

Re Margaret Rowan, alleged incompetent.
Re Julius Schiemenz, alleged incompetent.
Benjamin<Kohlemeyer & ano.
Hubbard<NY Rys.
Taylor<Ellsworth Bldg Co.
Damast<Cox's Hotel & Baths.
Longo<Booth & Co.
Federal SS<Bischoff.
Wolf<Beck & C.
Zaia<Barbuto & ano.
Furno<same.
Storck<Sherwin.
Perz<Nassau RR.
McDermott<C I & B RR.
Schaffel<Albro et al.
Wysocki<Schacker.
Veno<B H RR.
Lazarowsky<Chutick.
Margulis<B H RR.
Whalen<Bush Term.
Katzman<Bohrer.
Mondschein<Sawyer Biscuit Co.
Gisone<NY Con RR & ano.
Sparrow<MacDonald.
Trani<Gerard.
Brown<NY & B C Co.
Donohue<CNY.
Robinson<Naisler & ano.
Radin<Smith.
Folsey<Nassau RR.
Donnelly<C I & B RR.
Nelson<Loeser & Co.
Rux<Schumann.
Brooks<C I & G RR.
Carlin<Zeiner.
Cavalieri<Brenack.
Rosewsky<Mayers.
Becker<B H RR.
Larson<Nassau RR.
Burton<Univ F Mfg.
Lester<Griffiths.
Byrne<Compagnie Gen Trans.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Cronin<B H RR.
Ryan<Remmer.
Simon<Progress Paper Box Co.
Biansky<Roth & ano.
Femminella<Morris.
McAssey<Bauer & ano
Miller<Spain.
Cassese<Polito Bros.
Ryan<Kramer.
McFarland<L I RR.
Nicholson<Nicholson.
McDermott<Hannan.
Lazarus<Cassileth.
Walsh<Wiarda.
O'Hara<Flatbush Gas
Charlton<Taylor.
Lynch<Land Estates.
Walsh<Haedrick.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Brooks<Nassau RR.
Mitchell<NY Con RR.
Romano<NY, NH & H
Johnson<Smith & Sons
Rodermann<Bd of Ed.
Cascone & Co<St Paul Fire Ins Co.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & ano.
Kruse<Drake.
Wanderer<NY Rys.
Hoyt<Bernstein & ano
Ferris<same.
Guenther<same.
Kessler<Dougherty et al.
Edelman<Barashick.
Martin<C I & B RR.
Dames<Leon.
Cent Bronze Co<Stoller & Cook Co.
Grassca<Staats.
Carlson<CNY.
Beck<Bernstein.
Nahem<B H RR.
Seltzer<NY Rys.
Bernard<So Bklyn Ry
Mazo<Laffrenniere.
Metzger<NY Con RR.
Opler<Babcock.
Piegel<Lanyon & ano.
Frankel<B H RR.
St Angelo<NY Con RR

Highest number reached on regular call, 6897.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Carrie Wellman,
Edgar Tuttle,
Rosine Rosenfeld,
Mary Meeker,
Joseph Sweeney,
Belle Seibert,
Vincenzo Nigro,
Patrick Connors,
William Hasse,
Sarah Shepherd,
Adolphus Bailey,
John Lanke,
Ferdinand Roach,
Carl Gartner,
John Delaney.
Accountings of:
Aaron Bancroft,
Charles Mott.
Estates of:
Edward Robinson,
Noah Katz.
Contested wills:
Carrie Wellman,
Mary Hambell,
John Quail,
Leonard McRahl,
Sophie Jaeger,
Rachel Harris,
Schemon Tannembaum,
Angeline Thorley,
Harry Katzmann,
Lena Bauer,
Michael Orlofska,
Kattmyn Howe,
Edw Cooper,
Mary Maloney,
Martha Middlebrook.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.—At 10 A. M.

Vesser & Madsen<Jensen.
McLaughlin<Kornblum.
Cumberlain<B H RR.
Brenner<Swenson.
Kelly<Sanders.
Davis<Bullock.
Welz & Zerwick<Gabriel.
Glynn<C I & B RR.
Lombardi<B H RR.
Mitchell<Nas El RR.
Granda<Bergman.
Lemowitz<Wilson Steam Laundry.
Nilsen<Cohen.
Cherlan<Nas El RR.
Calendrello<B H RR.
Sieger<same.
Macre<C I & B RR.
Monell, Jr<Burden.
De Filippis<V G D Co.
Pantazio<Rosenberg.
Corprew<Moore.
Berger<Wexler.

Highest number reached 1279.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re L'Hommedieu.
Baehr<Burton.
Balena<Nassau RR.
McDonald<B H RR et al.
O'Beirne<same.
Andujar<Fleming.
Fullam<NY Con RR.
Marfa, an inf<Brahy & Ravenswood Paper Mills, Inc.
Sechko<Muller et al.
Hedin<NY Cent RR.
Peckham<C RR, N J.
Peterson<Conn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Conners, as admx<Cen RR of N J.
Crockett<Crow-Elkhart Mot Co et al.
Gaffney<Barrett, as Pres, &c.
Linnen, Jr, an infant<Iringer.
Flynn<NY Con RR.
Rourke<same.
Schonberger, as admr <Frisse.
Johanson<C I & B RR
Heinicke<Canning.
Josias<Sugar Prod.
Albrecht<NY & Q El Lt & Power Co.
Laprelle<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Locicero<Cortinas.

Cases will be added to calendar from day to day from the day calendar of Jan. 29.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Embury-Morris Co<Southard Robertson Co.
Coyne<Town of Greenburgh.
Crocker Point Assoc<Gouraud.
Vought<Cornwall.
Di Peppo<Raffe.
Downing<Vil of Elmsford.
Farmers L & Tr Co<Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio.
Ranieri<Nostro.
Rich<Nussbaum.
Rozenzweig<Siegel.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Clark, Lee, Tibbetts Co<Ford.
Reynolds<Malcolm (3.)
Church E Gates & Co <Gulliver.
Carey<Carey.
Von Kamp<Bramer.
Theard<Cone.
Needelman<Needelman.
Horn<Horn.
Quenett<Quenett.
Schapiro<Loewe.
Hunter<Hunter.
Kafka<Fanton.

Also for the hearing of motions.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., No Justice; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M. in Part I.

Rosenberg<Twigger.
Mahnech<Great Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
Wagemann<Van Nagan.
Whitfield<Central Trans & Taxi Co.
Buchanan<Worden.
Simpson<Cent Trans & Taxi Co (2.)
Krews<NY City Inter Ry.
Barnidge<City of Mt. Vernon.
Biencentone<Syme.
Bernarducci<Deutermann.
Witz<Union Ry.
Gans<Funk.
Motor Haulage Co<St Isl Rap Tran Ry.
Mulvy<Williamson.
Early<Coyne.
Rich<Barlow & Co.
Kelly<Elias.
Marian<Castle.
Carney<O'Brien (2.)
Barnes<Almy.
French<Pres, &c, Ossining.
Souther<Un Ry (2.)
Thompson<E H Crandall Co.
Dobson<Moos.
Vena<Pitman.
Nartashinska<Solomon & B Loeb Home
Villegin<City of New Rochelle.
Preseus<NY, N H & H RR.
De Motte<Neave.
Sabia<Ryan.
Turner<Northwestern Mutual Life Ins Co.
Reynolds<NY Rys.
McNeill<Alland (5.)
Hays<Hays.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Grecke<Yonkers RR.
Kosinski<Autenreith.
Irvine<Lambiasi.
Finlay<Roemer.
Lant<Mitchell.
Lawrence<City of Yonkers.
Sammon<Sammon.
Sistare<Davey.
Pizzarello<Bachner.
Ward<Vil of Mamaroneck.
De Pasquale<Burdick.
Ugevitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Horton<Rollins.
Pietlowski<Taylor.
Intermaggio<City of Yonkers.

Highest number reached on call, 854.

PART II.—Platt, J.—To fix day for trial only.
Kay<Kull.
Clark<Huyler.

Machine Shop For Sale

The property of the undersigned, who has been engaged in the manufacture of 155 Millimeter Common Steel Shell. Offers will be received for the entire property on which there is no mortgage or encumbrance.

This consists of a machine shop and about seven and one-half acres of land located on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on Clyde Avenue, Buffalo, having a spur track on each side of the building. The land is fenced. The main building is single story, well lighted and in good condition, of stone construction, 80 feet x 300 feet, a stone addition thereto, 30 feet x 200 feet and a frame addition, 88 feet x 304 feet, together with other outbuildings, among which are a restaurant and time and employment office.

This is a modern plant with a low tax rate and cheap electric power. The equipment consists of electric motors and transformers, air compressors, boilers and heating system, high class tool room equipment, office fixtures and furnishings, belting, shafting and hangers, furnaces, lathes, boring mills, drill presses, grinders, pumping and conveyor systems, benches, special machinery, etc., all being in good operating condition.

The property is open to inspection and may be seen by applying at the premises. Any offer made must have the approval of the Ordnance Department before acceptance.

J. J. CARRICK, INC.,
Clyde Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Telephone—Crescent 176.

Ideal Showroom for

a wholesaler of apparel is offered for rent in Cuyler Building, 116-120 West 32nd Street.

Located on front of 15th floor, contains 4,636 net usable square feet. High ceiling. Windows on 4 sides. Fully sprinklered building. 4 passenger, 3 freight elevators.

Possession May 1st, 1919.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$45,000 Loan Wanted

For Six Months

Interest 6% Plus Bonus

Secured by equity of $70,000.00 invested in Brooklyn commercial property last September, producing income averaging 15%. Long, responsible leases.

ADVERTISER,
Room 101, 17 Battery Place.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT.
8-ROOM COTTAGE

Entirely modern; completely furnished; ready for occupancy. Four masters' bedrooms, servants' quarters, screen porch. Excellent neighborhood on Eighteenth St., two doors from Brickett Ave. Price $1,000 to May 1. If interested, wire at once.

TATUM BROS. CO.
Miami, Florida.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Bayside and Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms; near station; immediate possession. Bayside Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

New Jersey.

Disposing Hackensack splendid house; bargain; monthly payments. Boundary Realty Co., 30 Church, N. Y.

Madison, N. J.—For sale, modern house, ten rooms, two baths; garage; twelve minutes from station; price $12,000. G 93 Times.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted—At Kew, Forest Hills, or Spuyten Duyvil, to rent or purchase, strictly modern house, five bedrooms, hot water heating system, garage; occupancy about April 15; state full particulars with telephone number. Manly, 250 West 54th St. Circle 527.

Would like to buy one-family house in Bronx or near New York; lot no less than 25x100; send full particulars. Richard, 57 Thompson St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Extraordinary Sacrifice.—Full commission to brokers; property costing owner to date $165,000; slaughter price $6,000; other bargains, quarter price. Browning, 110 W. 40th.

For sale at a bargain, 5-story tenement, 14 rooms on floor, 2 stores; rent about $3,000; mortgage $18,000; price $21,500; 50 feet from Lexington Av. subway station. J. Loeb, 296 West 142d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive home, most exclusive location on Long Island; stucco and shingle house, containing 7 rooms, complete in every respect; lot 80x100; all kinds of fruit, beautiful vines and flowers; space for garden and garage; price $12,000. Y 374 Times Annex.

I have a fine business property, located on the Plaza, well rented; lot 25x169 ft. Information given by L. S. Reed, Room 312, Plaza Court Bldg., Long Island City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Two acres; tennis court; attractive planting; vegetable garden; teahouse; two-car garage; large man's room, separately steam heated; main house, five master's bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, four baths, two large living rooms, spacious porches, solarium, 14x24.

FOR SALE, $35,000.

FOR RENT, completely furnished, $250 per month. H. F. RAWLL, 51 Chambers St., New York City. Telephone Spring 1471.

FOR SALE.

To settle an estate, will sell very large marl deposit; analysis over 95 per cent. carbonate of lime; railroad siding; buildings and equipment; within sixty miles of New York City. Apply the Claremont Bank, Jersey City, N. J.

BARGAIN!—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station: half hour out, Erie; $3,750, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale—Dwlg., complete; high ground; improvements; 3½ acres; water, fruit; $12,500. 40 A., stone dwlg.; ideal place; every improvement; barn, 2 cottages; high ground; gentleman's place; $75,000. 7½ acres, $25,000; 1 1-3 acres, $12,000; other properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real estate owner can give his personal attention to management one or two apartment houses, collection of rents, repairs, taxes, violations, &c.; many years' experience; satisfaction guaranteed. B 40 Times Bronx.

Builders' brokers will buy new-law tenement East New York at price; write all particulars. Address L. T. 802 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Good farm to let to experienmed man with some capital, just out of service. Box 103, Cayuga, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

LARGE CORNER STORE, FACING GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 98 BY 102; RENT $18,000; LONG LEASE; PRINCIPALS ONLY. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

LARGE CORNER STORE, FACING GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 98x102; RENT $18,000; LONG LEASE; PRINCIPALS ONLY. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

509 5th Av., at 42d St.—1,500 square feet, suitable for showrooms and offices; possession. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt—7475.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements, Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th St.

Sublet office and showroom, furnished if desired, 500 square feet; 17th St., near 5th Av. Phone Stuyvesant 431.

To Hire for Business—Desk room, storage space; telephone service; centrally located; good shipping facilities. 68-70-72 Wooster St.

FACTORY, FIVE MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL; WILL ERECT TO SUIT. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 E. 42D.

109 Broad.—Large and small light offices; low rent. Apply on premises.

Desk room to let. Apply Room 624, 18 Broadway; $25 month.

Subway express corner, stores and offices. 1,275 Lexington Av.

Loft, whole or part; all conveniences; very cheap. Rouquette, 39 White St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, office, (furnished or unfurnished,) one or two rooms, neighborhood Broadway below Cortlandt; immediate occupation. Box 278 Times, 2 Rector St.

Small, light loft for illustrating and photographing, or space suitable for same in modern office building; skylight preferred. Weinberg Studio, 114 5th Av.

Desk room, phone privilege, vicinity Grand Central Station to Broadway. A 397 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

78TH ST., EAST.—Exquisitely furnished large living room, bedroom, and bath, restaurant apartment house; $200 monthly, for two or three months. Call Lenox 712, in the morning until 1 P. M.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.,
12 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 82 WEST.—Furnished apartment to sublet until October, 4 rooms and bath; $150. L. B. Ball.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, piano; six months' lease, $260 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH ST.—6 rooms, 2 baths, duplex apartment, luxuriously furnished; maid accommodation; short lease. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc. Murray Hill 1733.

72D, 166 WEST.—Two 3-room apartments with fine bathroom; exceptionally large rooms, including tiled kitchen; handsomely furnished; $165 and $180 respectively; all appointments are of highest standard; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Columbus 7640.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE AND BASEMENT 75x85

All light; steam power, live steam; sprinkler. 392 Madison St.
Inquire Basement.

Store and Basement
at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.

46x96; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators; immediate possession. Low rental.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

73D ST., (near subway.)—Exclusive apartment house; delightful suite, six rooms, two baths; luxuriously furnished; ready Feb. 15; exceptional opportunity; $400 per month. Phone Schuyler 4306.

90S, (Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; six months' lease, $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath. Superintendent.

127TH ST., 544 WEST.—Nicely furnished 7-room apartment from February to October; $115 per month. Apartment 61.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

AUDUBON AV., 220.—Sublet, six bright rooms and bath; reasonable. Apt. 23.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (85TH ST.)—Second apartment, four rooms; attractive to people appreciating refined surroundings; adults only, preferably men.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 448, (105th.)—Seven large rooms, handsomely decorated, (white;) 5th floor, elevator; $140. Phone Morningside 9740.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED six-room apartment for four months or more; all outside rooms; $150 a month. Schuyler 2132.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS, 222 West 59th St.—Apartment of 3 rooms and baths, to rent from Feb. 15 to May 15; ideal for bachelor or couple. J. E. Ball, manager.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 60 EAST, (near Hotel Vanderbilt.)—Three rooms and bath.

44TH ST., 7 EAST.—Apartment, two rooms and bath; very large living room; open fireplace; newly converted; hardwood floors; $100 monthly. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

79TH ST., PARK AV.—High-class neighborhood; select apartment; rent $1,200. Inquire William Wolff's Son, 1,192 Lexington Av.

1, 2, OR 3 APARTMENTS; fireplace in every room; 2 baths; maid service included in rent; elevator in house. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc. Murray Hill 1733.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50S, WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, six rooms, two baths; new building; $185 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

50TH ST., 3 WEST.—One large room, bath and kitchenette.

60TH, 133 EAST.—Unfurnished or furnished attractive sunny apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $100 a month, with lease. Plaza 9190.

WEST END AV., 312.—KITCHENETTE; 2 ROOMS; 2D FLOOR; YR. LEASE ONLY. $100. ELEC. AND GAS INCLUDED.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

South Yonkers—New apartment, 5 rooms and open private porch; beautiful location; immediate occupancy; rent $60. Van Ness Brothers, 506 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

MAGNIFICENT modern three, four, or five rooms, $39-$52-$60-$75; new buildings; now open; ten minutes from Summit Av. Hudson Tube station; owner on premises daily and Sunday. Wilson and Lincoln Terrace, 112-118 Glenwood Av., Jersey City.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Studio apartments, with kitchen or kitchenette, below 59th St., choice locations. RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 Madison Av., (47th.)

I can rent your apartment quickly; moderate fee. Miss Pantlind, Morningside 8905.

Two, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, Chelsea district, by two gentlemen. S 345 Times.

Unfurnished.

Refined Christian couple wish four, five, or six room unfurnished apartment, modern house; either elevator or walk up; well located; will lease or sublease; the advertiser will pay on month's rent as a bonus to any apartment manager, janitor, or other person who may be in a position to advise of suitable apartment; rent not exceeding $900 per year. Mrs. A. T. Lamb, Hotel Theresa.

Gentleman wants unfurnished apartment, three rooms, Riverside Drive, or anywhere west side. Communicate Mr. Ellis J. Gomez, Room 414, Park Row Building, New York City.

Two refined young couples desire modern housekeeping apartment, 4, 5 rooms, improvements, unfurnished preferred, in or convenient to city, good location; can give references; state terms, particulars. L 117 Times.

Couple desires 3-room apartment, modern improvements, (not over) $30. W 156 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

87TH, 125 EAST, (northeast cor. Lexington.)—2 separate, attractive rooms, near bath; $50 and $25 monthly; references exchanged.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large room, private bath, open grate fire, electricity, telephone; references.

37TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; well heated house; electricity, telephone; no housekeeping; $12.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician, owning modern house, room, dressing room, steam; $7.

69TH, 101 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; separately, together; piano; telephone; heat. Ryan.

70TH ST., 60 WEST.—Front parlor, with running water, telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; private home; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large room with dressing room attached, bath adjoining; exclusive house.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished front parlor; running water; business people.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; electricity; rooms with and without baths; $3 to $15; telephone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, bath; $9; private house; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful room; twin beds, electricity, bath; $12; also front parlor, suitable two; running water, bath; $12.

87TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant furnished suite, suitable married couple or bachelors; also delightful single room; private family; good references.

87TH, 340 WEST. — Attractive hall room; large closets; $6; references; private house.

99TH, 306 WEST, (Near B'way.)—Large, attractive, comfortable front room, high-class private family; references. 5 west. Riverside 9182.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Well-furnished room, private family; breakfast optional. 8961 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 325, (West 143d.)—Large, light, well furnished rooms; owner's private residence; business people preferred. Audubon 3526.

EXCLUSIVE large double room; ladies or couple; kitchen; references. Call after 6 P. M., 86th and B'way. Schuyler 5761.

LENOX AV., 248.—Large, medium, clean, running water; private house; no housekeeping.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE-94TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room; view of river. Telephone 9881 Riverside, Apartment 53.

Brooklyn.

A ROOM in home with owner; electricity, modern improvements. Telephone 333 Prospect.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

One or two cheerful rooms, private bath, by gentleman, in refined home; quiet neighborhood, near West 58th St. preferred; pay liberally for satisfactory accommodations; give all particulars. Room 1500, 31 Nassau St., New York.

By young lawyer, room in detached private house, Riverside Drive. L 128 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; conveinent location; excellent table; service.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, sunny, also hall room for Winter; board; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked St —Unusual and attractive; large pa tearoom and lounge; steam heat; book

85TH, 132 WEST.—Large front room French cuisine; homelike; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning hand home offers second floor with private

89TH, 321 WEST.—Large, elegantly furn bright room; fine bath adjoining; home cooking; suitable for two gent or couple.

88TH ST., 125 WEST. — Handsomely nished, large, front room, with meals.

102D, 244 WEST.—Exceptionally des suite, two rooms, dressing room, p bath; adult family or bachelors; exc table; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furn room; private residence; service; surr ings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadw Luxurious private residence; three sp rooms, bath; single room; exceptional t modern.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Stan
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5
50 Lovely Rooms Excellent Chef and Se
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanline
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Mea
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, ble room, private bath; meals; one f singles, facing park; electricity; all co lences.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; tiful room, bath; unexcelled table; g men.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN w room and board with refined private ily where there is opportunity of prac English; best references. R 33 Times.

Young man desires well-heated room, ern conveniences, with breakfast and ner, in private family or small boa house; references. Doctor, S 352 Time

Young business man desires comfor room, with meals, in refined sociable roundings; West 72d to 110th prefe moderate. S 350 Times.

Room and board for boy 3 years old. W call, or phone Mrs. N. Dixon, St. Hotel, 60th St. and Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; vate baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $1 up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Pla

New York State.

Farmer can accommodate two or three tlemen; first-class board, $15 weekly. J Roeben, Wingdale, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Farm Life Wanted—Lady, with two neph 10 and 6 years old, and nurse, wishe spend four summer months on a real f one with modern sanitary convenie within easy reach of good physicians, the family is perfectly healthy; wish a where there are no other boarders; pr some elevated section, either in Eas New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Northern Pennsylvania; two sleeping ro and one small annex would be requ best references will be given and expe Address, stating terms and location, C Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Femal

Thirty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thorou competent both; complete charge; lection correspondent; modern methods; scientious; highly recommended; $28. 1010 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPE ENCED, controlling accounts, trial ances; earnest and efficient worker; m erate salary. H 618 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, executive abil trial balance, financial statements, c petent; $25. G 424 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, do entry; high school graduate; 1 year perience; $16. Emma Park, 74 E. 118th

DESIGNER, experienced, wishes posi with good dress house; best refere Write Logan, 30 Romaine Av., Jersey Heights, N. J.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, exp enced; good references. K 501 Times Do town.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced; speaking E lish, German; taking entire charge of c dren; willing to travel; first-class referen S 287 Times.

LAUNDRESS, colored woman, in or out, hours. Epps, 2,283 7th Av.

MAID and seamstress, Swiss, wishes p tion; hotel or apartment preferred. Le 7878.

NURSE, experienced, wishes care an baby; references. Katz, 410 East 81st

SECRETARIAL position in New York by young woman, 27 years; references fr heads well known boarding school, write and artists; typing; no shorthand. Y Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer bookkeeper, accustomed to position of tr ten years' commercial experience. L Times.

SECRETARY desires typewriting and st ography work by hour, day, or we Phone Murray Hill 2720.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, exp enced; insurance, legal, machinery; present employed. K 451 Times Downto

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capab energetic, and reliable, seeks responsi position. L 114 Times.

SECRETARIAL - STENOGRAPHER, colle graduate, age 22, desires position; b references. P. L. Zinkowitz, 86 East 7th

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Experien export business; A1 reference; salary start $20. A 751 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (23;) ef cient, intelligent, well educated, willi worker; 6 years' experience; excellent ref ences; $25. Address H 536 Times Dow town.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge bookkeeping; ambitious beginner; $10 start. A. M., 115 East Houston St. chard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, hard worker, desires pe manent position; 3½ years' experience; fo merly with uniform concern of business salary $18. G 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—6 years experience; trial balance; rapid dictatio competent; best reference; $20. Frieda Lie man, 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, a curate, intelligent, high school graduate wishes permanent position; best reference S 355 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER. High school graduate; two years' exper ence; references supplied; $15. Miss Reich, 108 East 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, secretari experience; also large corporation work trustworthy; $22. R. Wolfson, 28 S Nicholas Place.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, correspondent export, other commercial experience; telligent assistant to busy executive; $25-$3 Hausner, 100 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate, an conscientious; 5 years' experience; hig school graduate; executive ability; absolute ly reliable. K 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — If want first-class stenographer, 5 years' ex perience, A1 reference, $20-$23, call Chelse 2812.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; years' publishing experience; $18; refer ences. Box 10, 327 East 66th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience refined, capable; best references; $16. 527 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience understands office work; references; $1 L 452 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkee ing; high school, academic, and secretari training. Y 376 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience best references. J. S., care Bakery, 1,67 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistan high school graduate; salary $12. Blanch Rosenbaum, 3 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high schoo graduate, desires position. Baine, 681 Bec St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young lady, beginner, wishes position from 7 M. to 9 or 10 P. M. L 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate fine dictation; experienced. Shapiro, 31 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable part time work during week; moderate sal ary. K 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, reliable, desires position; $15. E. Mashin 1,703 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, export and other experi ence; high school graduate; salary $18. 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17; recent graduate; will ing to work hard and start low. Helen, Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl, Christian high school graduate; knowledge of Span ish. W 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2½ years' exper high school graduate; accurate W 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years' experience; capable, conscientious; highes credentials. H 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl desires position; ex perienced; required salary $15. W 64 Times

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, one year's experience, wishes position. Address K., 304 West 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience, thoroughly competent; reference; $18. G 453 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Eight years' experience, capable; salary $15 to $18. R 46 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires position assistant bookkeeper; 6 years' experience office work; salary $18-$20. G. M., 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 18 years, experienced, wishes position as typist, clerical. K 502 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Select colored cooks, chefs, laundresses; part time; maids; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d St. Columbus 3129.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, able executive; expert systematizer in automobile and motor truck accounting, retail, wholesale, service stations and branch houses, domestic or export; 10 years' experience; excellent references; age 31 married; only high class position considered. S 356 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, age 33, married, 15 years' thorough experience modern office management and accountancy, organizer, systematizer, economical administrator, desires connection where thorough knowledge and unswerving loyalty are appreciated. S 289 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, desires connection reliable, established concern; university graduate; experienced; unquestionable references. C 174 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly service; not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 808.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, thoroughly experienced conducting audits and investigations, N. Y. U. man, wishes connection with C. P. A. S 306 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, Office Manager (26) seeks position; 8 years' experience; university graduate; A1 references; salary $40. W 110 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, record of achievement, seeks position controller or executive large corporation. H 652 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, wishes position with reliable C. P. A.; university training; reference; salary secondary. Segalow, 253 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 27, experienced, desires connection with accountants. K 507 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. graduate, competent, reliable, desires permanent C. P. A. connection. A 961 Times Harlem.

ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISING EXECUTIVE
having had broad experience over a period of twenty years in such lines as advertising manager of several large department stores; merchandising and advertising for a $2,000,000 retail business; managing and buying for two high-grade specialty shops, seeks a new connection, because of the dissolution of business in which he was interested. Highest recommendations as to ability, character, integrity, activity. Address W. H. C., 245 Vassar St., Rochester, N. Y.

ARTIST, portrait, crayon, pastel, wants position. L 129 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive, young man released from war work, first class correspondent, thoroughly understands accounting, executive ability, technical education, 9 years' experience. K 459 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, competent, double entry, controlling accounts, desires position mercantile house; can furnish first class reference. L 125 Times.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER and bookkeeper, 25, six years' experience, desires connection with reliable concern. J. G., 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) 8 years' experience, familiar with all modern methods of bookkeeping, trial balance, profit and loss statements, capable taking full charge. K 489 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36, take charge, modern methods, trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; corporation accounting; $35. G 49, Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—4 years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts, correspondent; excellent references; not afraid of work. H 537 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, intelligent assistant bookkeeper, accurate ledger clerk, 20 years old, three years' experience, army discharge. B 720 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 19; knowledge of control accounts, trial balance and statements; good penman; references. L. W., 14 East 4th.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (28,) exceptional correspondent, credits, collections, thoroughly experienced all branches, possess initiative, college education. G 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist; ambitious beginner; $10 to start. A. M., 315 East Houston St., Orchard 8277.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, (18;) willing worker; references; salary $15. K 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—College man; expert correspondent; best references; salary $30. K 481 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced with control accountants; references; interview requested. W 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) knowledge of accountancy, experienced, salary moderate, seeks connection. G 430 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position with large concern; $18. W 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, ten years' experience controlling accounts; double entry; $35. K 566 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires evening work. L 135 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
Swede, 34, unmarried, 10 years' experience, first-class references; last position 6½ years. Gustave Friberg, 339 East 65th.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, wishes position; married; city, country; excellent references; wages $30. Carr, 161 East 72d St., care Ronan.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes private position; nine years' experience; references. Lippman, 2,284 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family. Jaderholm, Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

CHEMIST (30) desires connection with chemical concern or laboratory, N. Y. C. or vicinity; analytical experience; capable handling men; willing work hard for future. R 19 Times.

CHEMIST, industrial, five years' experience in testing laboratory, desires position with manufacturing or engineering concern; technical education. A 392 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, foreign, desires position as architectural, structural, or topographical draftsman, or any kind engineering work; speak Spanish and translate French; salary $35 weekly. Write S. S., 3,525 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT, knowledge of mechanics; young man, 25, excellent credentials, educated, refined, experienced, intelligent, good penman, typist. K 500 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, French and Spanish, young man; college education; American; junior clerk. W. O. M., 18 West 16th St.

COUPLE.—Man chauffeur, wife cook; city, country; experience; references. Karp, 77 East 127th St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and civil; good technical, practical man desires part time, home or office work, designing, tracing, surveying, plotting, &c. Kasen, 775 Jennings St., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN, layout, experienced on automobiles, trucks, and general machinery; evening student in mechanical engineering; highest credentials. W 33 Times.

ELECTRICIAN. — Japanese, experienced, school graduate, honorable discharge from U. S. Army, would like opportunity with manufacturer or big electric concern; clean and light work desired; best reference. G 151 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man, 28, university graduate, keen, energetic, diplomatic, seeks connection as assistant to busy executive or active business man of important INTERESTS W 738 Times Downtown.

ENSIGN NAVY PAY CORPS, released from service, open to executive accounting position; university graduate with public accounting experience. Y 365 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
The services of a man (33) can be secured by substantial firm; thoroughly experienced office manager or department head; knowledge of office routine, credits, collections, correspondence, traffic, and investigations; salary dependent upon requirements and opportunities. H 605 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Graduate civil engineer; five years' experience as engineer and manager; desires executive position with opportunities to show results; age 30; just released from service as pilot in Air Service; highest references. W 68 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

EXECUTIVE.—Discharged naval officer, aged 30, experienced in accounting and office detail, desires position in executive capacity or as assistant to executive, with opportunity for advancement; best references. K 497 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Discharged army Captain, graduate civil engineer, 28 years old, desires connection with engineering or good industrial concern; salary $2,000. L 3 Times.

IMPORT or BROKERAGE preferably; young man, 25, intelligent and well educated, two years in munitions in executive capacity, desires to secure position in new line; salary minor consideration; lately released from Government position. B 690 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OR ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Young man, 33 years of age, who by taste, training, and 18 years' business experience as an office manager, accountant, credit man, and executive, desires connection with real active house. Write H. B., 125 East 34th.

MAN, honorably discharged army officer, Medical Corps, good physique, specialist in drilling, training and dieting, wants engagement. S 250 Times.

MAN, 37, executive ability, solicits position office manager, bookkeeper, salesman. R 779 Times Downtown.

MAN, (32,) intelligent, dependable, desires steady position, clerical work or selling; best references. Hertz, 112 East 85th St.

NAVAL ENGINEERING.—Young man, age 30, released from naval school, having college training and 10 years of practical electrical engineering experience on construction work, desires position with future. S 347 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
Young man, 21, stenographer, assistant bookkeeper; can see customers; $18. K 414 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, discharged soldier, typist, capable of handling correspondence, desires position. W 27 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, 26, legal and advertising experience; Notary Public; confidential; salary $25. G 418 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE wanted by man thoroughly experienced all branches apartment management, collections, leases, mortgages; inside or out; can take full charge of branch office. B. B., 51 Times Bronx.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Captain, honorably discharged, 38 years, married, speaking some French and Spanish, desires to represent American house in South America or France; have traveled in Mexico, France, and S. A.; excellent references. R 12 Times.

SALESMAN, American, aged 25, aggressive, convincing talker, released by War Department, desires connection where earnest effort will be appreciated; knowledge French and foreign trade; excellent references. K 460 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced and acquainted with fancy linens buyers through Middle West, to travel for reputable concern having established trade; salary or commission. S 358 Times.

SALESMEN covering N. Y. State, Penn., Coast, and Southern territories, to carry side line fancy linens; acquaintance with buyers essential; commission. S 357 Times.

SALESMAN, (24,) honorable discharge U. S. A., 4 years' experience; excellent references; salary and commission. Room 1002, 103 Park Av.

SALESMAN, 30 years old, 10 years' selling experience, honorably discharged from navy, seeks connection with reliable concern as traveling or city salesman. L 109 Times.

SALESMAN, fluent Italian talker, wishes introduce eatable or prohibition drinkable article on commission among Italians. L 115 Times.

SALESMAN, 30 years old, 10 years' selling experience in toy and house furnishing line, honorably discharged from navy, seeks connection with reliable concern. G 171 Times.

SALESMAN, sold business, would like to connect with exporting house; excellent references or bond given. C 816 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (28,) covered Penn., South, &c.; pep and energetic; highest credentials. L 131 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, seeks connections reliable concern, inside, outside; salary; references. S 354 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young naval officer, highly educated, versatile, familiar with accounting, finance, contemplating resigning from service, wishes connection with party in the capacity of confidential secretary. P. O. Box 538, Annapolis, Md.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 28, university graduate, keen, energetic, diplomatic, seeks connection as assistant to forceful executive or active business man of important interests. W 784 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer with wide experience; handy with tools, seeks position. Jos. Kouril, 322 East 155th St.

STENOGRAPHER, good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices, neat in appearance, hard worker, $10 per week. Miss B, 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, rapid, reliable, desires permanent position offering future prospects right man; references guaranteed. A 999 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (21,) college education; 2½ years' varied experience. G 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, American, highly educated, experienced, capable; anything offering future. W 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, experienced, rapid, accurate operator, desires position; $20-$25. A 375 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; efficient; initiative; reliable; downtown preferred; $18. G 425 Times Downtown.

STOREKEEPER, timekeeper, assistant to superintendent; capable of taking charge small factory cost system. S 275 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT-ENGINEER, 12 years in present position in large downtown office building, desires a change; capable of handling help. G 451 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, contemplating a one-year trip through South America, invites manufacturers and exporters who are in a position to do immediate export business to write for appointment. G 166 Times.

VALET, experienced, has spare time in middle of day; would like extra gentleman as visiting valet. S 859 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, good handwriting, desires to connect with reliable firm where ability and a conscientious worker is appreciated; previous position was in charge of shipping department of a jewelry concern, and has thorough knowledge of parcel post shipping. W 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) twelve years' practical business experience, mainly office, possesses executive ability, tact, initiative, analytical mind, desires anything with good future; prefers to assist busy executive or sell staple article. C 833 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 32, married, honorably discharged Tank Corps, 2 years technical college, engineering experience in electrical and heating lines, desires permanent position at moderate salary, with chance for advancement; highly recommended. S 271 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position; experienced in clerical capacity and salesmanship; hard work, hours no objection. S 764 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) technical graduate, drafting and electrical experience, wishes to connect with engineering concern. F. Straus, 106 West 164th St.

YOUNG MAN, Brazilian, knowing very little English, desires position in exporting house; salary minor consideration. N. Riheno, Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; had 4 years' experience selling and taking charge of stock in large silk commission house; A1 reference. W 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 3½ years' of export, purchasing, and shipping experience; fair knowledge of Spanish; A1 references. J. U. 279 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, recently released from navy, desires to obtain position with reliable firm; export department preferred. Box 290 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, wishes any position; knows bookkeeping. S. Reiner, 1,514 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) office experience, high school training, desires position. H 291 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) attending college, bookkeeping experience, desires afternoon position. L 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant bookkeeper, typist; good penman; general clerical worker. K 511 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, seeks outside position with mercantile house selling; excellent references. K 503 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position, anything; advancement; prefer traveling; references. K 509 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 6½ years with last concern, to take charge or assist stock department; reference. G 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires clerical position with reliable concern. L 435 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, high school student, wants position; $12. L 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, six years' experience stock office; references. Ability, 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, good handwriting; rapid at figures; references. L 79 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARTISTS.—Girls for stencil coloring on greeting cards; experienced preferred. Dreyfuss Art Co., 133 East 16th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—One with experience wanted by a textile house; write full particulars as to experience and salary; good opportunity to right party. B 339 Times.

BILL CLERK.
Must be experienced; knowledge of Remington-Wahls machine preferred, but not necessary.
ELL BEE CHOCOLATE CO.,
32 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BILL CLERKS, $12.
Those who qualify are in line for promotion to take charge of ledgers; ability counts for this position.
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, IN FUR HOUSE; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; WRITE STATING PARTICULARS, SALARY TO START; $15. S 344 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant ledger clerk, experienced, who can take monthly trial balance. Stein & Blaine, 13-15 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for cloak and suit house. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted; good opportunity. Bartelstone Bros., 4,179 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be accurate; answer, giving full particulars. B 196 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Three in family; apartment. Call before 12 o'clock Monday, Meyer, 246 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID - WAITRESS.—Call, today and tomorrow before 1, 78 West 85th St.

CLERKS, ages 16 to 18, in the Revenue Accounting Department of the New York Telephone Company; must be grammar school graduates; hours 9 to 5; Saturday half holiday throughout the year; vacation with pay; lunch room and rest room provided for employes; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Apply between 1 and 4 P. M., to New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., New York City.

CLERK and OFFICE ASSISTANT for mail and filing; state experience and salary expected. R. M., 228 Times.

COMPLAINT CLERKS.
Large magazine publishing house requires several young ladies who are competent complaint searchers and adjusters; those who qualify are assured steady position at generous salary; easy hours and considerate treatment; only those experienced in complaint adjusting in magazine publishing house need apply. B 289 Times.

COOK.—Three in family; apartment; references required. Call before 12 Monday, Meyer, 246 West End Av.

DEMONSTRATOR Wanted.—To demonstrate household utensils in large department stores; must have practical experience, also references. W 153 Times.

DIETITIAN AND KITCHEN SUPERVISOR wanted for 100-bed hospital; must be capable of managing a general kitchen and employes' dining room, take charge of making deserts, salads, and provide a varying and economical diet for different departments; purchasing done by superintendent; living in position; write, giving experience, references, and salary expected. A 752 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced, capable; knowledge of dry goods terms preferred; state experience, religion, and salary. W 159 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $65 monthly; big company; rapid advancement; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced in drug line preferred; $15. Call 48 West 4th, 7th floor.

DESIGNER.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR DESIGNER; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PERSON; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE ON POPULAR-PRICED GOODS; LIBERAL SALARY. A 747 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER thoroughly experienced on children's white poppy dresses; steady position to right party. B 327 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Must understand fitting, also finishers on waists and skirts; high class retail gown shop; all year position; experienced only. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

GIRLS
WANTED IN PAPER PATTERN MAKING; LIGHT, CLEAN WORK; PERMANENT; ½ DAY SATURDAY; SALARY $10-$11 TO START. APPLY TO
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
34 HUBERT ST. (4TH FLOOR.)
3 BLOCKS NORTH OF FRANKLIN ST., ON 7TH AV. SUBWAY OR 9TH AV. L.

GIRL for clerical work; must be correct at figures and plain writer; no typewriting. Apply after 9 A. M., L. Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

GIRLS wanted, neat, attractive, for ushers. Apply, Monday morning at 11, Greenwich Village Theatre, 220 West 4th St.

HAIRDRESSER, expert, short hours, steady position, good salary. 3,587 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK. — Middle aged woman for light housework with small family; no children; good home and pay. Call Monday at S. Jaffe, 5 West 35th.

HOUSEKEEPER and chambermaid; country; good references wanted. Apply R 13 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young lady thoroughly capable of handling large number of accounts; accuracy and experience essential; state salary desired. B 341 Times.

MANICURIST, perfect, short hours, steady position, good salary. 3,587 Broadway.

MILLINERY.
NAT C. SMOLIN,
5 WEST 37TH ST.,
REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF
COPYISTS,
MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
PIECE OR WEEK WORK.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

MILLINERY.—First-class trimmer wanted; good wages; permanent position. Adrianne, 378 Central Av., Jersey City. Phone Webster 5067.

MILLINERS.—Experienced copyists on high-class work; also experienced copyists for home work. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th St.

MLLE. for child 6; best French; good sewing; wages $45-$50. Write Room 265, Gedney Farm Hotel. White Plains, N. Y.

MODELS, SIZE 38.
Tall, refined young women, in showroom of dressmaking establishment; experienced.
BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
616 FIFTH AV.

MODELS.
Attractive young ladies to try on wraps in showroom; sizes 16 and 36; five days per week; good salary. Wm. Fischman, 15 East 26th.

MODELS Wanted; sizes 16, 36, and 42½; salary $25 and up to attractive and experienced models; long season; call today and all week. Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th St.

MODELS.
Stylish young women, 36 bust, in show room, cloak and suit house; good salary; long season. Faber & Hein, 38 East 32d.

MODELS.—Size 16 and 36; experienced; good position. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

MODEL, 36, experienced in cloak and suit house. Carl Light, 129 West 27th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS.—Experienced, permanent, advancement. Call Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

NURSE, (trained,) with experience in stenography, in surgeon's office, for afternoons. 16 West 85th.

NURSE for 3 children, 8 to 6 years old, in Kew Gardens, 16 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Write Palmer, Newbold Place, or phone Richmond Hill 3189.

NURSE.—Child fifteen months; complete charge; cleanliness and refinement required; also references. Call mornings, 400 West 160th St., Apt. 8A.

NURSE, experienced, for 6 months baby. Call Monday, Room 514, Hotel Marseilles, before 11 or 2 and 5.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young girl for two children; must speak French. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Apt. 11C, 789 West End Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—To operate Remington billing machine; stenography desirable; hours 8:30-5:30, Saturday 1 P. M. Frankel, 177 Hudson St.

OPERATORS, experienced on children's caps and hats; good pay. Silberman & Rosenheim, 130 West 17th St.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR DRESS AND WAIST SHOP. CALL 1,007 EAST 163D ST., DAY OR EVENING.

SALESLADY wanted with a following, in ladies' tailoring establishment. 380 Park Av., between 53d and 54th Sts.

SALESLADIES for Saturdays only to sell waists or dresses. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

SALESLADIES, experienced, on fine dresses; steady. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

SALESLADY.—Dress showroom; experienced on dresses. Hunvald, 115 W. 27th St.

SOCIAL WORKER to direct and supervise evening clubs in settlement. B 346 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER — MUST BE EXPERT TRANSLATOR AND SPEAKER; ONE OF SPANISH BIRTH PREFERRED. PAUL WENGER CO., 56 LIBERTY ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT, CAPABLE OF RESEARCH WORK AND COMPILATION OF STATISTICS FOR EXECUTIVE OF INSURANCE COMPANY; COLLEGE WOMAN, SPECIALIST IN MATHEMATICS, PREFERRED. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, L 443 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of translating French, Spanish, and Italian, for export department; state age, salary expected; and experience; apply by letter. Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY WITH IMPORT AND EXPORT EXPERIENCE; A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY 465 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, accurate; prefer one accustomed to publicity business; permanent position. William B. Curtis, 131 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; one who understands office detail; good opportunity; call Monday. Modern Cloak and Suit Co., 15 West 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must have general office experience; permanent to right party. Jacobs Brothers, 223 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; young lady over 20 years; permanent position; weekly $16. Doherty, 801 6th Av., (45th St.)

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady who wants to make herself useful in importing house. Bankagraph Co., 619 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good chance advancement; state experience and salary expected. H. G., 226 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have good experience; office work; fair salary; take dictation quickly. A. Schwoeser, 140 W. 42d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for apartment house; state age and experience. Y 352 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, switchboard, retail store experience preferred. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER in export department; state age, experience, and salary. Address A 738 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, $50 monthly; big company; rapid advancement; hours, 9-4; Saturday, 12; ages 18-23. Write Typist, P. O. Box 50, Wall St. Station.

TYPIST AND FILE CLERK.—Preferably one who understands Elliott-Fisher billing machine; state salary expected and give references. Y 375 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.—Piece work; experienced can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Boyds, 19 Beekman St.

TYPIST AND TELEPHONE OPERATOR WANTED IMMEDIATELY. B. 756 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPEWRITER.—Experienced in office work. Hunvald, 115 W. 27th St.

UNDERGRADUATES wanted for private institutional work in New York City; $45 month and full maintenance. B 300 Times.

WAITRESS.—Experienced; references. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th.

WOMEN having office experience, good writers. Apply, stating age, salary expected, &c., F., P. O. Box 395, City Hall Station, New York City.

WOMAN to operate passenger elevator; hours 8:30-5:30; light traffic; salary $10. Apply Picard, 9 West 61st St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG GIRL, refined, speaking French, for children 5-9; reference. Apply 10-12, Apartment 12-E, 220 West 98th.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent, helper for girl of 5; daily outing, reading aloud, &c. Telephone mornings before 10, Plaza 4916.

YOUNG LADY, refined, in art department. Dennison Mfg. Co., 220 5th Av.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN $12 TO $30 A WEEK?
Then enroll at once for our inexpensive four week course of practical training in filing and indexing. We secure positions for girls who complete the course. Employers want them because our training is the same as actual business practice. You can take the course without interfering with other work. New afternoon and evening classes now forming. Apply at once—write, phone, or call. It is your opportunity for a splendid position with big concerns. Phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING.
Only School Affiliated with a Filing Equipment House.
The Shaw-Walker Company.
60 Franklin Street, Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.
Beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors; every-day vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured; registration now open for early February classes. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for Bulletin 92, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS. — Business is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPETENT SECRETARIES ARE IN DEMAND.—By study and training in Secretarial Practice you can qualify for desirable secretarial positions. Write for booklet No. 51, describing classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course, individual instruction, students on probation, graduates registered. 35 W. 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

YOUNG French lady, experienced, wants to give French lessons, $1 hour. Write M. Barreau, 77 West 94th St., New York.

LADIES, GIRLS, become telephone operators; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency. 1 West 34th.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
Stenographers, (Christian firms,) $15-$20.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical. Many good positions. Call immediately.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU. FREE REGISTRATION. EXCELLENT OFFICE POSITIONS.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior, semi-senior, senior, wanted by prominent firm of certified public accountants; splendid opportunity for men of good address, education, and character; all applicants must have had public accounting experience; liberal salaries. Address Confidential, B 345 Times.

ARE YOU A SALESMAN?

The manufacturer of a high-grade light six motor car is reorganizing his sales department, and widening the scope of his efforts.

If you possess real sales and executive ability, with broad experience, perseverance, initiative, and unalterable determination to succeed, there is an opportunity to secure a permanent position carrying with it a very substantial income and an uncommonly attractive future.

Automobile experience is not essential to qualify. In reply give full details of past experience and references; salary and commission. Sales Manager, Y 361 Times Annex.

ARMY MAN, college graduate, as resident master in private school, one hour from New York; subjects, Latin, English, history. Address C 822 Times Annex.

BINDERY.
CUTTER FOR MAGAZINE AND PAMPHLET BINDERY; STEADY WORK, UNION WAGES; MUST BE A1 CUTTER AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. H 285 TIMES.

BOOK, Record and Bill Clerk Wanted.—Position is with large concern, has future possibilities, and is open to a young man, good character and habits; preference given to one knowing typewriting and stenography; give full particulars, salary, &c. G. R. G., 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in automobile accessory business; an excellent opportunity for young man acquainted with double entry bookkeeping; salary to start, $20 per week. K 460 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, stenography. P. Adison, 10 Cooper Square.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.
Experienced on customers' ledger and controlling accounts; quick and accurate worker essential; state experience and salary expected. E. R., 163 Times.

BUTTON SALESMAN, experienced; opportunity to get interest in business; commission. L 123 Times.

BUYER.—First-class proposition for man with extraordinary knowledge of buying jobs in dresses, waists, suits, underwear, &c.; hustler easily can make from $75 to $150 weekly, commissions. Apply by letter, N. L., 14 Avenue A.

BOYS, 16-18.—An important business concern in the financial district has several permanent positions for elementary and high school graduates; abundant opportunities for advancement; short hours; preference will be given applicants who desire to continue evening schooling; salary $45 monthly. S 790 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by a wholesale fancy dry goods house who are willing to start at the bottom and work their way up; splendid opportunity for the right sort; permanent position.
J. P. Cahen & Brother, Inc.,
372 Broadway.

BOY.—Large advertising agency offers excellent opportunity for learning business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write, Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOY, OVER 15, WANTED IN BANK; QUICK AT FIGURES; A1 REFERENCES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; SALARY $40 A MONTH TO START. M. B., BOX L 34 TIMES.

BOY in old-established Christian wholesale and importing house, splendid chance for advancement for one who will stick; write giving age, religion, salary expected; inexperienced preferred. Boy, 123 Times.

BOY, IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 727 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY Wanted in office and salesroom shoe machinery business; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $10. Richard J Leles, 32 Warren St.

BOY.—Bright and ambitious, to assist in office; experience unnecessary; good chance for advancement. Holbrook Co., 67th St. and West End Av.

BOY.—Woolen commission house needs bright boy; $30 a month to start. Reply by letter only, Fred'k T. Lawrence & Co., 257 4th Av.

BOYS, 2 strong, willing workers, for stock room; $8 to start. Apply Mr. Greenblat, 11th floor, 906 Broadway.

BOY. — Office; bright, willing; quick advancement for right boy. Apply Room 922, 17 Battery Place.

BOY.—Bright young man, general assistant in cloak and suit business; rapid advancement; references. Wolf, 279 Fifth Av.

BOY, bright, 14 to 16, to run errands; chance to learn good business; $8 to start. S 314 Times.

BOY wanted in law office; state age, salary, experience, and references. B 693 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18 years, for office and errands; salary to start $10 per week. B 219 Times.

CASHIER
LIFE INSURANCE.
A life insurance office in New York City has opportunity open for experienced cashier or accountant; preference will be given to man with life insurance cashier experience; give full facts and salary desired. Address L 425 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMAN
with manager ability, to take charge of store for large credit clothing concern; must be neat and energetic. Apply
ADELBERG-FEDER STORES, INC.,
115 West 30th St.

COST CLERK.—Must have experience with stock records and cost work in connection with automobile repairs; good handwriting essential. Apply Renault Automobile, 47th St. and 11th Av.

CUTTER, experienced silk and cotton petticoats; must know line thoroughly; good opportunity. C. K., 801 Times Downtown.

DECORATORS wanted; experienced silver deposit decorators; good pay; steady work. Apply at once to Rockwell Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

DEPARTMENT HEAD.

A branch of one of the country's largest distributers of high-grade automobile desires the services of a middle-aged and high-class parts and stock department manager; one thoroughly familiar with automobile parts and capable of handling factory correspondence and adjustments essential.

Write full particulars of experience, age, and remuneration expected. Address High Grade, Box 255 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, good detailers and tracers; state age, education, experience and salary. B 757 Times Downtown.

EFFICIENCY MAN, to be located in New York, to take complete charge for credit clothing concern operating throughout the United States; good salary for right man. B 348 Times.

ENTRY CLERK who also understands running billing machine. R 762 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK, accustomed taking charges from caller; permanent employment. R 761 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

Man, 19 to 25, to relieve executive of details of administration; should be vigorous correspondent, know office routine, filing, &c., be familiar with advertising details, mail order follow up, branch office direction, &c.; splendid opportunity to make a permanent place in a fast growing, successful organization; technical experience desirable, but not essential; give full details in letter, age, experience, education, if at present employed, and salary required in the beginning. L 119 Times.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE WANTED BY MANUFACTURER OF HARDWARE SPECIALTY TO DEVELOP PARTIALLY ESTABLISHED EXPORT TRADE. WRITE WITH FULL DETAILS OF PAST EXPERIENCE, R. K. 805 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FITTER and polisher for retail furniture concern. Apply Monday, 8 A. M., Spear & Co., 22 West 34th.

FOREMAN.
ONE WHO CAN TAKE CHARGE OF MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR WEARING APPAREL.
Must be able to handle help, also have experience various kinds of sewing machines; good opportunity for real live man; state fully experience, references, salary. R. R., 809 Times Downtown.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS BUYER
WANTED.

An unusually interesting position is waiting for the man who has earned a reputation in the housefurnishings field.

We want a producer who knows "both sides of the story"—buying and selling.

To the real "doer of things" we offer unlimited scope to develop an enviable reputation and proportionate income.

Tell us, in confidence, why you think you are the man we seek. This may prove your greatest opportunity. B 190 Times.

JEWELRY POLISHER; FINE WORK, MOSTLY RINGS. L 426 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LADIES' HAT FOREMAN,
thoroughly experienced, take charge sizing and blocking department.
KANRICH BROTHERS,
601 BROADWAY.

MAN WANTED. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK HOSIERY AND SILK UNDERWEAR; MUST KNOW THE MANUFACTURING END FROM A TO Z; THIS INQUIRY IS MADE BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ANOTHER LINE; A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE SOME PARTICULARS REGARDING SELF AND EXPERIENCE IN ANSWERING THIS AD. Z 368 TIMES ANNEX.

MEN.—A photo engraving concern, the largest in its territory, supplying only the very best grade of work, has an opening for four absolutely first-class men who are experienced on etching of tri-color and quadri-color plates, such as are used in mail order catalogues; also require the services of five men for their black and white half-tone etching department, though men who have had experience in combination, such as used in mail order catalogues, preferred. The firm in question is located out of town in a city of 600,000 people, very desirable from a residential standpoint. The positions in question are permanent, but will depend upon the man's own ability. If for any reason a man does not line up to the standard we demand transportation will be paid both ways. When applying state salary required and give particulars as to your experience, which will be treated confidentially. Y 314 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN'S NECKWEAR BUYER.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require a buyer for their men's neckwear department; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply by letter or in person to Mr. Schaap.

OFFICE MANAGER and credit man, about 40 years of age, to take full charge of details for a cotton yarn house; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. H 616 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Boy of some initiative, physically strong and mentally alert; conscientious chap, at least 16 years, to break in as office boy in the office of a large real estate concern; $7 will be his salary to start; hours 8:30 to 5:30. Apply Tuesday, 8:30, Mr. Mullaly, 12 East 44th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large corporation; salary to start, $10 per week; will consider only applicant sincerely desirous of advancement. W 155 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.—Large insurance company; advancement. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

OIL SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for an experienced and live wire oil salesman in New York City, Brooklyn, and upper New Jersey; the applicant preferably should have a knowledge of all lubricating oils and greases, cutting oils, quenching and tempering oils, and core oils; the line is advertised and well known in this field and the nucleus for a large and profitable business is already established; only those should reply who are willing to work upon a straight commission basis and who can show unquestionable references as to selling ability and personal character. Y 264 Times Annex.

PANTS SALESMAN.
An excellent proposition is offered to you to sell our khaki pants on commission; nothing like it has ever been on market; call at once. I. Berger, 74 Richmond St., Newark, N. J.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR.
Executive ability paramount issue; refrain from answering unless you can qualify in broadest sense of service; man must be familiar with and have had actual experiences in employment, housing, recreation, sanitation, and safety work. L 9 Times.

PORTER, WHITE, IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 728 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPRESENTATIVES, excellent, forcible personality, capable selling service audit company; successful ex-bank, insurance solicitors preferred; commission basis. K 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
By the leading manufacturer of hats, caps, misses' and children's and infants' CLOTH AND STRAW HEADWEAR.
Commission basis; a good opportunity for man of proven experience and ability in selling this trade; applicants must outline their personal qualifications fully; clean cut and impressive appearance, character and personality is absolutely essential; applications will be held confidential and returned if so requested. A. W., 430 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WESTERN STATES.
Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and parts of Minnesota, excluding Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis; hats, caps, misses' and children's cloth and straw headwear; good opportunity for experienced man who can prove his value; commission basis; interviews will be arranged with applicants who will answer, stating fully personal qualifications and experience. L. B., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted by foremost electric and commercial sign makers; excellent opportunity for experienced men. Write, stating age and qualifications; salary or commission. B 340 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL EXPORT SERVICE ON COMMISSION BASIS; GOOD MEN CAN EASILY EARN $100 WEEKLY; ANY MAN SHOWING RESULTS AFTER TWO WEEKS WILL BE PLACED ON REGULAR WEEKLY DRAWING ACCOUNT OF $50. APPLY, IN PERSON, G. S. KRIEGER, 62 WEST 14TH ST.

SALESMAN thoroughly familiar with export business to sell medium grade of paint and varnish brushes, particularly in South America; must be able to develop business; on commission basis only; any man showing results after two weeks will be placed on drawing account. Apply A 682 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Live, with trade among office buildings, institutions, railroad and steamship companies, to handle an old-established line of soap powders and other cleansing materials, on commission basis; none but capable need apply. Write, stating references and qualifications, A 750 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
wanted to call on jobbers, department stores, and retail trade with strong line of popular priced combs and hair ornaments as side line on liberal commission basis; good opportunity for live men; when replying state territory covered. B 310 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced; must be well known amongst hotels, banks, and commercial houses; high salary and commission to the right man; do not call unless you are absolutely qualified. Eagle Ink Co., 111 to 117 East Houston St., New York.

AN, familiar with automobile truck business in N. Y. C., one who has had experience with other trucks; splendid opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. Triangle Motor Truck Co., 381 4th Av.

SALESMAN to carry high-grade flags, banners, and patriotic novelties as side line through New England States and Middle West; small, compact line; liberal commissions to high-grade man who is a worker. Charles H. McGill, 873 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced furniture salesman for installment house; only high-grade man and one who can take T. O. need apply; state salary and reference. Y 308 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, calling on department stores, to handle a few good numbers of children's sweaters, silk and wool, on commission basis. Lenox Knitting Mills, 848 Westchester Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted with established trade on food stuffs to restaurants and institution; good proposition; profit sharing or commission; write full particulars and references. Y 282 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced cloaks and suits, to wait on trade in showroom; those having a following in the trade preferred; good opportunity for clean-cut men; salary. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SALESMAN.
Experienced man to sell stock over telephone; salary and large commission. Call 516 5th Av., Room 805.

SALESMAN to carry line children's headwear calling on infants' wear departments all territories; commission, drawing. W. D., 126 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced window trimmer, and furnishing salesman wanted; must have first-class references; interview strictly confidential. Mound's, 3d Av. and 149th St.

SALESMAN wanted, Southern territory; strong belt, suspender line; good opening for right party; salary or commission. B 225 Times.

SALESMAN, covering New York State, Pennsylvania, take side line novelty infants' wear; occupy small space; commission. L 100 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on department and dry goods stores; well known line boys' blouses, easily salable; sideline; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMEN can connect with growing automobile tire company; good opportunity for men who can secure business; commission. B 302 Times.

SALESMAN FOR CORRUGATED PAPER PRODUCTS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. S. F., 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, electric sign experience; splendid opportunity; salary and commission. Y 327 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on men's Panama hats, for city and territory, on commission basis. B 343 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted by the coffee department of a large export house. Address, giving full particulars of past experience, K 510 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL WORKER to direct and supervise evening clubs in settlement. B 347 Times.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES.
Seeking advice, assistance, or employment should call at our office.
AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
1,440 Broadway, corner 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Applicant must be proficient stenographer, preferably between ages 21-25, with at least 3 years' experience; position requires intelligent young man of refinement, clean habits, initiative, and tact; exceptional opportunity; salary commensurate with ability; preference will be given to discharged army man. Reply in full, stating age, personal history, experience in detail, church affiliations, references, salary required, and whether now employed, to 280 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.

Bright young man, between the ages of 17 and 19, who is competent to take dictation in an important department of a Wall Street bank and is capable of developing splendid opportunity; state age, schooling, and experience, if any. A 734 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright boy wanted for Christian real estate office; good opportunity to learn the business. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St., city.

STOCK CLERK
in wholesale importing house, young man about 18, having some experience in notions and fancy goods; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. D. H., 235 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TEACHER.—French native male teacher, accustomed to teaching very large audiences, wanted for Boston; clear accent, striking and pleasing personality; reliable man; no importance is given to titles and mere humbug; preference given to man accustomed to teaching direct method in unison; $20 and small commission a week to begin with; good advancement and prospect to manage a branch for the right man. Write, giving full particulars, to Rooms 450-460 Little Building, Boston, Mass.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer, first-class. Apply to Daum, Roger, Spritzer & Co., 901 Broadway, between 9 and 10 A. M. today.

YOUNG MAN for foreign field, experienced in general hardware, plumbing goods, sanitary ware, and floor tiling; also experienced as buyer in building construction work. A 718 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, for measuring and cutting orders in woolen and trimming house; salary $15 start. Apply Mr. Greenblatt, 11th floor, 906 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, ASSISTANT AT DESK IN BILLIARD CLUB. APPLY AFTER 11 A. M., 227 WEST 74TH ST.

YOUNG MEN to learn installing; chance to learn trade paying good wages. Call 609 West 51st.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

ARE YOU MAKING
ALL YOU SHOULD—
all your ability deserves? Discover your weak points and strengthen them. Find your strong points and use them to greater profit. You can learn how to read yourself and others by joining Dr. Merton's class in Character Analysis. Write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "B" and full details. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

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Beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors. Every day vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured. Registration now open for early February classes. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN OXY - ACETYLENE WELDING.—Growing demand for good welders; a good trade to take up now; just in its infancy; evening classes limited to 20 men; new group now forming. Write, phone or call for free pass to visit the class and shop and Booklet 13. 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 78, "Your English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPETENT SECRETARIES ARE IN DEMAND.—By study and training in Secretarial Practice you can qualify for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet No. 50, describing classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
As a Doctor of Chiropractic; day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet B.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. 35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

EXPERT INSTRUCTION in bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

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MOVING PICTURE operating taught; positions free; day or evening. 644 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, $20, $25, $30; permanent positions. Owen's Agency, 165 Fulton St.

AGENTS WANTED.
Fifty cents an agate line.

AGENTS wanted in every locality to handle easiest selling oil leases in State of Texas; energetic salesman can make big money P. O. Box 928, Dallas, Texas.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1918 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
DANIELS 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 Roadster and Speedster.
PACKARD 1917, Fleetwood 4-passenger.
PIERCE 1917 "66" Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

A CLEARANCE SALE
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
All STANDARD "8" cars
GUARANTEED.
LIKE NEW.
STANDARD "8," 1917, LIMOUSINE, almost new throughout.
Standard "8," 1918, touring; demonstrators; run very little.
Standard "8," 1917 touring; excellent condition.
Stutz roadster, late model, very good mechanically; newly repainted and renickeled; tires practically new; big bargain.
Chalmers 1918 sedan, run 3,500 miles, elegant condition.
Chalmers 1917 touring, slip covers, good paint and tires.
Premier 1917 chummy roadster, very good.
Satisfactory demonstrations given on every car.
Standard "8," Used Car Dept.
TAYLOR MOTORS CORPORATION,
64th St. and B'way. Phone Columbus 4648.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger, touring.
Cadillac, 1917, 7-passenger, touring.
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Lancia, 1916, runabout, disappearing seats.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 48, vestibule suburban.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 38, sedan.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC. Est. 1902.
1676 Broadway. Open Evenings. Circle 65

BUICK 1918 Roadster, with Buick Winter top. MacLellan, 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 ROADSTER; BARGAIN. 20th Century Auto, 1,700 B'way, cor. 54th.

BUY now. Prices advance in Spring. Every car overhauled, repainted and guaranteed.
CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPORTING—4.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
ROAMER 1918 SPORTING—4.
Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan, new Cord tires, original paint; mechanically perfect; exceptional opportunity.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
Special blue velvet upholstery; wire wheels; extras; presents beautiful appearance; excellent condition.
HUDSON 1917 Sedan, many extras, including shock absorbers, one extra tire, &c.; upholstery, paint excellent; mechanically perfect.
TIME PAYMENTS. TRADES CONSIDERED
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St. (Elevator,) 4th Floor.
HARRY A. BRENNER, Manager.

CADILLAC cabriolet; late 1917 model; full leather back; perfect condition; wire wheels; excellent tires; Westinghouse shock absorbers; run low mileage; absolutely no dealers considered. Address Rowantree, Room 3555, 120 Broadway; telephone Rector 9740.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan, almost new, mechanically perfect; bargain. H 588 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC Landaulet Brougham; beautiful town car; price $1,600. Seen at Broadway Garage, 3d floor. O'Neill's car.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; perfect mechanical condition; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan, 1917 sedan, 1918 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 Sedan; price attractive. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1918 touring, practically new; sacrifice. Circle 153.

CHANDLER.—1917 sedan; 7 passenger; sell cheap. Phone owner, 5654 Stagg.

COLE 1918 AERO-EIGHT SPORT.
COLE, Sedans, Tourings, Chummy Roadsters.
TIME PAYMENTS—TRADES CONSIDERED
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St. FOURTH FLOOR.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

DODGE COUPE, 1918, three-seated, perfect order, absolutely new appearance, heater, extra tire; lady selling only because of no time to use it; lowest cash price $1,350. Write Studio 15, 57 West 57th St., or telephone Plaza 8723; no dealers.

ECONOMICAL FAMILY CAR.—A small 18 Series Studebaker "six" touring, equipped with 2 extra auxiliary chairs; an exceptionally comfortable and economical family car; overhauled and revarnished. New model costs $2,144. Special sale price today, $785. Studebaker Corp., Broadway at 56th St., 2d floor.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SEDANS, 1917-1918.
WALLACE, 236 West 59th St.

HUDSON 1918 touring, 1917 sedan, 1917 speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; real opportunity. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON, 1917, four-passenger Speedster. Phone 2626 Vanderbilt.

HUDSON 1917 Limousine; town car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan, in good condition; will sell cheap; no dealers. Worth 1080.

LANCIA Runabout for sale; just rebuilt; electric lights, self starter; price $750. Call at Lancia Service Station, 110 West End Av., New York City. Ask for Joe.

LANCIA Cabriolet, special body; lady going away; can be seen at 236 West 59th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 38; 1916, Healy semi-touring body; excellent mechanical condition; being painted. Phone Owner, Greeley 4900, Extension 901.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy Rdstr.
1917 MERCER Suburban.
1917 STUTZ Tr. very special!
1917 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 WHITE 30, Lim. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.
Many other cars on display.
The name of Lobell Aborn is a guide to good quality and utmost satisfaction. Prices moderate of course.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
230 West 56th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

LOZIER, 1916 Touring.
LOZIER, 1917 Touring.
HAL, 1918 Limousine.
TRUCKS.
PULLMAN, one ton.
PULLMAN, three ton.
LOZIER MOTOR CO. of N. Y., Inc.,
601 West 47th. Bryant 3639.

MARMON 1917 limousine, 1918 touring, 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER Limousine, almost new, not a scratch on it; run only 6,000 miles; upholstered in gray; mechanism perfect; for sale by private owner; no dealer. For demonstration phone, Bedford 1466.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.	Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OWEN Magnetic Coupe, Model M-25, in perfect mechanical condition; well painted and upholstered. Y 319 Times Annex.

PACKARD, 1918, Fleetwood brougham limousine, used less than 4,000 miles; beautifully appointed, fully equipped, and guaranteed; reasonable price. Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1918, Fleetwood brougham; 1918 1917 roadsters; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 touring; prime condition; can be seen. J. M. Palmer, Clinton and State Sts., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38" Sedan, excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Landaulet, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1918) Limousine 3-35; like new.
F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

SELECT USED CARS.
DE DION BOUTON SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 18

STEARNS KNIGHTS — Overhauled Guaranteed	Closed and Open Models. 4 and 8 cyl.	Prices very reasonable.

STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus—7800.

STUTZ 1916 four-passenger; very good condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

WINTON Six three-passenger cabriolet; very fine condition throughout; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WONDERFUL VALUE.
TAXI.—Brand-new Studebaker four-cylinder brougham, which can be easily and inexpensively converted into a taxicab. List price on this car is $2,650. CLEARANCE SALE PRICE, $1,450. Car is fully guaranteed as new car. Studebaker Corporation of America, Broadway at 56th St., 2d floor. SEE MR. CHRISTIE.

$375—ROADSTER—$375.
KING "8" cyl. three-passenger roadster, A-1 mechanical condition; six good shoes and tubes; a genuine bargain. Studebaker Corporation, Broadway at 56th St., second floor.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

LANDAULET, smart, foreign, for hire by the month. Write H. H. Waldron, 133 West 56th St.

MERCER.—Private owner will rent Mercer limousine with chauffeur by month to responsible party. Phone Bedford 1466.

PACKARD Sixes Limousine, Landaulet; hourly. Lenox 8550. M. Paul.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, late model tourings, speedsters, and sedans, standard makes; spot cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 153.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 5412 Fordham.

HUDSON or Oldsmobile, sport model; cash. F. R., 101 Times Downtown.

Automobile Bodies.

One specially built Winter top for Buick 1916; reasonable price to quick buyer. Commonwealth Garage, 132 East 41st.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
1 Milling Machine, 3 Lathes,
1 Shaper, 3 Bench Lathes,
1 Brown & Sharpe Surface Grinder,
1 Brown & Sharpe Universal Grinder,
No dealers. All in perfect condition,
408 West Broadway, New York City.

A beautiful collection of butterflies and insects, (5,000 samples,) brought from Central and South America. Can be seen at [illegible] West 108th St., Apt. 32.

For Sale.—Marvin safe, mahogany enclosed, $100. Y 329 Times Annex.

Furniture.

Pianos differ even when by best maker; I will sell finest toned Kranich & Bach Baby Grand ever made; definite proof that it is only 30 months old; rich, dark mahogany; bench to match; turquoise blue cover; $430. Mr. Poppleton, Madison Square 5946.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Ivory finish bedstead, new box spring, Ostermoor mattress, dresser, $75. Col. 4467.

Purchase and Exchange.

Private party wishes to buy Century Dictionary, eleventh edition Encyclopedia Britannica, and Cortina French course; state condition and bottom price on each. S 331 Times.

Typewriter machines, pianos, 65 note pianola attachment wanted. Brown, 543 Steinway Av., Long Island City. Telephone Astoria 2957.

Wanted—Comptometers, Burroughs, Monroes, calculating and adding machines. John B. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground fl.

Horses and Carriages.

Handsome heavyweight polo pony, good back, sound and gentle; also two well broken saddle horses. Lieutenant Grimwood, Squadron A, 94th St. and Madison Av.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 47

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CHEIMCALS MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, U. S. A., 19 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 2,700 pounds of Hexamethylenetetramine, also 41,000 pounds U. S. P. Hydrous Lanolin, located in New York. Bids made on form M. D. 10, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M. Feb. 7th, 1919.

SEES LARGE WORLD PROBLEM IN LABOR

Sir Charles C. Allom, British Manufacturer, Thinks Unionism Its Own Worst Enemy.

WRONG METHOD OF CONTROL

Question Never Properly Dealt With by Governments or Politicians, He Declares.

Sir Charles Carrick Allom, head of an important airplane factory and several other commercial enterprises in England, who is staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, said yesterday that the most serious problem before the world today was the labor question which, he asserted, had never been properly faced and dealt with by Governments or politicians.

"The chief trouble is that the trade unions have always sought to control the work instead of the hours," he continued. "I can give you an instance of what I mean which occurred at one of our airplane factories before I left England. I was walking through one of the sheds where men were employed on the construction of four hulls when I noticed a red placard which read: 'A pound a day for every man.'

"That is what is regarded here as $5 a day. I asked the men about it and told them that the company would be pleased to pay them £3 per day if they would earn it. I pointed out that seventy men had been working for eight weeks and made half the hulls of the four airships which were needed by the Government as soon as possible for bombing purposes and we were prepared to pay the same amount of money for the work if it was done in less time.

"The effect of this was that the remaining halves of the airships were finished in four weeks. This speeding up in our workshops went on for a few weeks and the men were earning $50 to $60 a week instead of $25 or $30 until the trade unions heard of it. Then they sent delegates to the factory to tell the men the heinous offense they were committing against labor and that it would lead to their being thrown out of work. Consequently the men reluctantly went back to the come day, go day, God send payday, methods.

"Labor must be graded in order to produce satisfactory results and all three grades, A, B, C, must be regulated by a properly organized committee so that both employers and employes get a square deal. When you offer the chance for promotion and better pay to the young man you will have better workmanship and improve the status of the labor classes in every way.

"The food question, so far as the staple necessities of life are concerned, would have the effect of increasing wages when it was decided by the committee that the cost of living had increased so much per cent. Trade union officials have always been afraid to let the workingmen know too much in fear of losing their own comfortable jobs. I have repeatedly explained to them that by controlling the hours, that is letting the men work fourteen hours if necessary when there is work to be done, and slacking down to four when there is not much doing, they would avoid the discharge of workmen from factories and every one would benefit all around.

"At the present time instead of being the most up-to-date and efficient organization trade unionism in England is one of the largest and most antediluvian concerns extant. The sooner the workingman knows that his leadership is rotten, his premises wrong, his ideals debased, his personal benefit from them minute, and his waste of opportunity the greatest in any organization in the world, he will begin to want a change. He wants it now in England, but there is no politicians to enlighten him, for they have a party to fear and no leader whom they dare listen to openly.

"Democracy has never been a great judge of a leader. Democracy might have chosen a picturesque figure like the late Lord Kitchener, but never a genius like Marshal Foch. Labor mistakes itself for democracy, but it is only the organized part of democracy. Labor by organization controls so much, yet it has failed completely. Everybody but labor knows it has failed. To organize a strike is not a success. To have had to strike means failure.

"Think of the difference in the ideals and character of the man who went to the trenches, his ungrudging presentation of his best effort, his best brains and his life if need be, with the same man's slothful folly in the factory under trade unionism.

"When men take twice as long to build even their own houses, they increase their rents and in this method of stretching hours out they have increased the cost of living before they increased their wages. I estimate that workingmen in the United States in not using their brains and hands for their own good are losing fully $4,000,000 an hour, or $8,736,000,000 per annum. Rich men are the mainspring of enterprise and advancement and labor's profit. Rich men are rich not because they have robbed the workingman but in spite of the workingman having robbed himself."

GOV.-GEN. HARRISON HERE.

On His First Leave from Philippines Since 1913.

Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines, arrived yesterday from Manila via the Panama Canal on the American motor ship Zealandia, accompanied by his brother Archibald, and Colonel Francis Onat, Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, and will go to Washington at once. The Zealandia anchored at quarantine for the night and Governor Harrison and his party were brought to Manhattan by the Customs cutter Immigrant. The voyage of 11,000 miles occupied fifty-eight days.

Governor Harrison said he had a six months' leave of absence, which was the first since 1913, and he had enjoyed the long rest on the Zealandia. The Filipinos, he said, had subscribed liberally to the Liberty loans and donated one destroyer and a submarine to the United States Navy, and there was no question of the loyalty of the people. The circulation of money had doubled in the last two years and just before leaving the islands he had signed a bill calling for the appropriation of $15,000,000 for free schooling for every child.

The best of relations existed between Americans and the Filipinos, he added, and under the Jones law the natives have practical autonomy. Out of 10,000,000 population there were 800,000 voters, he said.

With regard to Japan he said the relations between them and the Filipinos were perfectly friendly and the talk about the occupation of the Caroline and Marshall Islands had not come up when he left.

The first cargo of sugar from the Philippines to arrive for many months reached New York yesterday on the steamship Thordis.

JOIN ANTI-HEARST RANKS.

Citizens' Committee Announces the Acquisition of 150 Organizations.

The Independent Citizens' Committee, organized as a protest against the appointment of William Randolph Hearst to the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops, announced yesterday that 150 societies and organizations had joined the movement to give a patriotic greeting to the soldiers. Several hundred individual citizens who are prominent in this city also have joined.

Some of the societies named on the list are: American Defense Society, National Security League, Association of 11th Engineers, Army and Navy Club of New York, Aero Club, Army and Navy Legion of Valor, American Rights League, American Committee for Devastated France, Boyce Tigers, Brooklyn Women's War Relief Committee, Century Association, Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Dames of New York, League for Political Education, Selective Service Board 183, Military Training Camps Association, 307th Regiment Family Unit, United Spanish War Veterans, Vacation Association, Women's Republican Club, Women's City Club, and the National League for Military Service. Several chapters of the G. A. R. and the D. A. R. also are listed as members.

A resolution in support of the Land Settlement Bill proposed by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior also was given out yesterday by the Citizens' Committee. The committee said it supported the bill because of the belief that that $100,000,000 fund for the creation of productive public works would furnish work for thousands of the returning soldiers.

THREE SILK MILLS GIVE SHORTER WEEK

But Other Paterson Manufacturers Refuse to Yield and 3,000 Workers Will Quit.

15,000 BEGIN STRIKE TODAY

Charles Cheney, President of Silk Association, Says Demand of Men Is Ill-Considered at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 2.—More than 30,000 workers in the silk industry in this city will have left their looms by Tuesday in their effort to obtain a forty-seven hour working week, according to Louis Magnat, Chairman of the Workers' Committee. He declared that 15,000 surely would strike tomorrow, and that the ranks of those first to declare war would be swelled continuously until the industry, as far as Paterson was concerned, was completely tied up. He further promised that the strike would not be marked by disorder, that workers would not gather at the mills and that the local authorities would have no cause to complain.

"We did not accept the proposition of the manufacturers to submit our differences to the War Labor Board," said Magnat, "because we felt that the manufacturers had waited too long before submitting this proposition to the workers. They were notified two months ago and the matter should have been taken up with the War Labor Board then. We do not consider that we have been treated fairly."

A spokesman for the manufacturers' association said today that the refusal of the members of the organization to grant the forty-seven-hour week was practically unanimous; that the silk industry was at present bearing as many burdens as it could stand, but if the hours of work could be standardized throughout the country by such an agency as the War Labor Board they might find it incumbent upon them to suffer the lessened output and increased cost of production following the establishment of shortened hours.

The mills will be opened at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning as usual, and those who have announced their intention to strike may go to work at that hour, but if they remain away until 7:30 o'clock the employers will consider that they are on strike and close their shops. The workers, on the other hand, assert that they will report at the later hour, and if they are not permitted to work they will consider it a lockout by the manufacturers.

It was announced here today that three mills, the Lyons Silk Company, the Fox Silk Company, and Audiger & Meyer Company had granted their workers' demand for a forty-seven hour week, and that the strike would not interfere with work in these shops, which employ about 1,000 workers. The majority of manufacturers have announced their intention to maintain the fifty-hour week, which generally prevails in the industry here.

The history of the present difficulty in Paterson in brief is that the workers presented demands for a forty-four-hour week which the manufacturers refused. A compromise of forty-eight hours was suggested, and this was also rejected by the manufacturers. Without consulting the manufacturers, at a meeting on Thursday night, the shop committees adopted a resolution favoring a forty-seven-hour week, and the workers were directed to report at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow instead of a half hour earlier.

Charles Cheney, President of the Silk Association of America, yesterday described the demand of workers in the silk industry for shorter hours as ill-considered in view of the many burdens at present being borne by the manufacturers. He said that the shorter working day spelled increased cost of production and lessened output, and therefore an intolerable condition to manufacturers in an industry in which workers are at present laboring from fifty to fifty-six hours a week.

"We believe," said Mr. Cheney, "that the demands have sprung from an incomplete understanding of the industrial situation, and we hope that the judgment of the more serious-minded workers will lead to a reconsideration. Due consideration should be given to the fact that the silk industry has for years been upon a more advanced basis than any other textiles.

"Asking for an attitude of sympathy and justice does not mean that we have to meet every successive demand that may be made for increasing compensations and still more burdensome requirements as to conditions and hours of work. We have made long steps along this road and we do not regret it. We may find it possible to go farther when circumstances warrant, but we must, in justice to ourselves, to the industry and our workers, use discretion and avoid reckless changes which may involve the carrying of heavier burdens than can be borne.

"The spokesmen of labor have proclaimed that hey will strenuously oppose any reductions in pay and the employers are earnestly hoping that they can maintain the present level, which is far above that ever known in this or any other land. To succeed in this aim will strain the ability and resources of all. To seek now during the period of great stress and anxiety, accompanying the after-war readjustments, to add new burdens is not the part of wisdom or of fairness."

Iron Workers Oppose Jonas.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of Brooklyn and Long Island adopted resolutions last night protesting against the retention of Nathan S. Jonas as Chairman of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee on the ground that he allowed James M. Beck to speak at a mass meeting held by the committee in the Academy of Music and at the same meeting refused speech to citizens of Brooklyn appointed by Borough President Riegelmann as members of the committee.

Coffee Ship Ashore Near Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—The Brazilian steamer Theresina, formerly the German Siegmund, is ashore near Santos. Forty thousand sacks of coffee for Havre have been jettisoned and lost. An American transport saved a majority of the members of the crew, but some of the men are reported to have been lost.

BID FAREWELL TO EBERLE.

Naval Cadets' Spontaneous Tribute to Their Retiring Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—A farewell, as spontaneous as it was hearty, was given this afternoon to Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, just relieved as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, when he started for Hampton Roads to assume command of the Fifth Division of the Battleship Fleet. The officers of the station were assembled on the wharf, but the midshipmen made the real demonstration. They had assembled voluntarily, and Admiral Eberle passed through a double row of them, standing at salute, as he walked to the converted yacht Wasp. Before boarding her he exchanged good wishes with the officers with whom he had been associated, the deepest feeling being manifested on both sides.

Standing on the bridge of the little vessel Admiral Eberle talked to the midshipmen.

"Be true to yourselves," he said, "be true to your messmates, be true to your task, be true in the great naval service to which it is your priceless privilege to belong." The cheers of the midshipmen and the strains of the Academy Band as it played the familiar naval airs rang in Admiral Eberle's ears as the Wasp slipped out into the harbor.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, lady's flexible platinum bracelet, 3 sapphires, 2 cluster diamonds; vicinity Biltmore Hotel and Casino Theatre; finder please return to cashier Murray Hill Hotel; liberal reward.

LOST—At Bonwitt-Teller 5c. and 10c. store, corner of 40th St. and 5th Av., or between 37th and 45th Sts., on 5th Av., a solitaire diamond ring in platinum setting. Please return to Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Saturday evening, lady's gold wrist watch; Churchill's and Shubert Theatre or in between; monogram on back of watch "F. K. S."; reward $10. C. G. Stiles, phone 96 West Brighton.

LOST—Heart-shaped ruby ring surrounded by small diamonds; valued by owner as heirloom; liberal reward. If found notify Ralph Kauder, care of H. Hentz & Co., 22 William St.

LOST—If person who found silver mesh bag in ladies' room Cafe Beaux Arts on Sunday evening will return same to Mrs. H. C. Cowles, 97 Central Park West, a reward will be paid.

LOST—Lady's gold mesh bag in taxi from Hotel Biltmore to Amsterdam Theatre Saturday evening; liberal reward; return to cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Saturday night Metropolitan Opera, dark pearl and aluminum opera glasses; gray velvet Tiffany case; reward. L 130 Times.

LOST—Beaded purse in White taxi Saturday night, containing check and money. Return Room 523, Netherland Hotel. Reward.

LOST—$10 reward for return of skunk muff lost in taxi from Grand Central Station to 65th St., on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 30. Mrs. S. W. Lord, 126 East 65th.

LOST—Gold lorgnettes from Nora Bayes Theatre to Hargraves Hotel; reward. Mrs. D. F. Block, Hotel Hargraves.

LOST—Lexington Av. Opera House lobby Saturday night, box, marked Zahrah; reward. 38 West 56th.

LOST—Pearl necklace, containing 119 pearls, with diamond barrel clasp; reward, $300; no questions asked. Return Reilly & Cheshire, 512 5th Av., Room 801.

LOST—A sable scarf, Saturday, Ritz Grill, from 1 to 2 P. M.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 1,000 Park Av., Apartment 5-A.

LOST—Mole skin scarf, 8 P. M., Saturday, Times Square subway and opera house; reward. Lowenstein, 203 West 107th.

LOST—A gold meshbag, on Dec. 18; $100 reward and no questions asked for return. Call 51 East 62d St.

LOST—Beaded purse, Rialto, Sunday; return address book, keys, and purse. L 138 Times.

$100 REWARD,
no questions asked, return diamond bar pin, containing one large and numerous small diamonds; lost Jan. 25, between West 119th and East 99th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$250 REWARD,
no questions asked, return diamond, emerald, and ruby lizard pin; lost Jan. 27, between West 100th and 33d Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$75 REWARD, no questions asked, if party finding two-skin silver fox neckpiece, lost in taxi night of Jan. 22, will return same to C. Johnson, 6 East 58th St., New York.

Found.

FOUND—Wrist watch, on West 181st St., Sunday afternoon. Call to identify between 3 and 5. Friedman, 205 Henry St., New York.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dane dog around 111 East 21st St.; large dog, about 3½ feet high, limps slightly in right leg; belongs to soldier; reward. Return Mr. Stout, 389 5th Av.

LOST—A small black and white fox terrier, on 7th Av., near 56th St.; name on collar, Muttons; liberal reward. Return to Reilly, 162 West 54th.

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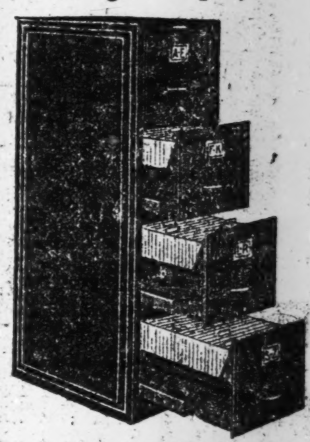
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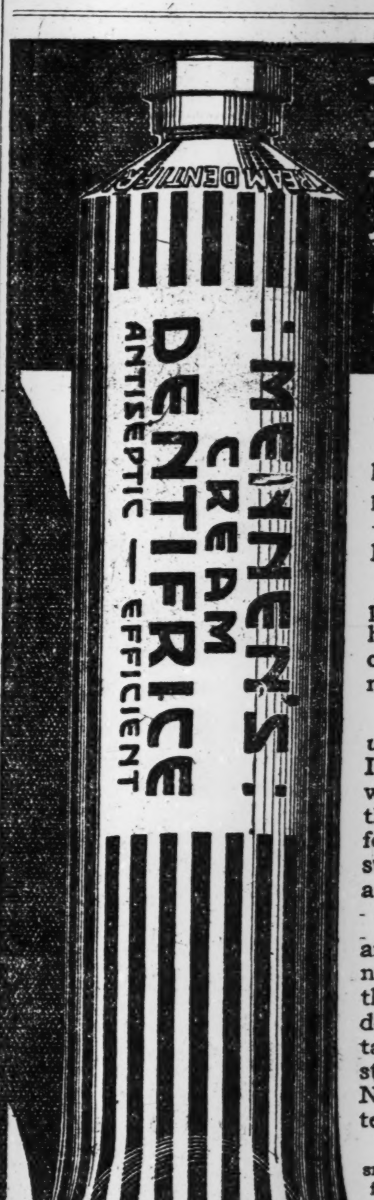

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